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ABSTRACT

The Department of Labor's annual report on employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's annual report on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination are major contents of this report. Chapter I gauges the impact of the year's key economic trends on productivity, wage rates and earnings, and employment and unemployment, including changes in the labor market situation of major demographic, occupational, and industrial groups. Chapter II presents a discussion of the history of the unemployment insurance program, the major problems that beset it during fiscal 1975 as a result of the recession, and some of the major policy issues that have arisen in part because of the unusual strain on the physical and financial capacity of the system in that year. Chapter III examines special attributes of the building trades: Economics of the construction industry, the labor force, wages and benefits, operation of construction labor markets, and equal employment opportunity in construction. Chapter IV reviews in detail the first full year of operations of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA). Chapter V discusses other national developments including the Work Incentive Program (WIN), the U.S. Employment Service, and apprenticeship programs. Chapter VI, "Two Hundred Years of Work in America", is a review focusing on four topics: The workers , the changing nature of work, earnings from work, and work and security. Also included is the report on veterans services (employment and unemployment, employment and training services, and outlook) and statistical appendixes. (WL)

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Employment and Training Report of the President

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Transmitted to the Congress
1976

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, in cooperation with the other bureaus and offices of the Department, and by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Human Development. The *1976 Employment and Training Report of the President* includes both the Department of Labor's annual report on employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's annual report on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination, as required by sections 705(a) and 705(b), respectively, of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended. Additional items featured in this volume are the following: Reports required by CETA sections 209 and 413(a), which are incorporated in the section 705(a) report; a report required by CETA section 705(d), which is presented as appendix B; and a report on veterans services, as required by 38 U.S.C., section 2007(c).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared most of the chapter on Employment and Unemployment: 1975 in Review and provided much of the statistical material used elsewhere in the report. Many of the Department of Labor's other bureaus and offices made substantial contributions, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, the Women's Bureau, and the Solicitor's Office.

Staff members of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Department of Commerce (including the Bureau of the Census), and several other agencies and advisory committees reviewed the text or statistical appendixes and contributed helpful advice.

The Department of Labor's Office of Information, Publications, and Reports designed the book's cover and prepared the graphic material.

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TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting to the Congress the 14th annual report pertaining to employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. This *Employment and Training Report of the President* also includes reports required by sections 209, 413(a), 705(b), and 705(d) of the same act, as well as a report on veterans services, as required by 38 U.S.C., section 2007(c).

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE
June 1976.

INTRODUCTION

The opening chapter of the *Employment and Training Report of the President*[1] (entitled *Employment and Unemployment: 1975 in Review*) gauges the impact of the year's key economic trends on productivity, wage rates and earnings, and employment and unemployment, including changes in the labor market situation of major demographic, occupational, and industrial groups.

The rapid fall in total employment, which had begun in mid-1974, continued through the first quarter of 1975. Whereas all worker groups were heavily affected by the rising tide in unemployment, job losses were concentrated among adult men, including many household heads. The employment of women workers was considerably more stable than that of men, in large measure because of their concentration in the service-producing industries, but because of their consistently increasing rate of participation in the labor force, they experienced a significant degree of increased joblessness as well. The relative employment impacts of the recession were about equal on both black and other minority group workers and on whites.[2]

Employment declines were distributed unevenly among occupations and industries. Blue-collar workers suffered the most from the recession, with a 2.3 million drop in jobs between the first quarter of 1974 and the second of 1975 (in contrast to a generally stable pattern for white-collar employment during the same period). Within the blue-collar group, craft workers were less severely affected than were less skilled workers in general. Industries registering the steepest declines were those specializing in production or marketing of "big ticket" items—cars and homes in particular. Especially hard hit were transportation equipment, durable metals, and rubber and plastic products within the manufacturing industries, as well as all phases of construction.

Recovery became evident as early as the second quarter of 1975, when there was a small rise in the job total, but it was not until the second half of the year that total employment really began to grow. The second half also brought small declines in the rate of joblessness, which had soared to a post-1930's high of nearly 9 percent earlier in the year.

Despite the recession, the civilian labor force continued to expand during the year. Overall labor force participation remained at an annual average rate of 61.2 percent, the same as in 1974, although the mix of participants was altered. While there were declining participation levels among adult men and teenagers, an expanded number of adult women entered or reentered the labor market during the year, bringing female labor force participation to an all-time peak of 46.2 percent in 1975.

The second chapter, entitled *The Unemployment Insurance System: Past, Present, and Future*, presents a broad discussion of the history of the unemployment insurance (UI) program, the major problems that beset it during fiscal 1975 as a result of the recession, and some of the major policy issues that have arisen in part because of the unusual strain on the physical and financial capacity of the system in that year.

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[1] Formerly the *Manpower Report of the President*. On Nov. 12, 1975, the Secretary of Labor changed the Manpower Administration's agency designation to the Employment and Training Administration. Program activities and responsibilities were not affected by the change. References in the text of this report are to the agency name at the time under discussion. References to publications are to the agency name at the time of publication.

[2] Statistics for Negroes and members of other minority races are sometimes used in this report to indicate the situation for black workers. (Black workers constitute about 92 percent of the larger group.)

In fiscal 1975, the total amount paid in both regular and extended benefits reached almost $12 billion. At the same time, two new programs were authorized that provided $699 million in additional Federal Supplemental Benefits to insured workers and $183 million for Special Unemployment Assistance to workers not covered by Federal-State UI programs. These programs are described in the chapter, along with some of the administrative actions taken to meet the 1975 emergency.

Policy issues reviewed in the final section of the chapter include coverage, benefit standards, duration of benefits, trigger mechanisms, financing, and the impact of UI benefits on labor force behavior. The discussion of these issues describes Administration proposals for new legislation that would remedy some of the weaknesses in the present system. As one of its suggestions for basic reform, the Administration has proposed that a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance be established to conduct a review of all aspects of the system and make recommendations to the President and the Congress.

The many special attributes of the building trades are examined in the third chapter, *Construction: The Industry and the Labor Force*. The characteristics of the construction "product"—immobility, geographic localization, heterogeneity, and division of tasks among many contractors and subcontractors—impose frequent changes in both the size and skill composition of the work force on most construction projects. At the same time, the seasonal and cyclical sensitivity of the industry induces major fluctuations in the demand for new construction. In combination, these factors produce an exceptionally fluid labor market, characterized by rapid labor turnover and a labor pool that expands or contracts in response to seasonal factors and the cyclical intermittency of construction activity. Adjustment to these shifts in labor demand is further complicated by the requirement that a major portion of the work force on each project possess certain mechanical and craft skills.

The chapter first reviews the economics of the construction industry as a whole, including its market structure; the complex interrelationships of contractors, subcontractors, and their associations; and the factors contributing to alterations in construction prices, costs, and productivity.

The chapter then turns to an examination of the characteristics of the construction labor force, which accounts for some 4 to 5 percent of average annual nonfarm payroll employment. Seasonality, cyclical factors, and frequent labor turnover together contribute to the industry's chronically high rate of joblessness, which ordinarily exceeds that of every other major industry group. Seasonality is particularly important in construction's unemployment picture, since the industry's labor force expands by a wide margin in the summer months over the levels typical of midwinter, when much construction activity is slowed or halted by poor weather conditions.

The chapter details the characteristics and activities of the building trades unions, describes recent trends in collective bargaining, and also indicates the importance of the industry's nonunion sector and the variations in union membership by region, occupation, and industrial subdivision. For example, construction of single-family homes has long been a focus of nonunion activity, whereas union strength is considerably greater in large-scale commercial and industrial construction. Geographically, the unions tend to be strongest in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific Coast States and weakest in the South, northern New England, and certain areas of the Midwest. Union representation is generally more extensive in larger metropolitan areas, especially in the central cities, and becomes increasingly sparse with distance from urban centers.

The chapter then reviews recent trends in minority and female representation in construction apprenticeship and hiring. While minority representation in the industry has grown modestly but steadily in the last 25 years, there are some important imbalances not reflected in industry-wide totals. Minority workers are still underrepresented among skilled construction workers generally and are more numerous in the lower paying trowel trades than they are in the electromechanical trades.

The entry of women into the construction trades has been hampered by sex stereotyping of jobs. In the last few years, however, visible changes have occurred in the attitudes of many employers and unions and an increasing number of affirmative action and "hometown" plans now feature goals and timetables for the hiring of women on construction projects.

The passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) at the end of calendar 1973 authorized the development of a flexible system of training and employment programs, planned and operated by States and local units of government subject to Federal oversight. Under this arrangement, as opposed to earlier federally administered efforts, programs could more readily be tailored to local needs and labor market conditions. The fourth chapter, entitled *CETA Goals and Accomplishments: A Year of Progress*, reviews in detail the first full year of operations under the new law.

This chapter begins with a brief summary of some of the basic CETA program concepts, including the definition of prime sponsorship, participant eligibility, funding, and Federal, State, and local roles authorized under the act. Problems associated with providing adequate local labor market information for program planning and funding purposes are also explored.

Program activities under titles I, II, and VI of CETA are reviewed next. In the first year, these activities were influenced not only by the newness of the program itself but also by the sudden onset of the 1974–75 recession, which upset the plans of many prime sponsors. Participant characteristics and initial program outcomes for enrollees are also outlined, along with some of the activities that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has undertaken to support CETA, including the development of joint service and funding arrangements and "common client" agreements among various service agencies.

A subsequent section of the chapter explores the fiscal 1975 performance of some Federal programs for special groups that have continued under CETA; it reviews the programs for Indians and Alaska native communities, for migrants and other seasonally employed farmworkers, and for youth during the summer months. This discussion is followed by a summary of the fiscal 1975 activities of Job Corps (authorized by title IV of CETA).

The chapter concludes with a description of the activities of the National Commission for Manpower Policy, an independent advisory body with broad responsibilities for assessing national manpower problems and making policy recommendations to the President and the Congress.

The Federal Government provides a wide array of services under programs other than CETA, as reflected in the fifth chapter of the report, entitled *National Program Developments*. The Work Incentive (WIN) Program, which serves recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, assisted about 171,000 WIN registrants to find employment in fiscal 1975. During the same period, about 53,000 registrants earned enough to leave welfare. A new optional component, Intensive Manpower Services (IMS), was added to the program under WIN regulations published in the fall of 1975. IMS is designed to enhance the jobseeking skills of WIN clients, while giving them maximum exposure to the local job market. Despite an increasing emphasis on employment, approximately 83,000 persons were engaged in WIN-funded training in fiscal 1975, and another 28,000 were involved in training outside of WIN.

The chapter also reviews the impact of the 1974–75 recession on the workload and placement experience of the U.S. Employment Service. During fiscal 1975, the number of new and renewal applicants increased, but the numbers of both job openings listed with the employment service (ES) and applicants placed were lower than in the preceding year. To attract more employer orders for workers, the ES has been intensifying its efforts to assist employers under its Employer Services Improvement Program. Other attempts to improve services include a system of allocating funds to State agencies based on specified performance measures that take into account both the quantity and quality of placements. Each State's budget is adjusted upward or downward after comparison of its performance with the national average. This section of the chapter also reviews ES activities to serve the needs of special applicant groups (including veterans, youth, and handicapped workers); ES contributions to the Indochina Refugee Program; and new developments in research, evaluation, and testing.

The chapter's third section summarizes the activities of the apprenticeship program. One important new development is the Army's adoption of national apprenticeship standards for training service personnel as skilled craft workers. Other new programs aimed at the expansion of apprenticeship opportunities have resulted from negotiations with Federal correctional institutions and a local school system.

Marking the Nation's Bicentennial celebration, the 1976 edition of the *Employment and Training Report of the President* includes a sixth chapter entitled *Two Hundred Years of Work in America*, which is accompanied by a special historical statistical supplement. The chapter opens with a review of the changing demographic, industrial, and occupational composition of the labor force over the past two centuries and examines the contribution of education, training, and apprenticeship institutions to the development of the skills and knowledge of the working population.

Changes in the nature of work are reviewed in the chapter's second section, beginning with the early growth of nonfarm industries and continuing with the expansion of the service and trade sectors and the relative decline of industries specializing in the extraction and processing of raw materials. Another major change in the nature of work performed in the past 200 years is reflected in the rise of large organizations in both the public and private sectors. Since the tasks performed in large firms and government agencies often require similar forms of education and training, the occupational versatility that characterized a large proportion of the labor force in the Nation's earlier years has given way to an increasing measure of formal specialization and jobs involving a narrower range of duties. When compared with their counterparts in other countries, however, American workers still retain a high degree of readiness to change location and employer.

Another major theme of the chapter is the improvement in real incomes and living standards since 1776. While real earnings have fluctuated continuously over the past two centuries, the general trend has been upward, especially since the end of World War II. Higher living standards and the steady rise in average levels of education have also contributed to significant changes in the role of work in the American life cycle. Since 1900, the average man has reduced his working years from two-thirds of his lifespan to about three-fifths; the average woman, in contrast, has increased her working years from a little more than one-tenth to nearly one-third of her lifespan. These changes in the average worklife cycle have resulted in profound alterations in the educational system, family life, spending patterns, and the use of leisure—and thereby in the quality of life itself.

The subsequent section of this volume is submitted to Congress as the Secretary of Labor's annual *Report on Veterans Services*, as required by the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (38 U.S.C., section 2007(c)). The report emphasizes the severe impact of the recession on the labor market situation of Vietnam-era veterans during fiscal year 1975. Unlike most other labor force groups, the veteran population continued to experience record unemployment levels even after the economy began to show signs of recovering in the latter part of calendar 1975. The report describes the services provided to Vietnam-era veterans in fiscal 1975 by the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State employment security agencies. Also described are fiscal 1975 activities concerning administration of the mandatory listing (ML) program (which requires Government contractors and subcontractors to list suitable job openings with local ES offices) and the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program. As a result of the economic downturn, ML activities showed a slight decline from fiscal 1974 levels, while UCX activities showed corresponding increases, with substantial rises in the number of weeks compensated and in the average duration of unemployment among claimants.

In addition, the report provides an account of the fiscal 1975 activities of the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary of Labor. Among the major contributions of the Committee's several members [3] were 131,300 veteran hires and 181,300 job placements.

Finally, the *1976 Employment and Training Report of the President* includes two text appendixes. Appendix A outlines the current status of employment security automated systems and the efforts underway to reduce computer processing inefficiencies and duplicative data gathering. Also described is the progress made to date in the development of both a nationwide computerized job matching system and an automated benefit payment procedure for unemployment insurance claimants. Appendix B provides a report on the incidence of unemployment among offenders, as required by section 705(d) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. An extensive statistical appendix is also included.

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[3] The Committee's members include the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, Defense, and Commerce; the Veterans Administration; and the National Alliance of Businessmen.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, AND UTILIZATION

BY THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. J. Usery, Jr., *Secretary*

AND THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

David Mathews, *Secretary*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT MAY 19, 1976.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am herewith submitting the *Employment and Training Report of the President*,[1] required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended.

This report reviews the major labor market developments of 1975, including labor force growth and the impact of the recent recession on employment and unemployment levels and on labor productivity, wages, and earnings. I am especially pleased to note the improvement in the employment picture in the second half of 1975—a trend that, as you know, has accelerated considerably in the early months of 1976.

During 1975, the recession, and the unemployment associated with it, dominated policies and developments in the labor market. While the establishment of the basic programs under CETA was important and noteworthy, changes in the unemployment insurance system and other responses to the recession consumed much of our attention this year. This report recounts these developments and examines some of the major policy issues that have arisen as a consequence of our experiences in the past year. In honor of the Nation's 200th birthday, the report also includes a chapter reviewing the history of the worker in America.

As a direct consequence of the recession, the unemployment insurance system was subjected to significant pressures. The number of claimants seeking benefits rose as unemployment increased and as the availability of extended, special, and supplemental benefits was expanded substantially by emergency measures proposed and enacted during late 1974 and mid-1975.

Fiscal 1975 marked the first full year of program operations under CETA. The report reviews the development of the program during this period and notes the contribution of CETA-related programs to aiding the unemployed and underemployed during the recession. The results to date confirm the usefulness and benefit of having most employment and training decisions made at the State and local levels.

Although most employment and training programs under CETA are operated by State and local units of government, the Department of Labor continues to fund directly programs for target groups specified in the legislation. In addition, an array of services are provided, including such efforts as the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, as well as the activities of such institutions as the U.S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. A separate chapter of the report reviews fiscal 1975 operations in these important areas.

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[1] Formerly the *Manpower Report of the President*.

The chapter marking the Nation's Bicentennial celebration explores significant changes in the composition of the labor force, in the nature of work performed, and in working conditions over the past two centuries. Improvements in the productivity, health, and welfare of workers have contributed much to the progress achieved by the Nation since its beginnings. I have no doubt that this will continue to be true in the years ahead.

Respectfully,

W J Usery Jr.

Secretary of Labor.

1

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: 1975 IN REVIEW

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: 1975 IN REVIEW

A key element of the picture for 1975 was the uneven impact of both the recession and the beginnings of recovery on different sectors of the labor force and the economy as a whole. For example, levels of economic activity remained relatively high in the service-producing sector

ECONOMIC AND LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS, 1972–75 (Annual Averages)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	Percent change 1972–73	Percent change 1973–74	Percent change 1974–75
(Billions)							
GNP in current dollars [1]	$1,171.1	$1,306.3	$1,406.9	$1,498.8	11.5	7.7	6.5
GNP in 1972 dollars [1]	1,171.1	1,233.4	1,210.7	1,186.0	5.3	−1.8	−2.0
(Thousands)							
Total civilian employment	81,702	84,409	85,936	84,783	3.3	1.8	−1.3
Nonfarm payroll employment [1]	73,714	76,896	78,413	76,984	4.3	2.0	−1.0
Unemployment	4,840	4,304	5,076	7,830	−11.1	17.9	54.3
(Percent)							
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.5	......	......	.....
Productivity change	3.2	2.3	−2.5	1.3	......	......	.....
Weekly earnings (private nonfarm production workers):							
In current dollars	$136.16	$145.43	$154.45	$163.89	6.8	6.2	6.1
In 1967 dollars	108.67	109.26	104.57	101.67	0.5	−4.3	−2.8
Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	125.3	133.1	147.7	161.2	6.2	11.0	9.1

[1] 1975 estimates are preliminary.

through both the downturn and the subsequent rally. The goods-producing sector, on the other hand, absorbed most of the initial fall-off in employment and sales and lagged somewhat behind the rest of the economy when the turnaround began. In turn, workers and employers engaged in the production of nondurable goods generally did better throughout the year than those in either durable goods or contract construction.

While the number of people without jobs reached record levels for the post-World War II era and remained relatively high throughout the year, the number of those with jobs increased in the last 9 months of the year, after having dipped sharply over the previous 9 months.

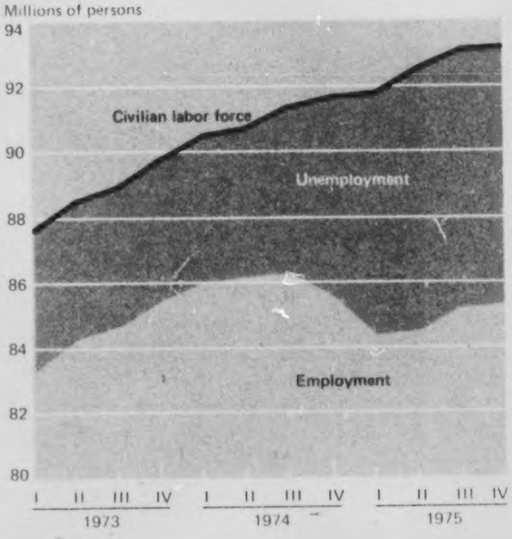
These movements can be traced, at least in part, to the continued expansion of the civilian labor force, which registered an increase of 1.5 million persons over the year, many of them adult women and teenagers. The employment growth was not large enough to absorb both those already unemployed and those newly testing the job market. (See chart 1.)

Repeating the experience of previous downturns, the blue-collar work force in cyclically sensitive manufacturing industries bore the brunt of the recession. However, the economic consequences of layoffs and job loss were softened to some extent by the availability of regular, extended, supplemental, and special unemployment benefits disbursed by the Federal-State unemployment insurance system. The Supplementary Unemployment Benefits featured in collective-bargaining agreements in a number of industries temporarily eased the financial situation of some furloughed workers, and the availability of food stamps and other public welfare programs aided many families hit by unemployment. Purchasing power among the jobless, therefore, does not appear to have slipped downward to the degree that might have been expected in the face of unemployment levels exceeding 8 percent.

In terms of productivity and costs, the dominant element of the picture was a fairly quick-paced recovery from the 1974–75 slump in business activity. Simultaneously, the potential inflationary impact of large collective-bargaining settlements on wages in broad sectors of the economy was lessened by the relatively small number of workers covered by major agreements concluded during the year.

CHART 1

Unemployment rose sharply and employment decreased during the recession, as labor force growth continued, though at a slightly reduced pace.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The remainder of this chapter explores these trends in more detail, beginning with developments affecting productivity, costs, wage rates, and collective bargaining. Subsequent sections discuss the year's unusual combination of labor force expansion with rapid shifts in total employment levels, on the one hand, and persistently high unemployment levels on the other.

Productivity and Costs

PRODUCTIVITY

Recovery from the business slump dominated the productivity and cost picture in 1975. Coming on the heels of 1974's year-to-year productivity decline, the first in the postwar era, last year's 1.3-percent increase in productivity in the private sector signaled a turnaround from the slack output demand and shrinking labor markets that characterized the downturn. The advance in productivity reflected a level of output that was still 2.5 percent below 1974 levels, as well as employee hours that were off 3.7 percent for the year as a whole. During the course of the year, however, the pattern of quarterly movements varied with the pace of the recovery. Output was declining early in the year but began to grow at an increasing rate in the second quarter. As it normally does in the early stages of the recovery phase of the business cycle, labor productivity rose rapidly, since firms with underutilized employees could increase output without adding people to their payrolls. In the third and fourth quarters, labor productivity increased 9.9 and 0.6 percent, respectively.

In a cyclical recovery period, the declines in output and hours that characterize the period of business contraction are reversed, but not simultaneously. As employers begin to experience increased demand for their products, they tend to increase output and hours while keeping a tight rein on employment.

As recovery progresses, however, employers begin to hire new employees and lengthen the workweek at a pace closer to the rate of increase in output. Increases in aggregate hours then begin to catch up with changes in output, and rates of productivity growth, measured by output per hour of all persons, fall off somewhat, as shown below in the quarterly movements of 1975:

Changes in output, employment, and aggregate hours
[Quarterly changes at annual rates]

1975	*Output*	*Private nonfarm employment*	*Aggregate hours*	*Output per hour of all persons*
Annual p	−2.9	−3.1	−4.0	1.3
I	−11.7	−8.9	−11.3	1.1
II	4.4	−2.8	−3.6	5.9
III	11.7	2.6	2.7	9.9
IV p	5.7	2.4	4.9	.6

p Preliminary.

TABLE 1. QUARTERLY PRODUCTIVITY CHANGES IN CURRENT AND PREVIOUS RECESSIONS

Period	1948–49	1954	1958	1960–61	1969–70	Average of past recessions	Current
Trough [1]	1949 IV	1954 III	1958 II	1961 I	1970 IV	----------	1975 I [2]
	Percent change at annual rate						
Quarter before trough:							
T−IV	6.1	0.2	1.4	8.0	−2.3	2.7	−5.3
T−III	−.9	3.3	2.0	−5.4	2.6	.3	−2.5
T−II	.9	−3.5	3.9	−3.2	2.5	.1	−2.0
T−I	11.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	7.3	5.1	−3.5
Trough	1.6	7.8	6.0	5.4	−2.2	3.7	1.1
Quarter after trough:							
T+I	20.3	4.5	6.9	13.4	9.0	10.8	5.1
T+II	2.5	4.8	5.4	1.9	.8	3.1	9.9
T+III	4.6	3.1	2.5	6.3	5.4	4.4	.6
T+IV	3.2	−.9	.4	2.1	−1.9	.6	----------

[1] National Bureau of Economic Research turning point.

[2] The National Bureau of Economic Research has not yet designated the trough of the current recession. The first quarter of 1975 is designated as the trough in the table above to permit comparisons between the current and previous recessions.

In the first quarter, output was in its fifth consecutive quarter of decline; in the two succeeding quarters, this trend was reversed. Aggregate hours also reversed, but one quarter later. The largest increase in productivity occurred during this one-quarter lag between output and hours, and the productivity growth rate in the third quarter is an example of the faster increase typically associated with recovery periods.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has identified the troughs—or low points—of five postwar recessions. Table 1 shows the productivity movements around these turning points; the average productivity increase in the quarter immediately following the trough is 10.8 percent, while the average rate of increase during the entire postwar period has been 2.8 percent. Clearly, the higher rates during these posttrough quarters reflect the important productivity dividend that occurs in such periods, as well as the secular trend.

COSTS

Compensation per hour is a measure of those costs to the employer associated with a payroll hour. (Because supplemental benefits and taxes, as well as wages, are included, changes in hourly compensation do not always affect take-home pay.) In nominal terms, compensation per hour increased 9.1 percent, compared with a 9.5-percent increase in 1974. Hourly compensation has grown at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent from 1947 to 1975.

Unit labor cost is measured as the ratio of hourly compensation to output per hour. This measure changes when increases in compensation are not offset by increases in labor productivity. The combination of the 1.3-percent gain in productivity and the 9.1-percent increase in compensation per hour resulted in an increase of 7.7 percent in unit labor cost in 1975. In 1974, unit labor costs rose 12.3 percent.

Reflecting the 9.1-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index in addition to hourly compensation changes, real compensation per hour was unchanged in 1975. In 1974, it declined 1.3 percent.

Wage Rates and Earnings

WAGE MOVEMENTS

Most of the broad measures of wage movements showed moderating rates of change in 1975, following a year of rapid acceleration. Inflationary wage pressures eased, partly as a result of the reduction in labor demand, which was especially evident in the early part of the year.

One of the more comprehensive measures of wage change in the economy is the series on average hourly earnings in the private nonfarm sector, which measures changes in gross average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees. A related series, the Hourly Earnings Index,[1] has been widely used as a key economic indicator in the past few years because it eliminates, to the extent possible, factors extraneous to basic wage-rate change, thus providing the best available approximation of the general movement of wage rates.

The Hourly Earnings Index rose 7.9 percent in 1975, less than the 9.4-percent gain of 1974. The increases in earnings were widely spread throughout the economy, ranging from 6.3 percent in contract construction to 10.2 percent in mining (see, for example, table 2, which shows quarterly rates of change expressed at annual rates). Real hourly earnings, in contrast, were up only marginally during the year (0.8 percent), reflecting the inflationary impact of the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

Average weekly earnings—which are affected by the movement of workers between low- and high-paying industries and by the length of the workweek, as well as by changes in hourly earnings—rose by 7.1 percent in 1975, up from the gain of 6.4 percent in 1974. (Average weekly hours rose by 0.3 hour during the year.) Real average weekly earnings increased very slightly—0.1 percent—during 1975, reversing the 5.2-percent drop registered in 1974.

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[1] The Hourly Earnings Index reflects adjustments made to the basic hourly earnings series for interindustry employment shifts, overtime in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available), and seasonality. The base year for the index is 1967.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

While approximately 1 of every 5 workers in the labor force is a union member, only about 1 in 9 is covered under a major collective-bargaining agreement [2] in the private nonfarm sector of the economy. Nevertheless, additional insights into the movement of wages during the year can be obtained from an analysis of major collective-bargaining settlements, especially those negotiated in key sectors, which often set wage patterns for nonunion and smaller unionized establishments.

Settlements concluded in 1975, a relatively light bargaining year, provided for wage increases marginally higher than those of 1974, but not as high as those attained in the 1970–71 period. The number of workers under major contracts expiring during 1975 dropped to 2½ million, compared with over 5 million in 1974, and the year's bargaining featured relatively few "pattern setting" negotiations. Key sectors of the economy where negotiations were concluded in 1975 included the construction, railroad, apparel, and wholesale and retail trade industries.

Seeking to offset the erosion of real wage gains by inflation during the term of expiring contracts, union negotiators continued to emphasize substantial, immediate wage-rate increases in their bargaining demands. Moreover, the extent of "front loading" in new settlements—as measured by the spread between first-year pay increases and annual rates of change over the contract term—has continued the trend evidenced in bargaining concluded since 1973 (see table 3).

While the average size of major collective-bargaining settlements concluded in 1975 was up from the year before, the overall effective wage-rate adjustment series was down somewhat. (This series consists of wage gains under current collective-bargaining settlements, increases negotiated in earlier years but scheduled—i.e., deferred—for payment during the year, and wage increases resulting from the operation of escalator clauses.) The average effective wage-rate adjustment in 1975 was 8.6 percent, down from 9.4 percent in 1974, largely as a result of the relatively small number of workers covered by settlements concluded during 1975.

TABLE 2. QUARTERLY CHANGE IN AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, ADJUSTED FOR INTERINDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT SHIFTS, 1975

[Seasonally adjusted]

Industry division	Changes from prior quarter at annual rates			
	I	II	III	IV
Private nonfarm: [1]				
Current dollars	8. 6	7. 5	8. 6	8. 3
1967 dollars	. 2	1. 2	. 3	1. 5
Mining	18. 2	8. 2	12. 2	8. 2
Contract construction	6. 3	8. 1	6. 6	4. 4
Manufacturing [1]	9. 5	8. 9	8. 6	8. 3
Transportation and public utilities	6. 3	8. 8	13. 2	11. 3
Wholesale and retail trade	8. 9	6. 1	8. 7	6. 4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9. 1	9. 6	3. 6	7. 4
Services	8. 7	4. 8	7. 3	10. 6

[1] Also adjusted for overtime earnings, in manufacturing only.

A relatively high rate of inflation for the third consecutive year further increased the incentive for cost-of-living escalator clauses in major contracts. By the end of 1975, 59 percent of workers (or 6.0 million persons) under major agreements were covered by such clauses—which provide for the periodic, automatic adjustment of wage rates based upon movements in the Consumer Price Index (although they do not generally provide for full "cost-of-living" protection). Clauses covering nearly 700,000 workers were established in bargaining concluded in 1975 alone, and nearly 1 million workers came under such provisions as a result of 1974 bargaining.

The size of recent settlements has been significantly influenced by the possibility of additional wage gains under escalator clauses. For example, in settlements negotiated in 1975 that did not contain an escalator provision, the annual rate of increase over the life of the contract averaged 8.2 percent; for contracts containing such provisions,

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[2] Those covering 1,000 workers or more in the private nonfarm economy.

Table 3. Average Percent Wage-Rate Adjustments in Major Collective-Bargaining Settlements, 1970–75 [1]

Industry sector and measure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 p
All industries:						
First-year adjustment	11.9	11.6	7.3	5.8	9.8	10.2
Average annual change over life of contract	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.1	7.3	7.8
Manufacturing:						
First-year adjustment	8.1	10.9	6.6	5.9	8.7	9.9
Average annual change over life of contract	6.0	7.3	5.6	4.9	6.1	8.1
Nonmanufacturing (exc. construction):						
First-year adjustment	14.2	12.2	8.2	6.0	10.2	12.0
Average annual change over life of contract	10.2	8.6	7.3	5.4	7.2	7.9
Construction:						
First-year adjustment	17.6	12.6	6.9	5.0	11.0	8.0
Average annual change over life of contract	14.9	10.8	6.0	5.1	9.6	7.4

p Preliminary.

[1] Settlements in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more.

Note: Data presented in this table exclude increases under escalator provisions, except for those guaranteed in the contract.

the annual rate of increase averaged 7.0 percent. Comparable figures for 1974 were 9.1 and 6.1 percent, respectively.

Major contracts scheduled to expire or be reopened during 1976 cover at least 4.4 million workers. The bulk of this year's bargaining will occur between March and September in eight key industries—construction, food, apparel, rubber, farm equipment, electrical equipment, automobiles, and trucking.

Precise estimates cannot be made concerning the overall movement of wages for 1976 in the major collective-bargaining sector, partly because of the difficulty of predicting the rate of inflation and the economic climate that will prevail at the time of contract negotiations. In general terms, however, it is possible to sketch out the relative importance of three sources of wage change: Increases that will result from new settlements, those reflecting prior settlements, and those derived from the operation of cost-of-living escalator provisions.

The large rise over 1975 in the number of workers covered by agreements expiring in 1976 will undoubtedly raise the contribution of new settlement increases to total effective wage adjustments. The next strongest influence will probably result from wage increases scheduled for 1976 under agreements reached in earlier periods, followed closely in importance by increases under cost-of-living reviews. The average deferred increase scheduled for 1976 is 5.4 percent. Of the 5.5 million workers scheduled to receive deferred wage increases this year, 3.4 million will also be affected by cost-of-living reviews, which are certain to narrow the difference between the 4.2-percent average deferred increase for workers with escalator protection and the 7.5-percent average for those without it. The rise in the number of workers covered under contracts with escalator provisions and the pickup in 1976 collective-bargaining activity together create a much more unpredictable wage picture this year than last.

Developments in Employment and Unemployment

The worst labor market downturn of the postwar era gathered momentum in early 1975, with large-scale layoffs in the manufacturing and construction industries, before signs of a turnaround appeared later in the year.

Despite this temporary reduction in jobs, the labor force continued to expand, as significant numbers of labor force reentrants and new entrants began to seek employment. These developments led to increases in the unemployment rate even beyond the levels resulting from job loss alone. Between the second quarters of 1974 and 1975, joblessness increased by 3.5 million, bringing the unemployment rate from 5.1 to 8.7 percent (and 8.9 percent in May)—the highest level recorded in the post-World War II period. Reflecting the relative sharpness of the job cutbacks in manufacturing, the unemployment rise was particularly severe among adult men (those aged 20 years and over). However, no sector of the labor force escaped the effects of the recession. The severity of the downturn was also emphasized by a sharp rise in the duration of unemployment and a surge in the number of discouraged workers. The outlook improved in the second half of the year, as the situation for both employment and unemployment showed moderate recovery.

EMPLOYMENT

Total employment, which declined in late 1974 and early 1975, finally began to pick up in the second half of 1975 and at the outset of 1976. All worker groups suffered from job cutbacks, but blue-collar workers—particularly those in manufacturing industries—were most severely affected. By the first quarter of 1975, 1.9 million fewer persons were employed than in the third quarter of 1974. Although growth resumed in the third quarter of 1975, employment at yearend was still about 1 million below the third-quarter 1974 peak (see table 4).

Demographic Aspects

The general decline in employment was particularly severe for adult men, a group that includes substantial proportions of household heads. Their employment began to fall during 1974 and, by mid-1975, had dropped 1.3 million below the peak reached in the first quarter of 1974. About one-fourth of this decline was borne by those aged 20 to 24 years, many of whom lacked seniority. Three-fifths of the drop, however, occurred among those aged 25 to 54 years, a group that includes many experienced workers with longer job tenure.

The experience of adult women during late 1974

TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SELECTED LABOR FORCE GROUPS, 1973–75

[Numbers in millions]

Selected groups	Annual averages			Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages							
				1974				1975			
	1973	1974	1975	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Civilian labor force	88.7	91.0	92.6	90.5	90.7	91.3	91.7	91.8	92.5	93.1	93.2
Total employment	84.4	85.9	84.8	85.9	86.1	86.2	85.5	84.3	84.4	85.1	85.2
Men, 20 years and over	47.9	48.4	47.4	48.6	48.5	48.5	48.2	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.5
Women, 20 years and over	29.2	30.1	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.4	30.0	29.9	30.1	30.5	30.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0
Part-time for economic reasons	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3
Unemployed	4.3	5.1	7.8	4.6	4.6	5.1	6.1	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9
Unemployment rates (percent):											
All workers	4.9	5.6	8.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.7	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.5
Men, 20 years and over	3.2	3.8	6.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
Women, 20 years and over	4.8	5.5	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.5	8.0	8.4	7.9	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.5	16.0	19.9	14.8	15.2	16.3	17.6	19.8	20.2	20.2	19.5
White	4.3	5.0	7.8	4.5	4.6	5.1	6.0	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.8
Negro and other races	8.9	9.9	13.9	9.1	9.0	9.7	11.7	13.4	14.1	14.1	14.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

and 1975 was in strong contrast to that of the men. The fall in employment of women workers, though sizable, was much smaller than that of adult men and abated earlier in 1975. This more stable employment situation of women workers was due in large measure to their concentration in the service-producing sector, especially in white-collar jobs, where employment continued to expand through most of the year.

Teenage employment, which had been drifting downward throughout most of 1974, decreased still further during the first half of the subsequent year. Three-fourths of this decline was absorbed by male teenagers, as sources of part-time work dried up and entry-level job opportunities in manufacturing and construction fell off sharply.

When employment began to rise again during 1975, about 300,000 adult men returned to work. Larger gains, however, were scored by adult women. In an apparent resumption of the long-term uptrend, their employment rose 800,000 from the recessionary low, more than compensating for earlier declines.

Employment patterns were roughly parallel for white and black workers during 1975, although the relative impact of the recession was greater on blacks. Their employment, which had not grown at all during 1974, registered large declines at the end of that year and into the beginning of 1975.

In the first quarter of 1975, black employment was below its year-earlier total by a substantial margin. Employment of whites, on the other hand, grew moderately during most of 1974 but began to decline quickly in the last few months of that year and on into 1975. The second half of 1975 brought moderate gains for each group, but at yearend, employment of both remained well below the peaks of the previous year.

Occupations

The employment declines of 1974 and 1975 were not spread evenly among occupations. As employers found their finished goods inventories growing and sales falling off in the second half of 1974, assembly lines were shut down and blue-collar workers, especially operatives, were laid off in large numbers. Since workers with specialized training are often difficult to replace, employers are inclined to delay as long as possible before laying them off. Reflecting this pattern, craft workers' employment was cut back in 1975, but later and less severely than that of operatives. Nonfarm laborers, whose employment had been declining during most of 1974, showed further losses during this period. Altogether, blue-collar employment dropped by 2.3 million between the first quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1975. As production finally began to rise again in the last half of 1975, blue-collar employment also rose, but at a pace much slower than that of earlier recoveries.

Since agricultural employment has been on a long-term secular downtrend, it was somewhat surprising that there was a spurt in farm job levels during the middle two quarters of 1975. Among the factors that may have contributed to the rise in farm employment were the increasing demand for grain, the rise in prices, and the consequent expansion in agricultural output. However, some of the increase in farm employment may have reflected no more than the reclassification into farm occupations of some persons who had lost their primary, nonfarm jobs while continuing their part-time farming work. (Persons who have more than one job are classified according to the occupation of their primary job.) This hypothesis is supported by a last-quarter decline in farmworkers' employment coinciding with growth in nonfarm employment.

While blue-collar employment declined steeply during the recession, white-collar and service jobs were much less severely affected.

White-collar employment was virtually unchanged from the second quarter of 1974 through the first quarter of 1975 and then resumed an upward course in the next two quarters before dipping again at yearend. It was 42.3 million in the fourth quarter, 450,000 above the third quarter of the previous year. While total employment at the end of 1975 was still below the third-quarter 1974 peak, white-collar employment was ahead by 1.1 percent. Among blue-collar workers, on the other hand, employment was more than 5 percent below its third-quarter 1974 level at the end of the year. Operatives remained the worst off, still 7.4 percent below their high point. Service-worker employment showed little change between October 1974 and July 1975, with strong growth resuming in the last two quarters of the year. At the end of 1975, their employment level was 11.8 million, nearly 350,000 above a year earlier.

Industrial Impact

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in 1975 posted its first year-to-year decline since the 1957–58 recession. In the 7 months following September 1974, over 2 million jobs were lost and more than three-fourths of the 172 individual private nonagricultural industries were adversely affected.[3]

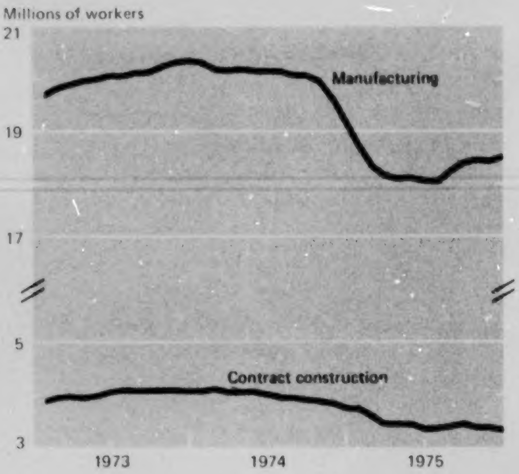
Although the cutbacks were widespread, the sharpest declines took place in goods-producing industries, notably manufacturing and construction (see chart 2). The only major industries besides government to demonstrate a substantial growth over the recessionary period were medical and other health services and private educational services. Mining employment also grew somewhat, largely as a result of energy demand.

Employment in the manufacturing industries continued to be a key indicator of the general health and pace of the economy. In the wake of the oil embargo of late 1973, the number of jobs in manufacturing began to decline. This downward movement accelerated in autumn of 1974, when the pace of the recession quickened, and was not reversed until mid-1975. Over this period (fourth quarter of 1973 to second quarter of 1975), manufacturing employment dropped 2.2 million, with two-thirds of the decrease occurring in the durable goods sector.

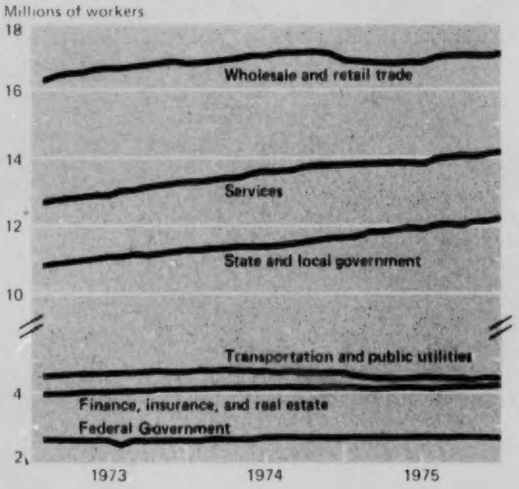
Among the industries experiencing the steepest job reductions were those engaged in production or marketing of high-priced consumer items. A particularly sharp decline was registered in the transportation equipment industry. In addition to the job curtailment in transportation equipment, each of the other major durable metals industries—primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, and electrical equipment—posted significant decreases. With the tightening of the money market, there were sizable employment cutbacks in industries related to homebuilding, including lumber, furniture, appliances, and stone, clay, and glass. In the nondurable sector, large declines occurred in rubber and plastic products, as well as in textiles and apparel.

CHART 2

Employment decreased significantly in goods-producing industries[1] in 1975...



...but moved unevenly among service-producing industries.



[1] Does not include mining, where employment has been on an upward trend since 1973.

Note: All data are seasonally adjusted.
Data for fourth quarter 1975 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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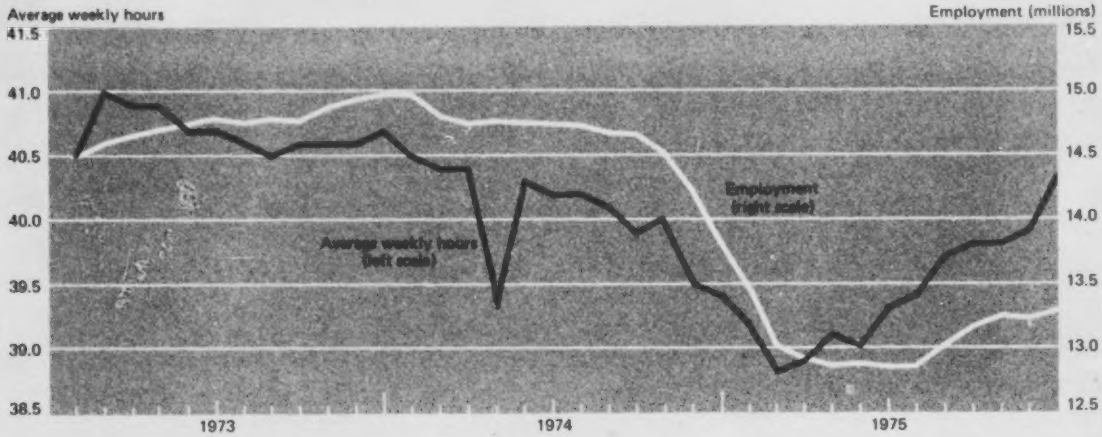
[3] Payroll employment excludes private household, self-employed, and unpaid family workers but counts workers more than once if they hold more than one job. Statistics on payroll employment and hours are collected by State agencies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the sample survey of households conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of the two surveys appears in *Employment and Earnings*, issued monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHART 3

Changes in manufacturing hours preceded employment changes in both the downturn and the recovery.



Note: Seasonally adjusted employment and average weekly hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls, 1973-75. Data for November and December 1975 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The number of residential housing starts improved slightly in the second half of 1975, and there was some reflected improvement in construction-related employment. Since there was also a leveling-off in commercial building contracts, the overall employment situation in contract construction remained sluggish—at a low of 3.4 million—in the third and fourth quarters of 1975, compared with an annual average of 4.0 million for 1974.

Signs of Recovery

Signs of an employment turnaround began to emerge in early 1975, even while the unemployment rate continued to rise. The layoff rate for manufacturing workers began to drop sharply in the second quarter, while the accession rate (which reflects both new hires and recalls from layoff) began rising. However, both of these rates tapered off toward the end of the year. The average workweek began to lengthen in the spring, reflecting movements in industrial production and presaging changes in employment. Modification in hours is used by employers as a shortrun adjustment mechanism to reconcile labor supply with production schedules, while employment changes tend to be a longer run approach to the same objective (see chart 3).

Payroll employment turned upward in July. As a result, the aggregate hours index—a comprehensive measure of current employment performance—also began moving upward in the third quarter. The recovery in employment and aggregate hours was clearly visible in the second half of the year and early in 1976, as gains occurred in all major industrial groups except contract construction.

While there was also a pickup in automobile sales toward the end of 1975, both sales and employment remained well below levels prior to the energy crisis. Since the automobile industry—traditionally an important contributor to and leader in economic recovery—has been slow to regain its prerecession position, employment levels have remained lower than they might have otherwise, and the pace of general recovery has been correspondingly slowed.

It should be noted that the two employment series—household and payroll—compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have moved somewhat differently during the current recovery phase. More specifically, the household series showed an employment rise beginning in April, while the payroll series did not show an increase until July. This divergence possibly stems in part from conceptual differences between the two surveys and from statistical variability.[4] Divergences have occurred repeatedly in the past, but have always been short lived. Indeed, the two series have shown comparable trends since June 1975.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment was higher in 1975 than at any other time during the postwar era. Sharp declines in employment coupled with a continuously expanding labor force brought unemployment to 8.1 million persons at the second-quarter peak, representing 8.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Unemployment levels had risen somewhat in early 1974 as a result of energy-related layoffs, but it was not until the second half of the year, when the recession became more severe, that unemployment shot up rapidly. The situation eased slightly in the second half of 1975, as unemployment levels moved down to 7.9 million persons and the rate to 8.5 percent by the last quarter. These levels were 3.6 million persons and 3.7 percentage points higher, respectively, than those of the fourth quarter of 1973. (See chart 1.) By December, unemployment was down to 7.7 million persons and 8.3 percent.

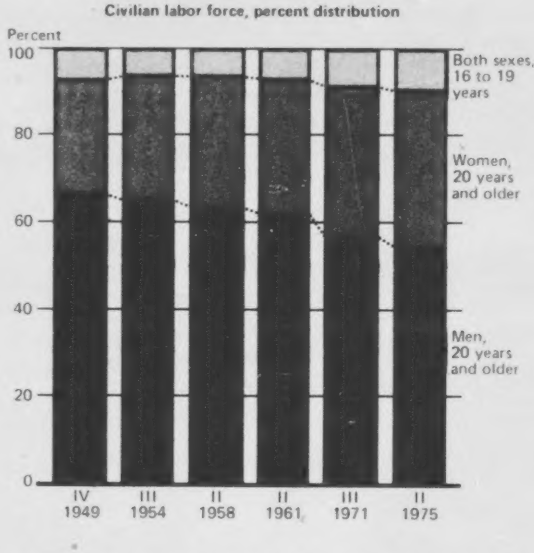
Impact on Major Labor Force Groups

The unemployment rate of adult men rose sharply with the decline in their employment at the end of 1974 and on into 1975, as they were affected to a significant degree by heavy layoffs in the basic goods industries. Though not quite to the same extent, adult women showed the same general pattern of rising joblessness in 1974 and into 1975. Part of the reason for the increase in women's unemployment appears to have been that their rate of labor force participation continued its upward secular course despite declining employment opportunities. The adult male participation rate, on the other hand, continued its slow long-term decline (see chart 4).

Both white and black workers experienced large increases in unemployment beginning in late 1974 and continuing into 1975. Although the movements and timing were the same for the two groups and were consistent with cyclical patterns, the white workers' unemployment situation in 1975 continued to be much less severe than that of black workers. On the average, the white unemployment rate in 1975 was 7.8 percent, compared with 13.9 percent for blacks. Among white workers, adult men continued to have lower unemployment than adult women, while black adult women's rates were about equal to those of black men.

CHART 4

Adult men have comprised a smaller share of the labor force in each postwar recession.



Note: These are the actual highs of the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and do not necessarily reflect the National Bureau of Economic Research troughs.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[4] For a discussion of conceptual and other differences between the two series, see Gloria P. Green, "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969, pp. 9–20. A study of the movements of the two series over the period 1948–72 may be found in Christopher G. Gellner, "A 25-Year Look at Employment as Measured by Two Surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1973, pp. 14–23.

Nearly half of all unemployed workers in mid-1975 were between 16 and 24 years of age, including about 1.8 million teenagers and 1.9 million persons in their early twenties. Over four-fifths of the unemployed were seeking full-time jobs, with students and married women constituting a large proportion of those seeking part-time work.

The characteristics of 1975's unemployed youth were different in a number of important respects from those of jobless younger workers prior to the recession. Job loss, for example, was a far more common reason for unemployment in 1975 than in 1973, especially among young men, while the proportions of the unemployed who were job leavers and labor force entrants or reentrants declined commensurately. In another reversal of the usual pattern, the incidence of unemployment was lower among younger women in most age and race classifications, primarily because of the more stable employment levels maintained by the service-producing sector during the year. Among those 20 to 24 years old, over 11 percent of the unemployed men were household heads, as were nearly 10 percent of the women.

Consistent with historical patterns, black teenagers suffered by far the highest incidence of unemployment in this period. About 350,000, or 2 out of every 5 who were in the labor force in the second quarter of the year, were jobless. While black female teenagers have experienced much higher unemployment rates than their male peers in recent years, joblessness was distributed about equally between them in 1975. Among blacks in their early twenties, about 1 out of 5, or 375,000, were unemployed in the second quarter, with joblessness again distributed about equally between the two sexes.

Although over 45 percent of the teenagers who were unemployed in March 1975 were enrolled in school, this proportion represented a 9-percent decrease from 1973. (Only about 1 out of 10 jobless workers in their early twenties was enrolled in school.) Not surprisingly, the highest incidence of unemployed 16- to 24-year-olds not enrolled in school appeared among those lacking a high school diploma.

The severity of unemployment in 1975 comes into sharper focus when compared with that of previous postwar recessions. The total rate of unemployment during the second quarter of 1975 was 8.7 percent. During the next most serious recession, that of 1957–58, unemployment in the trough quarter did not exceed 7.4 percent. The third worst, 1960–61, saw unemployment no higher than 7.0 percent. Because of the changed age composition of the population and changes in the composition of the labor force, the distribution of unemployment among population groups during the most recent downturn differed substantially from that of the two major previous recessions. Reflecting their smaller share of the labor force, men 25 years of age and older were a relatively smaller proportion of total unemployment during 1975. Paralleling their growth in shares of the labor force, there has been an increase in the unemployment shares of teenagers and women. This change was also reflected in the higher proportion of unemployment accounted for by entrants and reentrants (see table 5). These changing demographic patterns of unemployment therefore reflect not only long-term modifications in the composition of the labor force by sex and age but potentially significant alterations in its average levels of work experience and job tenure as well.

Household Heads. Historically, household heads have had unemployment rates well below the national average. Many of them possess the skills and education required to be productive workers and, in addition, probably have a stronger commitment to the labor force than any other worker group. These generalizations are most applicable to those heads who fit the traditional image—men heading households composed of their own families. Their rate of unemployment, which had been around 2 percent in late 1973, registered perhaps the largest recessionary rise on a percentage basis, soaring to a peak of 5.5 percent.

Female family heads, who are often raising children on their own, face very high unemployment in good times as well as bad. From joblessness of around 7 percent in late 1973, their rate moved to nearly 10 percent in 1975.

The degree of unemployment among household heads who live alone or with nonrelatives also differs by sex, but in this case the pattern is reversed. At its second-quarter 1975 peak, the rate for male heads without relatives (many of whom are aged 25 years or under) was 9.0 percent, compared with 5.5 percent for female heads.[5]

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[5] For further information on this subject, see *Employment in Perspective: Unemployment Among Household Heads.* Report 443 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1975).

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHS IN POSTWAR RECESSIONS

Age and sex	1949 IV	1954 III	1958 II	1961 II	1971 III	1975 II
	Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages)					
All workers	7.0	6.0	7.4	7.0	6.0	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.0	13.7	16.3	16.3	17.0	20.2
Men, 20 to 24 years	11.1	11.0	13.7	11.9	10.3	14.7
Men, 25 years and over	5.9	4.9	6.2	5.5	3.5	5.7
Women, 20 to 24 years	8.6	7.8	9.9	11.0	9.1	12.8
Women, 25 years and over	5.3	4.8	6.2	6.1	5.0	7.4
	Percent distribution					
Total unemployment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.1	14.1	13.9	16.1	25.5	22.0
Men, 20 to 24 years	12.1	8.9	10.3	10.0	12.8	13.4
Men, 25 years and over	50.5	49.6	48.7	44.2	29.2	30.3
Women, 20 to 24 years	5.4	5.0	5.0	6.0	9.3	9.6
Women, 25 years and over	16.9	22.3	22.1	23.7	23.3	24.6

NOTE: These are the actual highs of the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and do not necessarily reflect the National Bureau of Economic Research troughs. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Workers of Hispanic Origin. Along with the rest of the Nation, workers of Hispanic origin were severely affected by the slowdown in economic activity in 1975.[6] The jobless rate for Hispanic workers stood at 12.4 percent in 1975, consistently lower than that for blacks, but above the rate for all white workers. Although all three groups had substantially higher unemployment in 1975, the gaps between the Hispanic rate and the rates for all whites and blacks were roughly the same as in 1973.

Industry and Occupation

Just as the incidence of unemployment was uneven for the different demographic groups, it also varied widely among the major industries and occupations.[7] In general, unemployment rates reached abnormally high levels for workers whose prerecession employment had been in the goods-producing industries. Occupationally, of course, blue-collar workers were the hardest hit, but all industrial and occupational groups were substantially affected.

Among industries, construction experienced the most serious relative impact, with more than 1 in 5 construction workers out of work at one point.[8] Manufacturing unemployment also grew substantially, rising to a postwar high of 11.9 percent in the second quarter. Blue-collar joblessness expanded by a large margin during the recession, from a low point of 5.2 percent during 1973 to a second-quarter 1975 peak of 12.6 percent, with operatives and laborers lacking work considerably more often than craft workers.

White-collar unemployment, which is more closely associated with the service-producing sector of the economy, rose considerably in 1975 but—as in the past—never approached the jobless rates of blue-collar workers. Nevertheless, the white-collar rate rose to a postwar high in 1975—5.0 percent at its peak, from less than 3 percent in 1973. Within the white-collar group, sales and clerical workers had higher rates, but professional and technical workers and managers and administrators were hard hit as well. This recession underscored a phenomenon first observed to a significant degree in the 1970–71 downturn—that of white-collar workers being affected to a significant degree by layoffs and stringent hiring cutbacks. In prior recessions, they were much less affected, particularly by layoffs, and, in fact, were considered by many to be relatively immune from the effects of business downturns.

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[6] Hispanic-origin persons are tabulated separately regardless of race or color, which means that persons included in this group are also included in the totals for both white and black workers. At the time of the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of the Hispanic-origin population was white.

[7] The classifications of unemployment by occupation and industry are determined by the "last job held" and thus do not necessarily reflect the occupation of the "job now sought." Clearly, a large number of unemployed do seek jobs in their established field of experience. But this is less likely to be the case when jobs are scarce, since jobseekers are more prone to accept whatever job is available. This point can be highlighted more clearly by considering the unemployed by reason for unemployment. Some job leavers, almost by definition, are striking out in a new direction, while reentrants to the labor force may want jobs in occupations or industries that are markedly different from those held in prior labor force attachments.

[8] See the chapter on Construction : The Industry and the Labor Force in this report for more extensive discussion of unemployment in this industry.

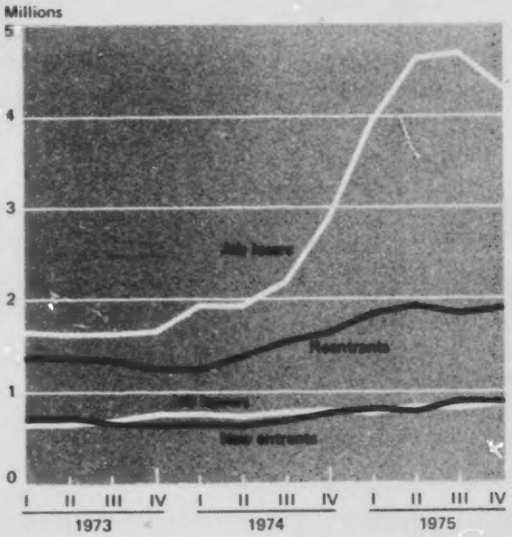
Job Losers, Leavers, Entrants, and Reentrants

The level of total unemployment nearly doubled between the third quarter of 1973 and the second quarter of 1975, but unemployment from job loss nearly tripled. Of the 3.8 million increase in the number of unemployed persons, four-fifths were laid off or otherwise lost their jobs (see chart 5). Unemployment rose very slightly among job leavers and new labor force entrants; among reentrants, however, the increase was more substantial—but by far the greatest increase in unemployment was registered among job losers. Of these four types of unemployment, job loss is the most cyclically sensitive, rising and falling significantly in response to general economic conditions.[9]

The plight of job losers is generally considered to be more acute than that of persons whose unemployment stems from entry into the labor market or from quitting jobs. About half of the job losers are heads of households, and their unemployment normally results in a sharp curtailment of family income (as well as possible loss of accumulated pension rights and seniority), unless replaced by unemployment compensation, earnings of secondary workers, or other funds. A comparison of total unemployment levels with data from administrative records on the insured unemployed indicates that the great majority of workers displaced from their jobs during 1974 and 1975 were able to maintain at least part of their income (and, hence, of their purchasing power) through the unemployment compensation system.

CHART 5

Job loss accounted for a major share of unemployment during the recession.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Hours Lost

Over 3.5 million persons who worked part time in 1975 wanted full-time jobs but were working shortened work schedules, primarily because of slack workloads. Like the unemployed, they were unable to work as much as they wished. As a result, the economy lost productive hours and workers lost income. However, as shown below, the cyclical impact of aggregate hours lost as a result of shortened workweeks is considerably less than that resulting from outright job loss:[10]

Aggregate Hours Lost
[In millions]

	1973	*1974*	*1975*
Job losers	598	809	1, 627
Shortened workweeks	414	479	610

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[9] A study by Curtis L. Gilroy and Robert J. McIntire, "Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: A Cyclical Analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1974, pp. 35–39, found that the number of job losers shows a marked degree of cyclical sensitivity, most of which lags somewhat behind the cyclical movements themselves.

[10] Aggregate hours lost is a joint measure of the cutback in both hours and employment. It is calculated by multiplying the number of workers in a particular group by their corresponding average weekly hours.

At the outset of a slackening in the economy, employers generally shorten the workweek before resorting to job cuts. One measure that captures such a cyclical movement is the proportion of total nonfarm workers on part-time schedules for economic reasons.[11] The early upward movement of this rate is a reflection of the tendency among employers to minimize turnover cost by reducing overtime and by retaining workers on shortened workweeks in the early stages of a downturn, instead of laying them off. As changes in product demand become more permanent, however, employers begin to reduce their payrolls in order to better adjust to the deteriorating economic situation.

Although the recent economic slide began as early as November 1973, the number of aggregate hours lost by job losers did not accelerate until late 1974, when the weakening of the economy became more clearly apparent. On the other hand, increases in the proportion of workers being placed on shortened work schedules preceded the 1973 turning point by a few months.

In addition to reluctance on the part of employers to cut back workers in the early stages of an economic contraction, there is also a reluctance among workers to leave their jobs voluntarily when the economy is weakening. This posture was not only reflected in an initial decline in the number of job leavers at the beginning of the recessionary period, but was also consistent with the behavior of the quit rate in manufacturing, which fell—as has been the case during other recessions—when job scarcity was perceived.

Duration of Unemployment

An important indication of the severity of unemployment is the length of time the unemployed have been looking for work. Because it usually takes longer to find a job when the unemployment rate is high, the average (mean) duration of unemployment always increases with a worsening in the economic situation. However, changes in the duration of unemployment tend to lag behind cyclical changes in the unemployment rate, partly because time must pass before jobless persons are counted among the longer term unemployed, and partly because those who enter the unemployment stream early in the downturn frequently remain unemployed until later in the recovery phase ("first out, last in").

Average duration of unemployment moved up slightly during 1974, after reaching a cyclical low of 9.6 weeks in the first quarter. Following 1975's substantial rise in joblessness, average duration climbed steeply, reaching 13.8 weeks when unemployment peaked in the second quarter. However, even as the total number of unemployed declined in the second half of the year, average duration rose still further, since the number of long-term unemployed remained very high through the end of 1975. In the last quarter, more than one-third of the unemployed had been out of work for 15 weeks or more and about 1 in 5 (or 1.6 million persons) had been jobless for more than 6 months, up from 1 in 17 (460,000) a year earlier. By December 1975, mean duration had reached 16.5 weeks.

Discouraged Workers

When unemployment is high, policymakers understandably focus their primary attention on jobseekers. However, the status of persons not actively seeking work, particularly those on the fringe of the labor market, is important from both an economic and a policy standpoint, since some may enter the labor market at any moment while many others are certain to look for work when the economy improves.

From a policy perspective, one of the most important groups of the nonparticipants is composed of those who think it is impossible to find a job. There was a record high of 1.1 million of these discouraged workers in 1975—one-fifth of those wanting jobs "now" but not actively seeking them. These persons are not included in the unemployment count because they did not take steps to look for work. Discouragement was most prominent, as usual, among adult women and younger workers—two groups that in general have a less permanent attachment to the labor force and often face constraints on the hours, locations, or permanency of the jobs they can take (see table 6). However, older men also showed a significant degree of discouragement. Members of this older worker group appear to perceive discrimination as an important factor in their labor market situa-

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[11] An analysis of the "part-time for economic reasons" measure as an economic indicator was developed by Robert W. Bednarzik in "Involuntary Part-Time Work: A Cyclical Analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1975, pp. 12–18.

TABLE 6. JOB DESIRE OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE,[1] BY SEX, 1975 ANNUAL AVERAGES

[Thousands]

Labor force status	Total	Men	Women
Civilian noninstitutional population	151, 268	71, 403	79, 865
In civilian labor force	92, 613	55, 615	36, 998
Not in civilian labor force	58, 648	15, 787	42, 861
Do not want a job now	53, 452	14, 145	39, 307
Current activity:			
Going to school	6, 291	3, 191	3, 100
Disabled	4, 789	2, 554	2, 235
Keeping house	31, 334	219	31, 115
Retired	7, 851	6, 428	1, 423
Other	3, 187	1, 753	1, 434
Want a job now	5, 196	1, 642	3, 553
Reason not looking:			
School attendance	1, 439	736	703
Ill health, disability	672	299	373
Think cannot get a job	1, 082	359	722
16 to 19 years	178	88	90
20 to 24 years	167	57	110
25 to 59 years	539	106	433
60 years and over	198	109	88
White	776	258	518
Negro and other races	306	101	205
Home responsibilities	1, 109	29	1, 109
Other	894	219	646

[1] Aged 16 years and over.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

tion, since the majority in 1975 reported their reason for not seeking work as a belief that potential employers thought they were too old.

Although recent changes in the number of discouraged workers have been consistent with cyclical movements in levels of joblessness, fluctuations in their number are, of course, on a much smaller scale than those in the number of unemployed. For example, between the second quarters of 1974 and 1975, the number of jobless persons jumped by almost 3.5 million, while the number of discouraged workers rose less than 475,000. However, both increased by the same proportion—about 75 percent. Although there is no certainty that all or even a substantial portion of these discouraged workers would enter the labor force if the job situation improved, four-fifths of them reported plans to look for work within a year.

Labor Force Trends

A SLOWER GROWTH RATE

In recent years, there has been almost continuous growth in overall labor force participation, primarily reflecting the pronounced expansion of the female work force. Despite the severity of the recession, the civilian labor force continued to expand during 1975, although at a cyclically induced slower pace than in recent years. On the other hand, relatively poor employment prospects held the overall labor force participation rate at 61.2 percent (annual average), the same as in 1974. Nonetheless, 1975 labor force growth was considerably faster than that occurring in the early stages of previous recoveries and undoubtedly caused unemployment to reach higher levels than it might have otherwise.

Adult men, whose participation in the labor force has been declining over the past 20 years, particularly among those aged 55 or over, showed a further drop at the beginning of 1975. Although male participation did increase somewhat in the middle of the year, a drop to the rate of 80.1 percent in the final quarter seemed to indicate continuation of the long-term secular trend toward lower participation. This trend has been attributed primarily to earlier retirements and more generous disability and social security benefits, but it may also be indirectly related to increasing female labor force participation.

During the recession, the labor force participation of adult women paused momentarily in its secular uptrend. At the end of the year, however, large increases in their labor force participation, even in the face of rising unemployment, raised their participation rate far beyond its previous peak, to 46.2 percent. There were 33.3 million adult women in the labor force in the final quarter, representing over 35 percent of the total. The teenage labor force, on the other hand, declined during 1975, largely in response to reduced employment opportunities.

Both the white and black labor forces grew slightly during 1975; for both groups, most of the growth occurred during the middle of the year. As in the past, white participation was about 2 percentage points higher than that of blacks.

The overwhelming majority of persons outside of the labor force do not currently want a job. The most common reason for nonparticipation among women was home responsibilities, while men most frequently cited retirement or old age. About the same number of men as women remained outside the labor force because of school attendance and ill health or disability.

METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

Labor market developments in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas provide some additional insight into the Nation's employment situation. About two-thirds of the working-age population lives in metropolitan areas—more than half in the suburbs.

Like lifestyles and job opportunities, labor force participation varies by place of residence. While 1975's overall labor force participation rate in metropolitan areas was not greatly different from that in nonmetropolitan areas, there were some strikingly different patterns by age, sex, and race. For example, among women in the central age group (25 to 54 years), those living in the central cities have the highest participation levels. In these areas, a larger proportion of the women are living on their own, those with families are more inclined to work, and all can draw upon many more job opportunities. In contrast, while early retirement has drawn many older men (55 years and over) out of the labor force in the Nation as a whole, this has not been as evident in farm areas.

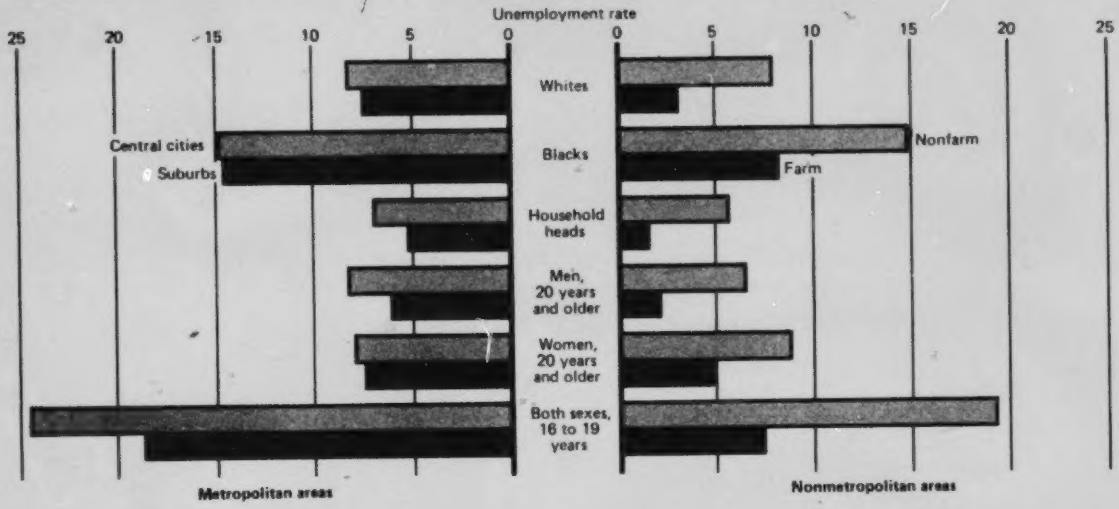
Unemployment tends to be more severe in metropolitan areas (see chart 6). Similarly, most major labor force groups—teenagers, adult men, household heads, whites, and blacks—residing in metropolitan areas suffer higher rates of unemployment than their counterparts elsewhere. The only major group with a lower incidence of unemployment in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas was adult women. This, again, is probably a reflection of greater opportunities for women in urban settings.

Within metropolitan areas, joblessness was more prevalent in 1975 among central-city than suburban residents (9.6 vs. 8.0 percent, respectively). This was not true for blacks, however. About three-quarters of all metropolitan area blacks live in the central city, but unemployment in recent times has been striking blacks in the suburbs at about the same rate as those in the city.

Both the population and the labor force of central cities increased from 1973 through 1975, but there was a decline in the number of such residents classified as not participating in the labor force. As economic conditions worsened, it appeared that a number of central-city dwellers decided to enter or reenter the labor force, in all probability to supplement lost family income. Over the same period, the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas went from 5.1 to 8.7 percent, with central-city residents showing higher percentage-point increases than suburbanites. Adult men residing in urban areas, particularly those in the suburbs, were hit hard by joblessness during the 1974–75 economic downturn. The unemployment rates of both household heads

CHART 6

Unemployment tends to be more severe in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas.



Note: 1975 annual average.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

and adult men residing in suburban areas doubled over this period.

The bulk of the nonmetropolitan population resides in nonfarm communities, where labor force participation rates were lower and unemployment rates higher than in the farm communities. Following the overall pattern of unemployment dispersion in 1975, teenagers and blacks experienced higher unemployment rates than other groups throughout the nonmetropolitan areas.

2

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

As the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) program observed its 40th anniversary in 1975, the benefits it has paid to unemployed workers approached $100 billion, a mark it is expected to reach during 1976.

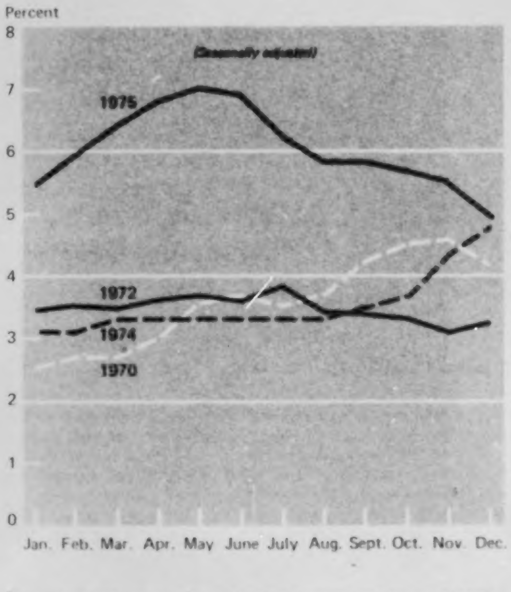
These 40 years have been a period of continuing growth and development, as the system (first authorized by the Social Security Act of 1935) was gradually broadened to include new groups and extended benefits were made available to individuals exhausting their regular benefits during periods of protracted high unemployment.

The year 1975 proved to be an especially critical one in the history of unemployment insurance. The severity of the recession and the large number of job losers who were eligible for UI put a significant strain on the physical and financial capacity of the system. During the year, insured unemployment rates increased dramatically (see chart 7). The total amount paid in regular, extended, and supplemental benefits during fiscal 1975 climbed to a record level of almost $12 billion—more than double the amount paid in the previous fiscal year. The effect of this emergency on operations was profound, as the Administration, the Congress, and the State employment security agencies took action to cope with rising unemployment and the increased demands on the system.

In October 1974, President Ford outlined his program for assisting the jobless, and Congress responded by passing the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 and the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, which were signed into law on December 31. Under the first of these laws, as later amended, persons who have exhausted their benefit rights under regular and extended UI programs may re-

CHART 7

Monthly insured unemployment rates[1] increased in 1975 by a wide margin over rates in previous years.



[1] Insured unemployment under regular State programs, as a percent of total insured persons, for week including the 12th of each month.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

ceive additional Federal Supplemental Benefits for up to 26 weeks during periods of very high unemployment, making it possible for an individual to receive a maximum of 65 weeks of regular, extended, and emergency benefits. (Changes in duration, effective as of Jan. 1, 1976, are discussed later in the chapter.) The second law creates a Special Unemployment Assistance program for individuals who have prior labor force attachment but are ineligible for UI because they have not worked in covered employment or because their covered work experience is too recent to qualify them for UI under the base period used by their State's program. These two programs expire at the end of March 1977.

While legislative activity brought significant changes during the year, other actions of an administrative nature were also taken to strengthen the existing UI system. Supplementary funds were made available to States to meet rising costs of administration, and State agencies made special efforts to evaluate operations in order to increase their efficiency. To cope with rising demands on staff time, large numbers of temporary employees were hired, and claims procedures were abbreviated wherever possible.

Although UI was important in maintaining consumer purchasing power during the 1974–75 recession, paying out nearly $20 billion in benefits during calendar 1975, the stresses imposed on the system prompted a discussion about the future of UI in Congress and the Administration. Students of the program in both the public and academia challenged the basic concepts of the program and sought wide-ranging reforms. One of the most crucial issues raised involves the maximum duration of benefits, especially during recessionary periods, when unemployment is prolonged for many workers.

A related issue in any such extension is whether UI should remain an insurance program based largely on wage-related benefit levels or whether it should be regarded as an income maintenance function, with benefit duration and levels based more directly on need. The temporary benefit extensions enacted in response to the year's protracted joblessness served to highlight this controversy.[1] To provide a basis for determining appropriate purposes, objectives, and future directions of the UI program, the Administration has proposed that an independent National Commission on Unemployment Insurance be established.

This chapter reviews these developments in detail, beginning with a retrospective look at the program's steady expansion since 1935. The chapter's second section examines the events of 1975, including emergency legislative responses to increasing levels of joblessness and the impact of rapidly changing economic conditions on program operations and administration. The final section of this chapter assesses the major policy issues now confronting the UI system.

Program Development: 40 Years of Growth

The unemployment insurance program was created in 1935 under titles III and IX of the Social Security Act.[2] In the four decades since then, UI has provided short-term income support for covered workers who have suffered an involuntary loss of employment and are available for work. In 1974, there were about 83.7 million wage and salary workers in the Nation. Approximately 72.4 million of them were covered under permanent Federal and State programs and could receive benefits if they became unemployed.[3] The remain-

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[1] The terms "unemployment insurance," "unemployment compensation," and "unemployment assistance," although frequently used interchangeably, are technically not the same. In this chapter, "unemployment insurance," or UI, is used in general discussion to refer to the Federal-State social insurance program of regular and extended unemployment benefits payable from reserves in State unemployment funds to workers covered by State UI laws. "Unemployment compensation" and "unemployment assistance" are terms reserved for the various Federal unemployment benefit programs that are not of a social insurance nature. These include the permanent programs providing unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and women and the recently enacted temporary programs of Federal Supplemental Benefits and Special Unemployment Assistance. "Unemployment benefits" is a term used generally to refer to any or all types of unemployment benefit programs.

[2] The taxing provisions of title IX are now in ch. 23, secs. 3301–3311, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

[3] Railroad workers, veterans with recent service in the Armed Forces, and civilian Federal Government employees are each covered by separate Federal programs.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT COVERAGE OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1974

Type of employment	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	83, 700	100. 0
Covered employment	72, 400	86. 5
Protected by State laws [1]	66, 700	79. 7
Armed Forces	2, 200	2. 6
Federal civilian employees	2, 900	3. 5
Railroad employees	600	. 7
Uncovered employment [2]	11, 300	13. 5
Local government	7, 100	8. 5
State government	600	. 7
Nonprofit organizations	600	. 7
Private household	1, 400	1. 7
Small firms	200	. 2
Farm	1, 300	1. 6
Other [3]	100	. 1

[1] Based on coverage provisions of State unemployment insurance laws as of Dec. 31, 1973.

[2] Excludes clergy and members of religious orders, student nurses, interns, and students employed in schools where enrolled.

[3] Excluded from coverage under definition of employee and agriculture.

ing 11.3 million workers were not covered under existing permanent laws, although some of them received various benefits under temporary special Federal assistance programs. The major groups of workers without permanent coverage are State and local government employees, agricultural employees, and private household workers. (See table 1.)

Under the 1935 legislation, the Federal-State unemployment insurance program is operated by the States under State laws and general Federal guidelines. The Federal Government, through the Unemployment Insurance Service of the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration,[4] oversees the general operation, keeping records of UI activities on a national basis, setting performance goals, evaluating individual State operations, and providing technical assistance to State employment security agencies. It also allocates funds to these State agencies to cover the costs of administering the program. A payroll tax paid by employers, while not specifically earmarked, is the measure of appropriations provided by the Congress for this and other Federal costs of the UI program.[5]

Since each State (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) administers its own unemployment insurance law, the UI system consists of 52 cooperating State programs. The individual State employment security agencies are responsible for collecting the employer payroll taxes necessary to finance UI paid to workers covered by State laws and coordinating the activities of their local employment service and unemployment insurance offices. Although each State UI system functions independently within the general Federal guidelines, States cooperate in providing UI to persons who work outside their State of residence or who move to another State after becoming unemployed.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The first four decades of the UI program have been marked by a gradual expansion of coverage, chiefly through Federal legislation, although States determine the categories of workers covered under their own laws.

Originally, under the Social Security Act of 1935, coverage extended to all employers having eight or more workers over a period of at least 20 weeks in the calendar year. Under these provisions, some 20 million workers—about one-third of the civilian labor force—were covered in 1938. Those exempted were employees of "small" firms (fewer than eight workers), private household workers, agricultural workers, and government employees.[6] Expansion of coverage began soon after, however, with the first changes brought about by the need to assist former servicemen returning from World War II.

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[4] Formerly the Manpower Administration. On Nov. 12, 1975, the Secretary of Labor announced the new agency designation; program activities and responsibilities are not affected. References in the text are to the agency name at the time under discussion.

[5] Under the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), ch. 23 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, a tax is levied on covered employers at a current rate of 3.2 percent on wages up to $4,200 a year paid to an employee. (The tax rate in 1935 was 3 percent on total wages paid.) If a State law meets the minimum Federal requirements, as prescribed in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and secs. 3303(a) and 3304(a) of FUTA, employers receive a 2.7-percent credit against their 3.2-percent tax liability, and the State is entitled to Federal grants to cover all the necessary costs of administering the program. By June 30, 1937, all the then 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska had approved UI laws.

[6] Railroad workers, who were originally covered under the regular Federal-State UI system, were provided with a special unemployment compensation system of their own in the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938.

In 1944, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act was passed, providing Federal unemployment allowances to unemployed World War II veterans. Two years later, a Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen program was added to provide Federal benefits for individuals who had served in the maritime service during World War II. The Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 made benefits available to veterans of the Korean conflict, and, in 1958, a permanent program was established to provide unemployment compensation to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen who had completed active qualifying service in the Armed Forces.

In 1954, Congress passed legislation extending coverage to include employers with four or more workers in 20 weeks in a calendar year. In the same year, coverage was also extended to civilian employees of the Federal Government. However, not until 1970 was there a further expansion of the UI program. The Employment Security Amendments of 1970 extended coverage to employees of (1) commercial and industrial establishments that employ one or more workers in 20 weeks, (2) agricultural processing plants, (3) nonprofit organizations employing four or more workers in 20 weeks, and (4) State hospitals and institutions of higher education. Also covered for the first time were outside salespersons, agents and commission drivers, and U.S. citizens working for American firms outside the United States. In 1974, 86.5 percent of all wage and salary workers were afforded permanent coverage under Federal and State laws.

Particular categories of workers not eligible for UI under State laws have also been included at various times under special Federal programs. An example is the program of Special Unemployment Assistance, provided under title II of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended. Other Federal laws have provided unemployment assistance to workers experiencing unusual employment problems. They include the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Trade Act of 1974, offering allowances to American workers whose employment is adversely affected by foreign imports, and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, providing benefits to victims of natural disasters. These programs are discussed in more detail in a subsequent section.

The maximum duration of UI for covered workers has also been extended on a temporary basis during periods of unusually high unemployment. In 1958, 1961, and 1971, for example, temporary programs provided up to 13 weeks of Federal extended benefits to the large number of individuals who had exhausted their regular benefits. A permanent program of extended benefits was initiated in the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970. This law provides a maximum of 13 weeks of extended benefits financed jointly by Federal and State governments, which—together with the usual 26-week duration of regular benefits—provides a maximum of up to 39 weeks of UI during periods of high unemployment.[7] Beginning in 1975, the 2-year Federal Supplemental Benefits program offered another 13 potential weeks of temporary benefits (weeks 40 to 52). Also in 1975, still another 13 possible weeks (weeks 53 to 65) were added under section 701 of the Tax Reduction Act and title I of the Emergency Compensation and Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of that year. As illustrated in chart 8, regular, extended, and supplemental benefits are now provided for up to 65 weeks to covered workers, depending upon the level of unemployment in each State.

STATE LEGISLATION

While Federal statutes have modified the original program to a substantial degree, particularly in the area of coverage, State laws have also undergone changes over the past 40 years. As the program is designed, eligibility requirements, benefit duration, and weekly benefit levels are all determined by the individual States, leading to the variations shown on charts 9, 10, and 11.

Eligibility

Under all State unemployment insurance laws, a workers' benefits depend on his or her past experience in covered employment over a period of time designated as the "base period." Consistent with the insurance-related principles of the basic UI program, the purpose of qualifying wage or employment provisions in these laws is to measure the worker's attachment to the labor force.

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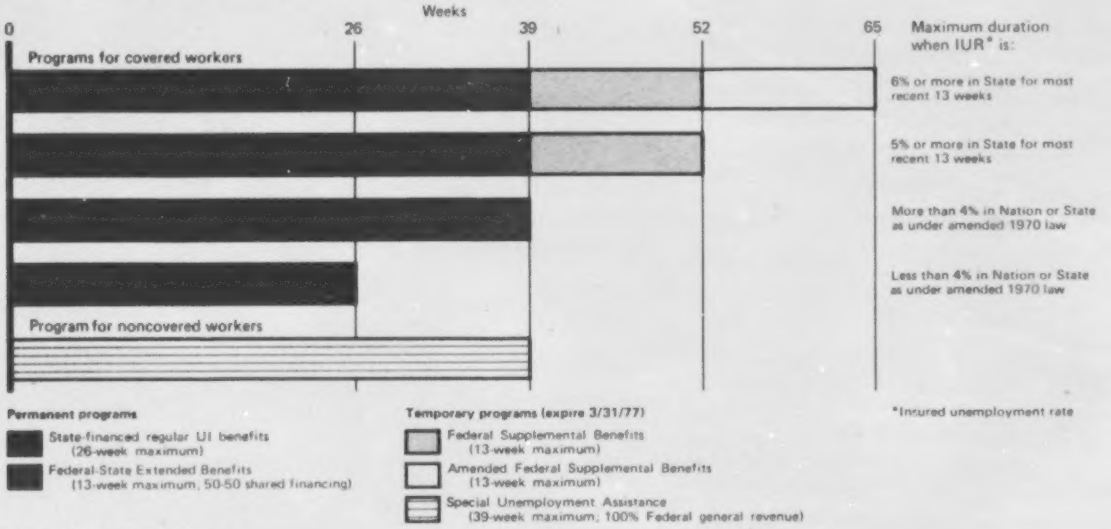
[7] In 41 States, the maximum duration of regular benefits provided under State law is 26 weeks. In Puerto Rico, it is 20 weeks, and the remaining States and the District of Columbia provide maximum regular duration in excess of 26 weeks. In 43 jurisdictions, duration varies in accordance with past earnings. In nine jurisdictions, all eligible claimants have the same potential maximum duration.

CHART 8

State and Federal UI programs now provide up to 65 weeks of benefits for protected workers.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Early in the history of the UI program, most States either adopted flat dollar requirements concerning the wages needed to qualify for benefits or used formulas based on the individual's wages in the calendar quarter of the base period in which earnings were highest. In general, wage levels have risen faster than benefit levels. As shown in chart 9, 14 of the 52 jurisdictions now state their qualifying requirements in terms of a specified number of weeks of employment, but the other 38 use some combination of wage or wage and employment requirements.

Many States have also adopted eligibility requirements designed to eliminate beneficiaries with doubtful labor force attachment. Among those excluded are workers who left their jobs because of family obligations or to move with their spouses to another area, students and teachers during normal vacation periods, workers on short layoffs while a plant is shut down for vacation purposes, and pensioners. Pregnant women were also disqualified in many States until November 17, 1975, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Turner* v. *Department of Employment Security*, that the eligibility of pregnant women for jobless benefits should be determined on the basis of each individual's capacity for work, rather than on the assumption that all pregnant women are unavailable for work.

Related to these eligibility requirements is the principle established in all State laws that, to receive UI, a claimant must be able and available to do suitable work. In addition, the individual must be free from disqualification for voluntarily quitting without good cause, discharge for misconduct connected with the work, and refusal of an offer of or a referral to suitable work.

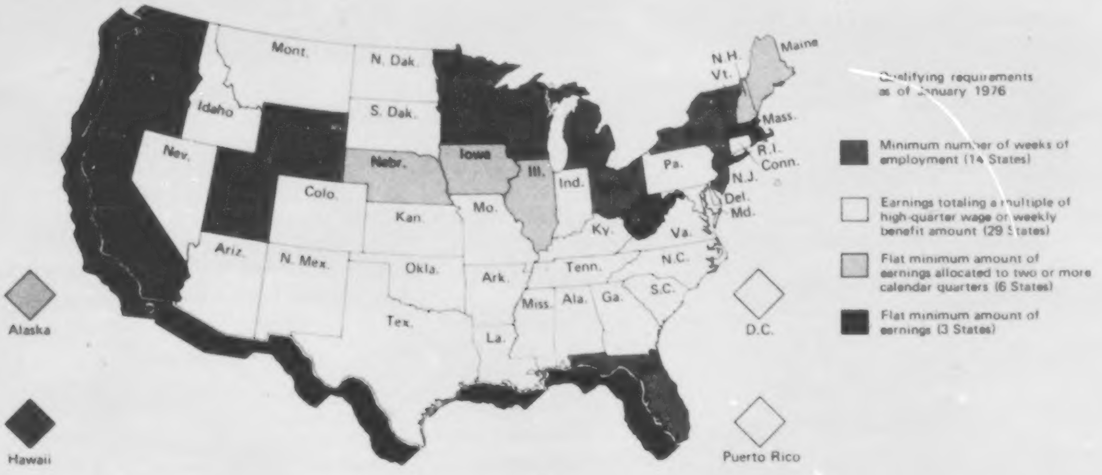
Finally, in most States, claimants must undergo a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment before benefits are payable.

Benefit Amount

Under all State laws, a weekly benefit amount (the amount payable for a week of total unemployment) is determined on the basis of a worker's past wages within certain minimum and maximum limits. Each State provides a maximum, or ceiling, on the amount of weekly benefits payable to any claimant. The formulas for computing benefits vary greatly among States but generally aim at

CHART 9

States use a variety of employment and earnings requirements to determine eligibility for UI.


Mont.
N. Dak.
Idaho
S. Dak.
Nev.
Nebr.
Iowa
Ill.
Ind.
Colo.
Kan.
Mo.
Ky.
Va.
Ariz.
N. Mex.
Okla.
Ark.
Tenn.
N.C.
Miss.
Ala.
Ga.
S.C.
Tex.
La.
N.H.
Vt.
Maine
Mass.
R.I.
Conn.
N.J.
Pa.
Del.
Md.
W. Va.
Alaska
Hawaii
D.C.
Puerto Rico
Qualifying requirements as of January 1976
Minimum number of weeks of employment (14 States)
Earnings totaling a multiple of high-quarter wage or weekly benefit amount (29 States)
Flat minimum amount of earnings allocated to two or more calendar quarters (6 States)
Flat minimum amount of earnings (3 States)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

providing a 50-percent rate of wage replacement. Under the most common formula, the weekly benefit amount is determined as a specified fraction of the worker's wage in that quarter of the base period in which earnings were highest. A few States also provide additional allowances for certain types of dependents.[8]

When the program was first established, the maximum weekly benefit amount (usually $15) was over 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment in every jurisdiction except Alaska. In 22 States, these 1939 State maximums represented more than two-thirds of the State's average weekly wage.

Since that time, States generally have not raised their maximum weekly benefit amounts as fast or as high as average weekly wages have grown. As a result, 9 States currently offer maximum weekly benefit amounts equal to less than half the State's average weekly wage in covered employment, and 11 States assure a maximum weekly benefit amount as high as 65 percent of the statewide average weekly wage.[9] (See chart 10.)

Benefit Duration

The maximum number of weeks for which regular benefits may be paid to a claimant has increased over the life of the program. At the outset, maximum duration did not exceed 16 weeks. Today, most States pay 26 weeks. (See chart 11.) Only Puerto Rico provides for fewer weeks (20), while in nine States and the District of Columbia, the maximum duration is more than 26 weeks. The maximum is not usually provided to all claimants as a matter of course. Most States base UI duration on such factors as length of previous employment or amount of previous earnings.

Taxation

To finance the payment of benefits, all States levy taxes on employers within the State, and three also tax employees. These taxes are deposited by the State in its own account in the Unemployment Trust Fund of the Federal Treasury and withdrawn as needed.

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[8] Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

[9] In addition, recent legislative enactments in Delaware, Louisiana, and North Dakota provide for an increase in the maximum up to the two-thirds level over a period of time from 1976 to 1978.

Under all but eight State laws, the standard rate of taxation is 2.7 percent of an employer's covered payroll. All jurisdictions except Puerto Rico provide for a system of "experience rating" by which individual employers are taxed at rates that vary from the State's standard rate of contributions.

The taxable wage base (the maximum amount of wages paid to each employee on which an employer can be taxed) also varies by State. About one-third of the States have adopted a higher tax base than the $4,200 provided in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.[10]

1975: A Year of Challenge and Change

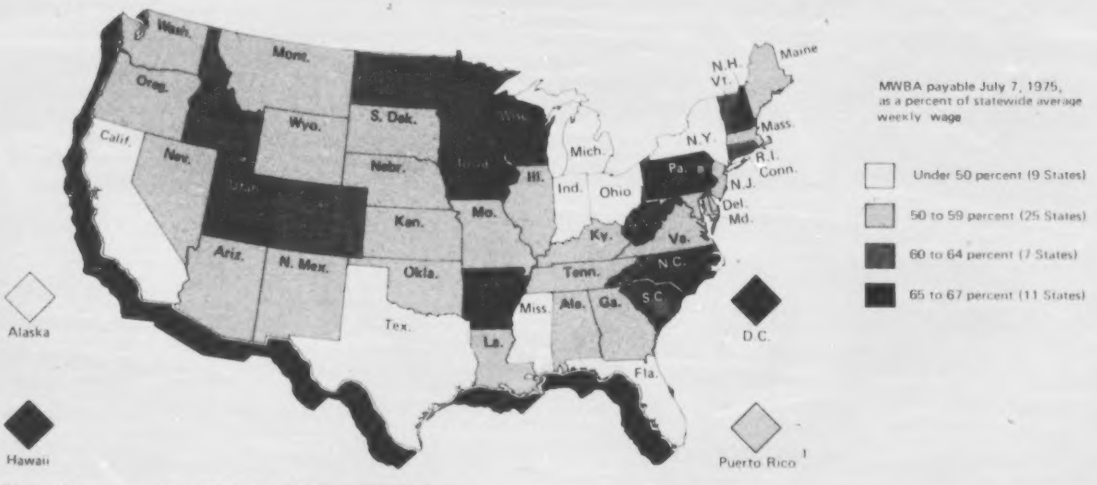
During fiscal 1975, the number of persons receiving benefits reached the highest level in the history of the program.[11] (See table 2.) At the same time, because of the lengthening duration of unemployment, many individuals began to exhaust their regular benefits.

To cope with the resultant strain on the UI system, the Administration, the Congress, the Manpower Administration, and the State employment security agencies took a series of steps designed both to meet the current emergency and to strengthen the system through permanent changes.

In a special television address to the Nation during October 1974, President Ford outlined the Administration's legislative aims for assisting the jobless. These aims included extending the period in which UI could be drawn to a maximum of 52

CHART 10

Maximum weekly benefit amounts (MWBA) vary from State to State.


Wash.
Mont.
Oreg.
Calif.
Nev.
Wyo.
S. Dak.
Nebr.
Wis.
Iowa
Ill.
Mich.
Ind.
Ohio
Mo.
Kan.
Ky.
Ariz.
N. Mex.
Okla.
Tenn.
Tex.
Miss.
Ala.
Ga.
La.
Fla.
Maine
N.H.
Vt.
N.Y.
Mass.
R.I.
Conn.
Pa.
N.J.
Del.
Md.
Va.
N.C.
S.C.
Alaska
Hawaii
D.C.
Puerto Rico 1
MWBA payable July 7, 1975, as a percent of statewide average weekly wage
Under 50 percent (9 States)
50 to 59 percent (25 States)
60 to 64 percent (7 States)
65 to 67 percent (11 States)

[1] Limited to a sum equivalent to 50 percent of the average weekly wage by administrative order, despite a procedure calling for 60 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[10] Beginning in 1975, Puerto Rico's tax base equals 100 percent of total wages paid.

[11] Although this high claims load reflects the level of unemployment experienced in 1975, it also represents the availability of extended benefits for covered workers and special benefits for unemployed workers who are not covered by a permanent unemployment benefit program.

weeks, offering benefits to jobless individuals not protected by regular unemployment insurance, and funding additional public service jobs. Congress acted promptly, completing action on two bills that were signed into law as the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act and the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act on December 31, 1974.

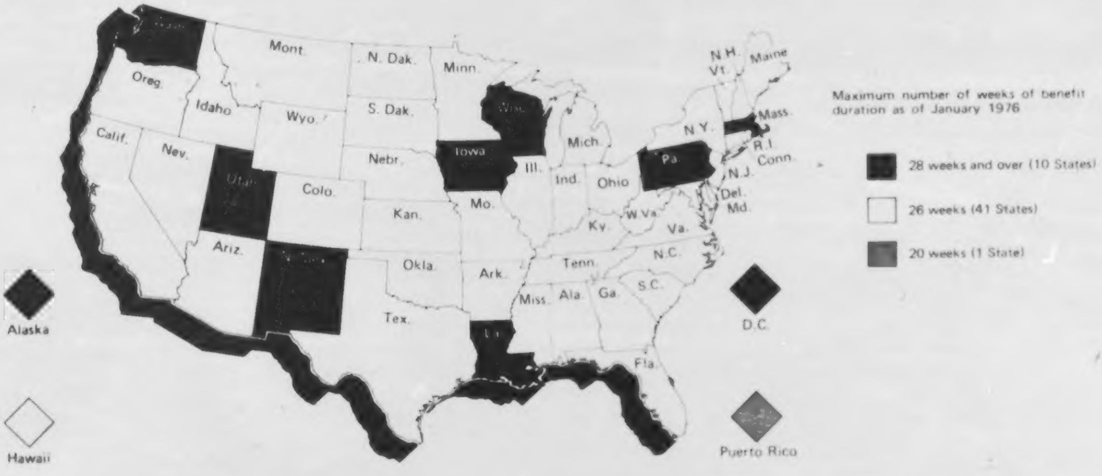
EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1974

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 created a temporary means of augmenting existing programs for the insured unemployed. Under agreements entered into by the States to administer the program, this act made available up to 13 additional weeks of Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB) [12] during periods of high unemployment to qualified claimants who had exhausted their eligibility under permanent programs, including regular and extended benefits, Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX), and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The weekly FSB amount is equal to the weekly amount payable to the individual under the State's regular benefit program. Once begun, the Federal benefit period (the period during which benefits can be paid in the State) remains in effect for at least 26 weeks. FSB payments are financed from the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

CHART 11

Under most State laws, the maximum duration of benefits is 26 weeks.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[12] In 1975, the Federal Supplemental Benefit program went into effect in a State only when extended benefits were also payable in that State. Under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, States are required to pay extended benefits when the insured unemployment rate in the State is 4 percent and at least 120 percent of the rate for the comparable period in the preceding 2 years. At the time the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act was under consideration, a State had the option, under a temporary Federal waiver, of paying extended benefits when its insured unemployment rate was 4 percent, without regard to the 120-percent factor. This option was broadened to include FSB and extended to apply to both programs for the 2-year period ending Dec. 31, 1976. (Under the Extension Act of 1975, enacted June 30, a system of State triggers exclusively was adopted effective January 1976. Details are spelled out later in the chapter.) A later amendment in 1975 extended the waiver provision concerning the 120-percent factor through Mar. 31, 1977. The act also provides that a State may choose to pay extended benefits (and FSB) when the seasonally adjusted national insured unemployment rate for 3 consecutive months is 4 percent, rather than 4.5 percent, as required under the 1970 legislation. The FSB program began going into effect in some States as early as Jan. 5, 1975, and went into effect in all States on Feb. 23, 1975. The FSB program began phasing down on Jan. 4, 1976, as described later in the chapter.

TABLE 2. REGULAR AND SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT CLAIMANTS, BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1974–JUNE 1975 [1]

[Thousands, not seasonally adjusted]

Program	1974							1975					
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total claimants	2, 202	2, 312	2, 174	2, 078	2, 143	2, 753	3, 696	5, 220	6, 052	6, 497	6, 353	6, 097	6, 204
Regular	1, 867	2, 039	1, 899	1, 786	1, 857	2, 437	3, 354	4, 769	5, 037	5, 141	4, 867	4, 339	4, 033
EB	241	168	166	189	184	197	212	290	452	604	698	763	878
FSB	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	285	413	449	698	862
UCFE	34	39	41	38	37	43	44	46	47	48	44	41	40
UCX	60	66	68	65	65	76	86	93	94	97	94	93	93
SUA	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	22	137	194	201	163	298

[1] Data for week of Current Population Survey.

NOTE: EB=extended benefits; FSB=Federal Supplemental Benefits; UCFE=Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees; UCX=Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen; and SUA=Special Unemployment Assistance.

Under the original provisions of the act, an eligible individual was entitled to a maximum amount of FSB equal to 50 percent of the maximum amount of his or her total regular benefit entitlement, but no more than 13 times the FSB weekly benefit amount. As part of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, Congress increased the maximum FSB to 100 percent of regular benefit entitlement, up to a maximum of 26 times the FSB weekly amount. This provision originally was to have expired on June 30, 1975, but was modified and extended through March 31, 1977, by title I of the Emergency Compensation and Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of 1975, described later in this section.

EMERGENCY JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

Title II of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, which passed as a companion bill to the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974, provides a temporary program of Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA) during periods of high unemployment [13] for individuals who are not eligible for unemployment benefits under any State or Federal law.[14]

The major previously uncovered groups covered by the SUA program are State and local government employees, persons in agricultural labor, and private household workers. Eligibility is determined by applying the qualifying employment and earnings requirements of the applicable State law, but for the most recent 52-week period rather than for the regular State base period, and utilizing all employment and earnings, whether or not covered by the permanent programs.

Weekly benefit amounts and number of weeks of benefits under this program are the same as those provided under the applicable State law, except that duration initially was limited to 26 weeks and, in the Emergency Compensation and Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of 1975, the maximum duration of benefits was increased from

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[13] Payments of assistance under this temporary program are made 3 weeks after either of two criteria is met: (1) A national "on" indicator occurs when the Nation's rate of total unemployment (seasonally adjusted) averages 6 percent or more for 3 consecutive calendar months or (2) an area "on" indicator occurs when a local area's rate of total unemployment (unadjusted) averages 6.5 percent or more for 3 consecutive calendar months. (Local areas generally are political entities of over 100,000 in population.) An "off" indicator will occur, ending assistance payments in a local area, when neither "on" indicator is in effect. A national "on" indicator triggered the SUA program on in all States, effective Dec. 22, 1974. The program remained on in all States throughout 1975 and into 1976.

[14] Both FSB and SUA are payable only in States which have entered into agreements with the Federal Government to administer the program. All States currently have such agreements.

26 to 39 weeks. The 1975 act also extended the program for an additional year through March 31, 1977, with December 31, 1976, as the last date on which new claims can be made effective.

SUA is administered by the State employment security agencies, under the general requirements of regular State laws. The Federal Government pays the full cost of SUA benefits out of appropriations from general revenues.

EXTENSION ACT OF 1975

In addition to lengthening the periods in which SUA will be payable, the Emergency Compensation and Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of 1975 made some substantive changes in both the SUA and FSB programs as established by the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 and title II of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974.

Beginning January 1, 1976, through March 31, 1977, the insured unemployment rate in individual States determines whether Federal Supplemental Benefits can be paid and the maximum amount payable. When the insured unemployment rate in a State equals or exceeds 5 percent, but is less than 6 percent, workers in that State can be paid up to 13 weeks of FSB; when the rate averages 6 percent or higher for 13 consecutive calendar weeks, FSB entitlement increases to 26 weeks. (See chart 8.) When the 13-week average insured unemployment rate in a State falls below the 5-percent level, the benefit period in the State will end, but workers in the State who are already receiving extended benefits or FSB will continue to have FSB eligibility during a 13-week additional eligibility period following the benefit period.

Staff of the State employment security agencies assess the occupational skills of workers applying for FSB. If they determine that a worker's skills need upgrading or broadening, he or she is required to enroll in or apply for job training in order to maintain continued eligibility for FSB.

The 1975 Extension Act provides that SUA may not be paid to teachers, researchers, and individuals in principal school administrative positions for periods between school terms or school years, if they were employed in any of these capacities in the past term or year and have employment contracts for the subsequent term or year.

Responses to the Challenge

The rapid rise in unemployment, with its accompanying high claims volume, created a challenge for the UI system in 1975. The impact was especially visible in program operations and administration. Table 3 summarizes the total number of beneficiaries served and payments made under regular and special programs during fiscal 1975.

REGULAR PROGRAMS

Approximately 11 million individuals received regular UI benefits during fiscal 1975–78 percent more than the year before and the largest number in UI history. Regular benefits paid increased from about $5 to $10 billion over the same period. In addition, payments of about $1.9 billion in extended benefits and Federal Supplemental Benefits were made in the same period to individuals who had exhausted regular and additional benefits.

Benefits paid under the UCFE and the UCX programs also increased substantially. In fiscal 1975, 273,000 ex-servicemen and women received $360.5 million under the UCX program (an increase of 75 percent in benefit payments over the previous year). About 139,000 former Federal employees received $203 million through the UCFE program (an increase of 56 percent over fiscal 1974). (These figures include extended benefits and Federal Supplemental Benefits.) The higher dollar amounts were generally the result of higher levels of benefit maximums and longer duration of claims, as well as the overall increase in the number of unemployed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Worker Adjustment Assistance

On January 3, 1975, the President signed into law the Trade Act of 1974, which made important modifications in this country's international

TABLE 3. TOTAL BENEFICIARIES AND PAYMENTS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT UNDER REGULAR AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program	Beneficiaries (thousands) [1]	Payments (millions of dollars)	Average weekly benefit amount
Regular Federal-State UI programs	11,000	$10,000.0	$66.20
Federal-State Extended Benefits	2,061	1,223.0	64.70
Federal Supplemental Benefits [2]	852	699.0	64.51
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen	273	360.5	67.73
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees	139	203.0	70.32
Special Unemployment Assistance	428	183.0	51.86
Trade readjustment allowances	6	12.8	(3)
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	8	3.3	(3)

[1] The number of beneficiaries shown represents the number of first payments made in each category.

[2] FSB operated for only a little more than 4 months during fiscal year 1975.

[3] Information not available.

trade, tariff, and foreign economic policies. Major changes, effective April 3, 1975, were introduced in the Worker Adjustment Assistance Program, which is intended to provide special help to American workers whose unemployment is linked to increased imports of foreign-made articles. The act's more liberal injury criteria specify that the Department of Labor may certify workers eligible to apply for adjustment benefits if increased imports have contributed importantly to their total or partial unemployment or underemployment.

Once workers are certified eligible to apply for adjustment assistance, they may receive trade readjustment allowances, which, when added to State unemployment insurance payments, equal 70 percent of the average weekly wage the worker earned before his or her employment was disrupted by import competition (but not in excess of the national average weekly wage in manufacturing). In addition, they may receive a full range of employability services, such as counseling, testing, referral to training and jobs, job search assistance, job relocation assistance, and supportive services, available through the cooperating State employment security agencies. Separated workers who are unable to find suitable jobs comparable with their previous employment within their commuting area are entitled to training in another occupation, along with transportation and subsistence allowances. They are also entitled to job search assistance and allowances, not to exceed $500, and job relocation assistance and allowances of 80 percent of "reasonable and necessary" expenses incurred in transporting the worker and his or her family and household effects from their present location, plus a lump-sum payment equivalent to three times the worker's average weekly wage, up to a maximum of $500.

During fiscal 1975, almost 6,000 individuals received $12.8 million in assistance payments under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Trade Act of 1974. During the first 3 months of the new Worker Adjustment Assistance Program (the last 3 months of fiscal 1975), 63 petitions were filed covering almost 60,000 workers. Certifications were issued on 40 of these petitions covering 30,000 people. In the first 4 months of fiscal 1976, more than 200 additional petitions were filed covering approximately 60,000 workers.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, individuals whose employment is terminated as a result of a natural disaster may be eligible for Disaster Unemployment Assistance payments from the Federal Government. During fiscal 1975, 8,000 individuals received $3.3 million in assistance. They included victims of floods in the Midwest, Hurricane Carmen in Louisiana, severe storms and landslides in Puerto Rico, and tornadoes along the Gulf of Mexico.

Special Unemployment Assistance

Through June 30, 1975, over a million individuals had applied for Special Unemployment Assistance, with 428,000 receiving one or more payments, totaling over $183 million. More than a fourth of those receiving benefits were former local government employees.

Federal Supplemental Benefits

Although the Federal Supplemental Benefits program operated for little more than 4 months during fiscal 1975, it provided assistance to 852,000 beneficiaries in that period. With an average individual weekly benefit amount of $64.51, total payments for the fiscal year reached almost $700 million.

THE IMPACT OF HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT ON PROGRAM OPERATIONS

The sharp rise in the claims load during 1975 had a decided impact on the UI system's operations. Certain services were cut back, there were delays in the payment of benefits, and the trust funds used to pay UI were seriously depleted.

Employability Services to Claimants

For the past several years the Unemployment Insurance Service and the State agencies have sought to develop a program of employability services for UI claimants. At one point, this special effort was in operation in the larger cities of at least 20 States. Plans have been formulated to intensify the effort (known as Reemployment Assistance and Review) during this fiscal year, when it will be an integral part of the On-Line Benefit Pilot Project now in operation in four States.

Promptness of Payments

Perhaps the most frequently recurring criticism of the unemployment insurance system during the past year has concerned long lines of waiting claimants and excessive delay in the payment of benefits. While specific management problems have been identified in some areas, the major problem was the obvious one: the doubling of the workload within a single 6-month period. In July 1974, 1.7 million initial claims for benefits were filed under State and Federal programs. By January 1975, State agencies were processing 3.7 million claims. In July 1974, 9.6 million weeks of unemployment were claimed by jobless workers. By January 1975, the number had risen to 21.3 million; it continued to rise until April when it peaked at 22.2 million. A year-to-year comparison shows that the number of checks issued by State agencies increased from 73.7 million in fiscal 1974 to 130.5 million in fiscal 1975—an increase of 77.1 percent.

The unusually heavy workload had a severe effect upon the speed with which the State agencies issued benefit payments. One measure used to determine promptness of payments is the percentage of first checks issued to claimants within 14 days after the first week for which they are due benefits. A reduction in speed occurred from fiscal 1974 to fiscal 1975, when the percentage of checks issued within 14 days fell from 80 percent to 75 percent.

An even greater problem was delay in making first payments on interstate claims, which involve a worker in one State filing a claim against wages earned in one or more other States. The effort to pay claimants promptly is complicated by the need for cooperation between or among States, by the distances involved, by delays in the mailing of correspondence, and frequently by legal differences involving eligibility requirements (e.g., the reason for leaving the last job). Only 42 percent of first payments on interstate claims were made within 14 days after the first compensable week in fiscal 1974, and the proportion declined to 35 percent in fiscal 1975.

It is expected that a renewed emphasis on the need for prompt payment of benefits by both the Employment and Training Administration and the individual State agencies will produce an improved record on the payment of benefits. A proposed standard on first payments for both interstate and intrastate claims has been developed and was published in the *Federal Register* on March 5, 1976. A special study being conducted by a task force of State agency representatives on detail to the Department is attempting to identify operating and administrative problem areas and propose solutions to problems involved in paying interstate benefits. Interim and long-range plans for program improvement were made by State agency interstate program coordinators at a special conference held in November 1975.

Promptness of Appeals Decisions

An appeals promptness standard was issued in 1972 requiring each State to issue lower level appeals decisions with the greatest promptness that is administratively feasible. The standard included specific time-lapse criteria which, if met by a State, would represent substantial compliance with the standard and with the promptness requirements in Federal law. The standard, which was to be enforced beginning in 1974, was prompted by an April 26, 1971, decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *California Department of Human Resources* v. *Java*, in which the Court interpreted the "when due" requirement in section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act as the earliest point at which payment of unemployment benefits is administratively feasible.

The performance criteria for 1974 specified that 50 percent of appeals decisions should be issued within 30 days of the date the appeal was filed, 75 percent within 45 days, and 90 percent within 75 days. For 1975 and ensuing years, the criteria are more stringent: 60 percent within 30 days and 80 percent within 45 days. Performance for all States for the past 4 years is indicated below:

Fiscal year	*Percent of appeals decisions issued within—*		
	30 days	*45 days*	*75 days*
1972	26.5	46.7	70.4
1973	43.3	63.6	80.5
1974	55.2	78.1	92.6
1975	43.6	65.7	87.7

The performance of all States in 1974, the first year the standard was effective, was the highest in the history of the program. The increase in time lapse during 1975 is attributable to a substantial increase in workload. Appeals totaled almost 533,000 in fiscal 1975, a 44-percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

Efforts are being made not only to reduce the time lapse but also to improve the quality of appeals hearings and decisions. Almost half the appeals adjudicators in the Nation have already participated in training seminars aimed at this objective.

Trust Fund Reserves

State unemployment accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund continued to decline in 1975.[15] Under title XII of the Social Security Act, funds from the Federal Unemployment Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund may be advanced to States whenever they lack funds to pay the unemployment benefits due for a month. Eight States were advanced $562.5 million from this account during the 1975 fiscal year, and seven additional States made loan applications before the end of calendar year 1975. It is estimated that as many as 30 States will have exhausted their unemployment funds by the end of calendar year 1976 unless some action is taken. To offset this drain on reserves, some States initiated action to increase revenue by raising their tax rates and/or wage bases. While these changes may not have immediate impact, they should improve solvency in the long run.

When a State has an outstanding balance of advances on January 1 of 2 consecutive years, Federal law requires that the full amount of the advances must be repaid by November 10 of the second year or the credit against the Federal tax for employers in that State will be reduced, thereby increasing their taxes. Under an amendment in the Emergency Compensation and Special Unemployment Assistance Extension Act of 1975, States meeting requirements prescribed by the Secretary of Labor for improving the financing of their programs may have the tax increases postponed for each of the years 1976 through 1978.

Employer tax delinquency, another aspect of the problem, also rose in this period, from $76 million in 1974 to $180 million in 1975. Much of the decline in collection rates in the past year can be attributed to increased workload.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS TO MEET THE EMERGENCY

While emergency legislation to meet the problem of rapidly increasing unemployment was being enacted in Congress, other actions of an administrative nature were taken to strengthen the UI system.

Funding

Supplementary funds amounting to $80.5 million were made available to State agencies, as needed, from the U.S. Department of Labor, for the purpose of meeting increased costs of administration that resulted from the higher claims load and the FSB and SUA programs. Much of the increased funding was used to pay for the addition of temporary staff to handle the increased claims load.

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[15] On Dec. 31, 1974, the total reserves for all States were $10.6 billion. Reserves declined to $3.9 billion after loans to States as of Nov. 30, 1975.

Federal-State Coordination

To coordinate Federal-State activity and to assure that the temporary programs were implemented as rapidly as possible, the Department called a series of four conferences on assisting the unemployed in January 1975. At these sessions, top-ranking Manpower Administration officials met with representatives of State employment security agencies to define the problems arising out of unusually high demands on State agencies.

Implementation of the FSB and SUA programs was also facilitated by the work of a Federal-State task force that conducted training for regional office staff and disseminated training instructions to State agencies. A special staff unit was also established in Washington, D.C., to provide immediate clarification of questions arising in States and regions. As a result, both FSB and SUA were operational almost immediately after being signed into law.

Operational Changes

Over the course of the fiscal year, State agencies reevaluated all operating procedures in an effort to increase their capacity to cope with rapidly expanding workloads. Some States lengthened the workday to include early evening hours or added an extra day to the workweek. Nationwide, State agency staff engaged in UI activities was expanded from a total of 32,700 in fiscal 1974 to 44,600 in fiscal 1975. States also increased their use of temporary employees.

To facilitate claims taking, some local offices were relocated to areas of high unemployment. Municipal buildings, townhalls, and armories were opened as temporary claims offices; and additional points of service were also provided in some rural areas.

Standard working procedures were also modified to cope with the increasing number of claims. Thirty-five States shifted to use of the mail for the filing of continued claims. Twenty-four States required less frequent reporting by claimants, and two States temporarily suspended the 1-week waiting period before unemployment becomes compensable.

Automation

Other operational changes, notably those involving expanded use of automatic data processing equipment, were designed to have a longer range impact upon the UI system. About $3 million was spent to redesign and reprogram UI functions to accommodate third generation computer equipment, to complete the conversion of those functions now partially automated, particularly the tax program, and to review all current manual processing operations with the objective of converting to automation as soon as practical. The most visible and immediate aspect of this emphasis on automation was to be seen in the use of local office computer terminals to make on-the-spot monetary determinations of eligibility. Claims processing was fully automated in some States; other States computerized the check-writing function.

Systems Design Center. During fiscal 1975, the Unemployment Insurance Systems Design Center, funded by the Department of Labor, developed several prototype systems for processing base employment and wage data and improving methods of tax collection, accounting, and field auditing.

Planning also began for a model On-Line Benefit Payment System, which will eventually make possible a computerized claims-taking procedure in all States. Four pilot States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri) have begun testing the system with the aim of making it fully operational by July 1976.

In essence, this project gives local claims interviewers immediate access to the State office's central computer files, which contain all applicable employment records, thereby eliminating much of the recordkeeping required at the local level. The interviewer can thus tell a prospective claimant making a first appearance in a local office whether he or she has any wage record against which benefits may be drawn and how much may be drawn. At a later date, specific information on all claims filed by the claimant can be immediately made available to local office staff if this information is required. In addition to reducing costs, the on-line system should help eliminate delays in payments resulting from errors in filing by the claimant or incorrect information supplied by the former employer.

Cost Model Management System. This system is designed to improve budget management in State agencies through a process of data gathering and analysis that determines the most efficient operating methods.

Program studies were completed for all States during fiscal 1975, and recommendations for operational improvements have been sent to all States. Plans call for a reevaluation of all 52 UI jurisdictions every 3 years.

The Program Outlook: What Next for UI?

The widespread and prolonged job loss during 1975 made the UI system important in minimizing the hardship of the recession. In addition to the usual protection afforded under the regular UI program, benefit duration was extended temporarily both by means of existing statutory provisions and by Administration and congressional actions to add additional weeks of temporary benefits. The effort to aid so many highlighted the system's weaknesses as well as its strengths. Both criticisms and the lessons learned during this period have led to a variety of suggestions for change in the features and even in the character of the system. Some of these major policy issues, including coverage, benefit standards, duration of benefits, trigger mechanisms, financing, and labor market impact of UI, are discussed below.

POLICY ISSUES

Coverage

About 87 percent of the Nation's wage and salary workers are now covered by a permanent program. The groups remaining unprotected are chiefly State and local government workers, as well as private household and agricultural workers.

The original legislation that established the UI program in 1935 exempted smaller industrial employers, private household workers, and agricultural labor because it was considered administratively impractical to include them. Conceptual problems were also involved in the coverage of private household workers (e.g., when is a day worker unemployed?). Employees of State and and local governments were excluded because of possible constitutional barriers to a Federal tax on these governments.

Over the years, however, many of these problems appear to have diminished. A number of States have pioneered in the extension of coverage to each of the noncovered groups. New York, Arkansas, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia laws now include private household workers under their unemployment insurance laws. The laws of Minnesota, California, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia cover farmworkers. The Employment Security Amendments of 1970 required that all State laws provide UI coverage for employees of State hospitals and State institutions of higher education. In addition, 29 State laws now cover nearly all State government workers, and 8 State laws protect local government employees. Under 1974 legislation, Special Unemployment Assistance is available on a temporary basis for all worker groups not eligible under permanent programs. Furthermore, current recordkeeping and taxpaying requirements for both income tax and social security purposes, which affect private household and farm employers, are not very different from those needed under the UI program.

An Administration legislative proposal would extend coverage under the permanent program to more than half of the 11.3 million noncovered jobs where it is deemed most feasible from a legal and administrative standpoint. Those included would be agricultural workers in the employ of individuals or companies that pay $5,000 or more in quarterly wages or employ four or more workers in each of 20 weeks (about 66,000 employers and 710,000 workers); private household workers for employers who pay $500 or more in quarterly wages (about 400,000 workers); and employees of local hospitals, State and local elementary and secondary school employees, and employees of local institutions of higher education (about 4.8 million workers).

Benefit Standards

If higher benefits were paid by the States, the UI program could become more effective as a device for replacement of individual wage losses and for maintenance of purchasing power in the economy. Most State laws recognize that wage-loss restoration for an individual worker should be at least 50 percent of the worker's gross average weekly wage. However, all State laws impose ceilings, or maximums, on individual weekly benefit amounts which, while intended to affect only high-wage workers, bar a significant number of claimants from receiving the intended level of benefits.

With these problems in mind, the Administration has proposed a Federal benefit amount standard providing each claimant with a benefit equal to at least 50 percent of the worker's pretax average weekly wage, with a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to at least two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage for that State's covered workers.

The issue of benefit adequacy is currently being explored in a Department of Labor-funded study being conducted by the Arizona employment security agency. Results are expected to be available no later than mid-1977.

Duration

Temporary extension of unemployment benefits of up to 65 weeks and discussion of even further extension have focused attention on a recurring policy question: What should be the duration of benefits under unemployment insurance?

Ambiguity in identifying the specific goals and purposes of UI makes definition of criteria and thus analysis of the question difficult. The unresolved policy issues involve two different ways of viewing the UI system—as an insurance system with an earned entitlement based on work experience and earnings or as an income maintenance system providing a transfer payment based on a determination of need.

The system, at its inception in 1935, was conceived of as an insurance-like scheme, where workers would be protected against precipitous income loss during spells of unemployment. Various extensions during periods of high unemployment, however, have caused the system increasingly to be perceived by some as an income support system, albeit for those with significant work force attachment. Even in a simple insurance system, the payment of benefits clearly is an important element in income maintenance for those temporarily out of work. The extension of benefits to as much as 65 weeks has further blurred the line between UI as an insurance program and UI as an income maintenance program.

The issue of Federal vs. State control over duration is also important. The duration of extended benefits during times of high unemployment has been related to the duration of regular benefits, determined by each State law. The authorization and conditions of operation for extended benefits, however, are in Federal statutes. The criteria applied by States in establishing benefit duration traditionally have been related to work force attachment and earnings and thus to financing of the system. On the other hand, Federal statutes governing extended benefit duration appear to be less closely related to the underlying work experience.

Clearly, if benefits are available for too short a period, claimants may lack sufficient resources to support themselves while they search for suitable employment. A related issue raised in connection with extended duration involves the degree of work disincentive or weakening work force attachment that may be caused by lengthening benefit duration. Research results are equivocal in this area and data and experience from the 1974–75 recession will be valuable in assessing the issue.

None of the issues just described will be resolved easily. Each of them has been identified for analysis by the National Commission on Unemployment Insurance that has been proposed to the Congress by the Administration. The Commission is discussed in a following section.

Trigger Mechanisms for Extending Benefits

The purpose of trigger mechanisms for extended benefits is to provide an early response to adverse economic conditions and an automatic cutoff when the need has passed. The trigger mechanism is designed to initiate the payment of extended benefits when unemployment reaches a predetermined level. Extended benefits terminate when unemployment falls below this level. There has been widespread dissatisfaction with this mechanism because of its complexity.

Reflecting this dissatisfaction, the Congress has eight times enacted legislation temporarily altering the trigger provision. The most recent such change will extend through March 31, 1977. As a permanent remedy, the Administration has proposed changing to a trigger mechanism based on a seasonally adjusted State-insured unemployment rate of 4.0 percent for a moving 13-consecutive-week period. The Administration has also proposed an optional trigger device by which States could elect to use triggers for labor market areas of at least 250,000 population. The Administration has further proposed that the seasonally adjusted 4.5-percent national trigger be based on a moving 13-week average rather than an average for each 3 consecutive months as is now the case. Such a change is expected to make the trigger, and thus benefit availability, respond more quickly to changes in employment levels.

Financing

One of the most critical issues concerning UI in 1975 was that of program financing. The degree of unemployment severely strained the funds available for payment of benefits and for administering the program. The Federal Unemployment Account, from which States borrow money when their own funds are depleted, and the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account, which finances the Federal share of the extended benefits program, have both been exhausted from normal funding sources. These accounts have received repayable advances from general revenue to be used for benefit payment purposes.

To restore the UI program to fiscal soundness, the Administration has proposed that the wage base for the Federal unemployment tax be raised to $6,000 beginning in calendar year 1977 and that the Federal share of the tax rate be increased from 0.5 to 0.65 percent, with a corollary increase in the overall Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) rate to 3.35 percent. After all obligations to general revenues are repaid, the Federal share of the FUTA rate would drop to 0.45 percent and the overall rate to 3.15 percent.

The Employment and Training Administration is currently engaged in three research projects dealing with benefit financing. One, in Massachusetts, is concerned primarily with the financing of extended benefits. In another, the Massachusetts data, plus data available from completed studies in Michigan, Vermont, and Connecticut, will be used in an attempt to build a modular program that can be tailored by each State to suit its own needs. In still another project, the United States and Canada have engaged in a joint venture to study industry characteristics that might have a bearing on the risk of unemployment. These studies are scheduled for completion in 1977.

Labor Market Impact of UI

A final policy issue concerns the effect of unemployment insurance on the incidence and duration of unemployment. This concern is not new. (It was a part of the public debates that preceded the enactment of the Social Security Act of 1935.) Recently, however, it has again received attention as policymakers have attempted to grapple with the twin problems of unemployment and inflation.

Part of the justification advanced for UI by its proponents at the time the program was initiated was that it would buy time for unemployed workers to find reemployment in jobs that would preserve their skills and wage levels and, if such reemployment proved unattainable, to cushion their readjustment to lower paying jobs.

Recently, however, some observers have expressed the view that UI may provide both the means and the incentive for more prolonged or frequent spells of unemployment by lessening the cost to the individual of an extended job search. One writer on the subject has contended that UI, which is tax free, replaces, on the average, about two-thirds of an after-tax wage, either by direct payments or through attendant tax reductions (with the higher percentages of wage replacement going to individuals in families with higher incomes and higher tax rates). The result, according to this argument, is that an individual may extend his or her job search for a longer period than might otherwise have been the case if benefits were reduced or unavailable, thus indirectly contributing to a higher unemployment rate. It is also contended that UI may foster the continuation of job instability through its tax and benefits structure, which tends to support seasonal and unstable employment. As a remedy, it has been suggested that UI payments be subject to individual income taxation or that the present system include a plan for repayable loans collectable after an individual has returned to work.[16]

It should be pointed out, however, that the above analysis ignores several key factors that exert an impact on a person's work behavior. The analysis is restricted to weeks of unemployment in which benefits are actually received. It therefore ignores three factors: (1) Weeks of unemployment which are not compensated because of waiting weeks, disqualifications, etc.; (2) weeks of unemployment before filing and after exhausting benefits; and (3) lost fringe benefits, which make after-tax wages an understatement of income loss.[17]

Other students of the UI program conclude instead that any adverse incentive is small and at least partially offset by the increased future productivity that derives from better jobs achieved through a longer job search. Such effects are thought to be consistent with the program goals of assisting the unemployed to find suitable work rather than forcing them to accept whatever jobs are available, regardless of suitability.

While no research has as yet been conducted on the effect of UI on the incidence of unemployment, several recent studies have focused on the impact of UI payments on unemployment duration. Their findings are not conclusive. They indicate that UI payments have some effect on the length of unemployment, but estimates of the magnitude of that effect vary considerably. For example, one recent research effort found that the amount of system-related unemployment ranged between 0.2 and 0.3 percent of the labor force.[18] A somewhat earlier experiment indicated that subsidizing the job search had small impact on the actions of working wives and casual workers, but none on other workers. A third study found that a 10-percent increase in the level of benefits relative to wages would have increased the duration of unemployment by only 1 day.[19] By contrast, a recent study has estimated that an increase in one State of $15 in benefits between 1967 and 1968 led to an increase of more than 1 week in the average duration of unemployment.[20]

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

To facilitate the study of these various policy issues and other matters of concern in the UI system, the Administration has proposed to the Congress that a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance be established to conduct a review of all aspects of the UI system. The Commission would consist of members appointed by the President and by Congress, representing employers, employees, and the public. The chairperson would be selected by the President.

The objectives of this review of program experience would be to identify the appropriate purposes, objectives, and future directions for UI and to clarify the relationship of UI to other employment, training, and income maintenance programs. Critical issues that require further examination include: (1) General program concerns and financing, (2) the relationship of UI to other social insurance programs and welfare, and (3) the impact of UI payments on the reemployment process.

The Commission would be authorized to conduct whatever studies, research, and public hearings it deemed necessary in order to develop recommendations for the future direction of UI and would submit its findings in a report to the President and the Congress.

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[16] For a more detailed discussion of this position, see Martin S. Feldstein, "Unemployment Insurance: Time for Reform," in *Harvard Business Review*, March–April 1975, pp. 51–61.

[17] David L. Edgell and Stephen A. Wandner, "Unemployment Insurance: Its Economic Performance," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1974, pp. 33–40.

[18] Stephen T. Marston, "The Impact of Unemployment Insurance on Job Search," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, January 1975), p. 40.

[19] These two studies are discussed by Gary Fields in an unpublished technical analysis paper (No. 26) prepared for the Department of Labor, entitled "The Direct Labor Market Effects of the U.S. Unemployment Insurance System: A Review of Recent Evidence," January 1975, pp. 10–15. See also Raymond Munts and Irwin Garfinkel, *The Work Disincentive Effects of Unemployment Insurance* (Kalamazoo, Mich.: The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, September 1974), pp. 32–35.

[20] Kathleen Classen, *The Effect of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemploument and Subsequent Earnings* (Arlington, Va.: The Public Research Institute of the Center for Naval Analysis, September 1975).

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CONSTRUCTION: THE INDUSTRY AND THE LABOR FORCE

CONSTRUCTION: THE INDUSTRY AND THE LABOR FORCE

Public debate over such labor-related problems as unemployment, inflation, worker productivity, strikes, and equal employment opportunity seldom fails to include the construction industry as either victim or culprit. In recent years, considerable effort has been expended to develop a broader understanding of this industry's work force, with much of this research conducted or sponsored by the Department of Labor. The major purposes of this chapter are to summarize the salient features of the construction industry and labor force; to explore the issues that have generated controversy; and to indicate what has been learned, and what is yet only dimly understood, about this complex subject.

Most construction work—about 70 percent of the total—is performed on a contract basis, which means simply that the product is built for the use of someone other than the builder. (Most of the remainder is "force account" work, or construction performed directly by an individual, business enterprise, or governmental agency for its own use.) The standard industrial classification system used by the Federal Government divides most construction contractors into three categories: General building contractors, heavy and highway contractors, and special trades contractors with such diverse functions as painting, masonry, electrical work, heating, and plumbing. (In addition, some construction firms are defined as "operative builders." Firms in this group erect structures, usually residential, on speculation without a predetermined buyer.)[1]

The construction "product" has several characteristics that influence the nature of the industry's labor market. It is usually immobile, requiring that the work be performed at the immediate site, thereby rendering its market a predominantly local one. It is exceptionally heterogeneous, including not only such diverse structures as homes, commercial buildings, streets, bridges, dams, pipelines, and powerplants, but also important variations within each of these categories. The unit of product is often unique, since it is designed to meet the particular specifications of the prospective owner. With few exceptions, construction is by no means an assembly line industry.

The chronology of a typical construction project may be outlined as follows. First, the purchaser may engage an architect to draw up detailed plans for the structure, specifying dimensions and materials that best comport with the needs and resources of the prospective owner. The buyer may then open the job to bids from interested contractors or may negotiate directly with only one contractor. Eventually, a contract is awarded to a general contractor, who assumes overall responsibility for the project.

In most instances, the general contractor subcontracts certain phases of the work to specialty contractors, with the amount of work performed by the general contractor's own employees varying from project to project. Typically, general contractors working on highways, bridges, and other nonbuilding construction complete the entire project. Those specializing in building construction, on the other hand, often erect only the skeleton of the structure and subcontract the finishing work to other firms. As the project progresses, different subcontractors are called in to perform their designated functions. Thus, both the size and composition of the work force on any given project undergo almost continual change.

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[1] Prior to 1972, operative builders were classified under real estate.

The construction labor market is, therefore, an exceptionally fluid one. Work groups are constantly assembled and disassembled, with workers shifting not only from job to job but often from employer to employer as well. Labor turnover and a large labor pool are distinguishing features of the industry; in a typical year, there are nearly two workers with some construction employment experience for each full-time job equivalent. For many workers, employment is intermittent since they do not invariably go from completion of one job directly to work on another. Furthermore, although many construction workers establish ongoing relationships with a single employer, the attachment between employee and employer is generally more tenuous in construction than in most other industries. This condition, of course, places an especially heavy burden on the job referral and hiring mechanisms of the industry's labor market, in both the union and nonunion sectors.

The production process is not the only characteristic of the industry that engenders intermittent employment patterns and to which its labor market has had to adapt. Demand for the construction product is uncommonly volatile. Cyclical fluctuations in construction output and employment are extreme. In the 1974–75 recession, for example, the unemployment rate for workers in the industry reached 21 percent, compared with about 9 percent for the labor force as a whole. The housing sector fell to 40 percent of its level of activity 2 years earlier—not surprisingly, since in times of economic distress, the purchase of large durable goods is generally the family expenditure that is the most carefully scrutinized and, if possible, postponed.

Superimposed upon this cyclical instability are seasonal fluctuations endemic to the industry. Summer employment levels are usually higher by several hundred thousand workers than those of the winter months. (The causes and consequences of these periodic changes, as well as the labor market mechanisms used to adjust to them, are ex-

employment are extreme. In the 1974–75 recession,

extent of both cyclical and seasonal shifts, however, is not entirely reflected in national output and employment data, since local labor markets do not necessarily follow national patterns. Thus, the changing composition of metropolitan and regional construction activity often makes it relatively difficult to provide the qualified workers needed to meet a fluctuating demand for different skills.

The skill composition of the construction work force further complicates the task of fitting available labor to changing needs. More than half of all construction employees are skilled workers, characterized in Government statistics as "craft and kindred workers." Obtaining the workers needed in seasonal or cyclical upswings or accommodating any secular growth of the industry therefore requires effective machinery and processess for developing worker skills. Although newcomers can at times be trained quickly to meet a temporary spurt in building activity, the long-term needs of the industry include a steady inflow of thoroughly trained workers. In short, the adjustments to shifts in labor demand are not automatic in an industry in which a large proportion of the work force must possess certain mechanical capabilities.

For all these reasons, the need for labor market information and advance planning is acute. At the same time, the industry is highly dispersed and atomistic, with the consequence that it is very difficult for individual employers to develop programs that meet present requirements and anticipate future needs.

The controversies that have long surrounded construction labor center on the practices of the industry's trade unions and related elements of public policy. This focus is hardly surprising, since the building trades unions are more deeply involved in labor market operations than are unions in most other industries. Among the major questions are the following: Are construction wages excessive and inflationary compared with those in other industries, or do they merely reflect the skill composition and intermittent employment patterns alluded to earlier? Do local building codes have an inflationary impact? Is worker productivity unduly impeded by contractual work rules, or are these rules necessary and desirable to insure a modicum of job security and worker safety? Do union hiring halls restrict access to jobs and prevent a maximally productive matching of worker and job, or do they promote order and stability in what otherwise would be a chaotic recruitment process? Are apprenticeship programs too long and underenrolled, or are they realistic responses to the special needs of the industry? Are blacks, other minorities, and women underrepresented in the construction work force, and if so, is this inequity attributable primarily to discrimination, to deficiencies on the supply side, or to both?

The remainder of this chapter is divided into six major sections. The first describes in more detail the economics of the construction industry, including the composition of building activity, the market structure, and trends in productivity improvements and costs. The second and third sections deal with the construction work force, its compensation and composition, and its labor unions. The fourth explores various facets of the industry's labor market, including those institutions and processes that govern the recruitment, development, and deployment of workers, while the fifth looks at the special issue of equal employment opportunity, with emphasis on recent programs to promote minority access to jobs. The final section reviews likely trends in the industry and identifies some areas in which more understanding is needed.

Economics of the Construction Industry

For most of the post-World War II period, new construction activity has accounted for about 11 percent of the Nation's gross national product and about 5 percent of its average annual employment. In 1974, however, the $135.5 billion of construction work represented only 9.7 percent of the GNP, a dip occasioned largely by the combined effects of recession and high interest rates on residential building. Historically, privately owned construction has accounted for two-thirds to three-quarters of the total, with residential building normally constituting over half of all private work (see table 1).

MARKET STRUCTURE

Construction is an industry characterized by a large number of relatively small enterprises. In 1972, according to the most recent Federal census

TABLE 1. NEW CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE, UNITED STATES, 1965–74

[Billions of dollars]

Year	All construction [1]	Private			Public		
		Total	Residential	Other	Total	Federal	State and local [2]
1965	73.7	51.7	27.9	23.8	22.1	4.0	18.0
1966	76.4	52.4	25.7	26.7	24.0	4.0	20.0
1967	78.1	52.5	25.6	27.0	25.5	3.5	22.1
1968	87.1	59.5	30.6	28.9	27.6	3.4	24.2
1969	93.9	66.0	33.2	32.8	28.0	3.3	24.7
1970	94.9	66.8	31.9	34.9	28.1	3.3	24.8
1971	110.0	80.1	43.3	36.8	29.9	4.0	25.9
1972	124.1	93.9	54.3	39.6	30.2	4.4	25.8
1973	136.0	103.4	57.6	45.8	32.6	4.9	27.7
1974	135.5	97.1	47.0	50.1	38.4	5.4	33.0

[1] Including force account work.

[2] Includes Federal grants-in-aid for State and locally owned projects.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: *1975 Economic Report of the President*, p. 292, and *Construction Review*, September 1975.

of construction firms, the average contractor with payroll had only 9.5 employees.[2] (Even this figure understates the industry's dispersion, since it does not include the more than 467,000 proprietorships and partnerships without payrolls.) Of the more than 430,000 establishments with payrolls, nearly 62 percent had fewer than 5 employees, while less than 10 percent had as many as 20 employees. Put another way, about three-fifths of all contract construction employees worked for establishments employing fewer than 50 persons. The average establishment had total receipts of about $345,000. (However, these figures may reflect the practice, fairly frequent in the industry, of separate incorporation for individual construction projects, thereby inflating the real number of small firms.)

Many contractors specialize in a particular type of construction project. General contractors are more apt to do this than are special trades contractors and commonly concentrate on residential building. (The Bureau of the Census defines specialization as having over half of the firm's receipts from a given type of construction.)

A large majority of construction contractors perform their work in the locality where they have their headquarters. In 1972, for example, over 90 percent of all contractors operated exclusively in their home State.[3] Moreover, even those contractors working in more than one State obtained the preponderance of their receipts from work within their home State. Not surprisingly, the firms that operate over multistate areas tend to be the largest contractors. While representing only 7.2 percent of all establishments, such firms nevertheless accounted for 29.1 percent of all construction receipts in 1972. (Indeed, their proportion of receipts may be considerably higher, given the previously mentioned practice of separate incorporation of small firms for individual construction projects.)

Despite the atomistic structure of the industry, there are a number of large engineering and contracting firms whose annual receipts run into the billions of dollars. These establishments typically operate on a nationwide or even worldwide basis and are called upon to undertake such massive construction projects as dams, power plants, and skyscrapers. In 1972, the 3,863 contractors who had receipts of $5 million or more accounted for less than 1 percent of the industry's establishments but over 33 percent of its gross income and about 23 percent of its employment.[4] It should be noted, however, that these establishments do not necessarily exert an equally disproportionate influence on the determination of wages and other terms and conditions of employment. Large unionized firms are usually constrained to adopt locally determined contractual provisions; large nonunion contractors may have a core of regular employees who are transferred from job to job, but much of the work force will still be recruited locally and thus subject to local labor market conditions.

CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

Construction operates within a complex system of functional specialization featuring a general contractor who exercises overall responsibility for a project and a number of subcontractors who perform various specialized phases of the work. The amount of work subcontracted often depends on the organization and resources of the general contractor; some are equipped to perform virtually all the work with their own employees, while others do very little themselves. General building contractors, as a group, tend to subcontract a relatively large proportion of their work (about 45 percent, according to the *1972 Census of Construction Industries;* heavy construction contractors, on the other hand, contracted out only about 16 percent). Among building contractors, homebuilders are most apt to subcontract a large share of their work; many employ no regular construction workers and engage specialty firms for all the building work.[5]

Construction contractors and subcontractors are organized into a complex array of associations, each of which services a particular kind of firm. One recent canvass identified 60 national contractors' associations, over half of them with headquarters in or around Washington, D.C.[6] The number of unaffiliated local associations is unknown, but undoubtedly large. Since these associations may be organized according to type of project (homebuilders, pipeline contractors, etc.), specialty trade (electrical, plumbing, masonry, etc.), union status, or size of contractor, it is not uncommon for a single firm to belong to two or more associations. There are even associations of associations. The scope of services provided by these groups has been described as follows:

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[2] *1972 Census of Construction Industries,* Industry Series CC 72-1-1 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1975), pp. 1-2 and 1-12.

[3] Ibid., p. 1-14.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Howard G. Foster, *Manpower in Homebuilding: A Preliminary Analysis* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Unit, 1974), pp. 31-36.

[6] "A Directory of National Trade Associations, Professional Societies, and Labor Unions Involved in the Construction and Building Materials Industries," *Construction Review,* January/February 1975.

> The local associations perform a wide variety of functions for their members, including public relations, lobbying, legal advice, labor relations activities, and members' benefits (such as group life insurance for contractors or types of liability insurance), and they deal with architects, owners, suppliers, and others. The national office of the association also conducts lobbying and public relations and provides legal and industrial relations advice. It often publishes periodicals carrying trade news, innovations, legislative reports, and analyses of the national scene as it affects members' concerns. Each national association normally holds a national convention and may sponsor trade shows as well.[7]

PRICES, COSTS, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Accurate measurement of price and productivity changes for construction is hampered by a fundamental technical problem. The calculation of real productivity gains requires that dollar measures of production be deflated by an appropriate price index. Such an index is, however, difficult to develop for the construction industry because of the diversity of its products. The most widely used deflator, the Department of Commerce "composite," is a weighted average of various cost indexes applying to the different sectors of the industry. It includes changes in the cost of materials, labor, land, and interest, but not relative changes in the amounts needed for the various types of structures. In other words, the composite index measures only the prices of various factors and ignores the efficiency with which these factors are combined, thereby making it impossible from the outset to measure any productivity gains that may have been registered.

In the absence of a means of calculating the reciprocal effects of price and productivity changes, it is not entirely clear whether the cost of construction has been rising faster than most other costs in recent years. The Department of Commerce composite suggests that construction costs rose by 73 percent between 1967 and 1974, compared with 60 percent for the Wholesale Price Index, somewhat less than 48 percent for the Consumer Price Index, and almost 45 percent for the implicit GNP deflator. However, because of the composite's inability to account adequately for productivity gains, it may well overstate the rate of inflation in construction. For example, a study completed in 1965 estimated that construction prices rose by about 34 percent between 1947 and 1963, rather than the 60 percent reflected in the composite.[8]

The implication is that rising construction product prices are only partly explained by increases in the actual cost of building.

This assumption appears to be borne out by results of the 1965 study mentioned above, which attempted to resolve the prices-productivity dilemma by defining: (1) Price changes in terms of wages, output per hour worked, and the price of building materials and (2) productivity in terms of price, money value of output, and labor hours. When data for the years 1947–63 were applied to this model, the annual productivity increase was estimated at just over 3 percent. Four years later, a study utilizing a variety of statistical techniques to measure productivity between 1947 and 1967 led to similar results.[9]

More recently, a quite different approach was used to calculate long-term productivity changes. In that study, detailed estimates of physical labor requirements were made for a "typical" house constructed in Alameda County, Calif., in the years 1930 and 1965. After adjusting for changes in the size of homes, it was found that hours worked fell at an average of 3.2 percent a year, with the total number of onsite hours (excluding those for plumbers, electricians, and painters) per 1,000 square feet dropping from 837 in 1930 to 283 in 1965.[10]

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[7] Daniel Quinn Mills, *Industrial Relations and Manpower in Construction* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1972), p. 11.

[8] Douglas C. Dacy, "Productivity and Price Trends in Construction Since 1947," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, November 1965, pp. 406–411.

[9] Peter J. Cassimatis, *Economics of the Construction Industry*, Studies in Business Economics No. 111 (New York: The Conference Board, 1969), ch. 6.

[10] Sara Behman, "On-Site Labor Productivity in Home Building," *Industrial Relations*, October 1972, pp. 314–324.

The Construction Labor Force

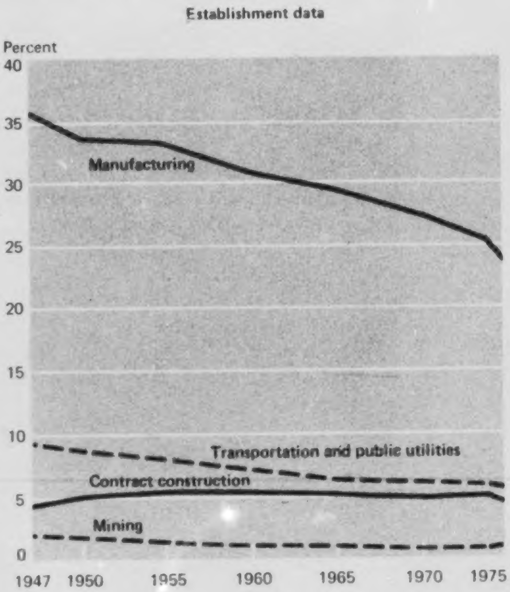
EMPLOYMENT

The contract construction industry accounts for some 4 to 5 percent of the Nation's average annual nonfarm payroll employment. In 1975, the industry averaged about 3.5 million workers, down from 4.0 million in the previous year. Average employment data for construction, however, must be interpreted with caution, since the inordinate turnover of the industry's employed work force necessitates a much larger number of individuals to fill a given number of full-time equivalent jobs. In 1973, for example, almost 5.7 million workers had their longest job of the year in construction, although the average number of construction wage and salary workers employed for that year was only about 4.7 million [11] (see table 2). (The number of workers with any experience in construction was obviously even larger.)

Construction has been an expanding industry for at least the past quarter century. In fact, it has been the only goods-producing industry to maintain its share of the total labor force during this period. Between 1950 and 1974, construction's share of the Nation's growing nonfarm payroll employment remained steady at about 5 percent, while that of such industries as mining, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities declined substantially (see chart 12).

CHART 12

Construction's share of nonfarm employment has remained fairly steady since 1950.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Recent decades have also seen some noteworthy changes in the composition of construction employment. The proportion of the work force engaged directly in production activity has declined, with a parallel increase in various nonproduction activities. Thus, in 1947, 88.7 percent of construction's 2.0 million employees was classified as production workers; by 1974, that proportion had declined to 81.7 percent of 4.0 million employees.

There have also been important changes in the composition of the industry's blue-collar work force since 1950. Generally, skilled workers (craft and kindred workers) have continued to account for over half the industry's total number of blue-collar employees. On the other hand, the proportion of unskilled workers has declined, while that of semiskilled workers (operatives and kindred workers) has risen. Besides constituting the lion's share of employment in the industry, construction craft workers represent about 30 percent of all industries' workers in this occupational category.

Finally, changes in construction technology, along with shifts in the composition of construction activity itself, have occasioned changes in the relative representation of various craft groups. The increasing size and complexity of much construction work have resulted in relative growth in the numbers of such craft workers as equipment operators and repairers, electricians, air-condi-

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[11] Data on construction employment are obtained from two separate sources, the nonagricultural survey of payrolls and the Current Population Survey (household survey). Data from the former relate to contract construction activities and cover only wage and salary workers on payroll records. The latter series covers all persons engaged in construction activities, including government and other force-account construction workers, those involved in speculative construction, and self-employed and unpaid family workers; furthermore, persons "with a job but not at work" in the industry are counted as employed, without regard to pay status. Greater, but not complete, comparability between the two series can be achieved through the use of private wage and salary employment figures for the industry.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS WITH WORK EXPERIENCE, BY INDUSTRY OF LONGEST JOB, 1973

[Thousands]

Industry	Average annual employment	Persons with work experience
Agriculture	3, 452	4, 729
Mining	614	677
Construction	4, 675	5, 698
Manufacturing	20, 655	23, 110
Transportation and public utilities	5, 312	5, 882
Wholesale and retail trade	14, 898	18, 881
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4, 220	4, 806
Service and public administration	24, 621	29, 896

NOTE: With the exception of the public administration component, government employment is reflected throughout the other industries; for example, government roadbuilding activities are included under construction.

tioning mechanics, and supervisors. The major relative declines have taken place among such trades as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters (see table 3).

UNEMPLOYMENT

In every year since 1948, construction's unemployment rate has exceeded that of every other major industry group and has regularly been approximately twice as high as the economywide average (see chart 13). Although the industry accounts for only about 5 percent of the total labor force, over the years it has represented between 9 and 12 percent of all unemployed workers.

The disproportionately high levels of unemployment in construction are attributable to a number of factors. In the first place, as noted earlier, the industry is especially sensitive to cyclical changes in the general level of economic activity. Factories are not built or expanded when there is already excess capacity. Homes are not readily purchased when the future income of prospective buyers is uncertain. Thus, between 1973 and 1975, while the all-industry unemployment rate was rising by almost 4 percentage points, the rate for construction rose by about 10 percentage points.

The industry also suffers an unusual degree of frictional unemployment. Since work is often intermittent, many workers experience spells of idleness between jobs. In 1973, for example, 1,550,000 workers, or about 27 percent of all workers with their longest job in construction, had some unemployment during the year; and 693,000 had two or more spells of unemployment. By way of comparison, 13.7 percent of all wage and salary workers in 1973 experienced some unemployment.[12] Available data do not readily distinguish between seasonal and frictional unemployment, but the large number of workers with repeated unemployment during the year suggests that frictional joblessness is not negligible.

Finally, seasonal slowdowns in construction activity account for a substantial proportion of the industry's unemployment. (The causes of these seasonal fluctuations are discussed in a later sec-

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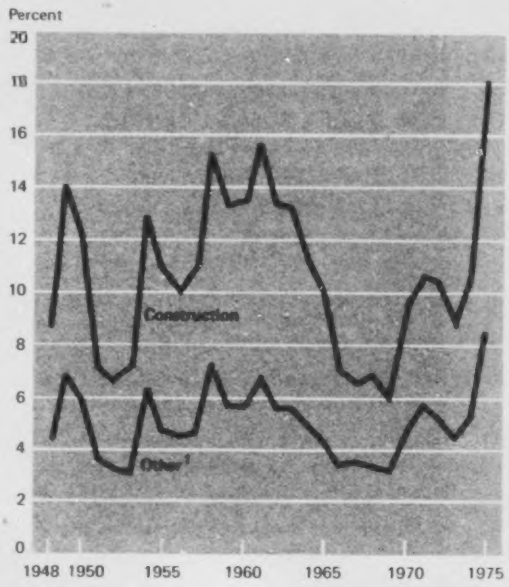
[12] *Work Experience of the Population, 1973*, Special Labor Force Report No. 171 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1974), table C-2.

CHART 13

Construction unemployment rates are often double the national average.



¹ All experienced wage and salary workers.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CRAFT WORKERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, BY DETAILED OCCUPATION, 1950–70

[Percent distribution]

Occupation	1950	1960	1970
Total: Number	1, 934, 400	2, 052, 193	2, 559, 697
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters	7. 5	7. 9	5. 5
Carpenters	38. 1	31. 6	24. 7
Cement and concrete finishers	1. 4	2. 0	2. 4
Crane, derrick, and hoist workers	. 7	. 8	1. 1
Electricians	5. 1	6. 4	8. 0
Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators	3. 8	7. 4	6. 9
Mechanics and repairers	3. 1	4. 8	4. 7
Painters	15. 4	13. 1	8. 2
Plasterers	2. 9	2. 1	1. 0
Plumbers and pipefitters	9. 0	9. 3	9. 1
Roofers	2. 1	2. 2	2. 2
Structural metalworkers	1. 5	1. 6	1. 9
Supervisors, n.e.c	3. 0	4. 7	5. 9
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metalworkers	1. 6	1. 7	2. 3
Crafts (allocated)	------------	------------	8. 3
Other craft workers	4. 8	4. 5	7. 9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census Subject Reports, *Occupation by Industry*, 1950, 1960, and 1970.

tion.) In one early study, about 38 percent of construction unemployment over a 12-month period was identified as seasonal.[13] The magnitude of these changes is illustrated in table 4.

SEASONAL CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCE

The construction labor force also exhibits a pronounced seasonal pattern, since countervailing movements in employment and unemployment are not entirely balanced. Between 1966 and 1975, the February to August increase in employment averaged 789,000 workers, while the number of unemployed fell by an average of only 265,000 workers. The average size of the labor force in August was therefore 12.3 percent higher than in February.

The mechanics of these changes are not completely understood, although certain labor force flows can be identified. Perhaps the most significant of these is the influx of temporary workers, such as college students, during the peak summer months. During the subsequent downswing, many of these workers return to school or other pursuits, dropping out of the construction labor force, and are hence not counted in the unemployment statistics. Some regular construction workers, moreover, customarily find employment in other industries during the off-season, or they may hire themselves out for small repair and maintenance jobs until contractors are hiring again.

Another factor is the timing of permanent shifts into and out of construction. New entrants to the industry, such as those just finishing school or enrolling in apprenticeship programs, are more likely to find work during an upswing, while workers permanently leaving the industry through retirement or migration to another industry will more readily do so at the end of the peak season.

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[13] *Unemployment: Terminology, Measurement and Analysis*, Study Paper Prepared for the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee (Washington: 87th Cong., 1st sess., 1961).

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS

The unionized sector of the construction industry is organized predominantly along craft lines, although there are also small construction worker organizations in a few areas that function on an industrywide basis. The major building trades unions, with the exception of the Teamsters, are affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department (BCTD) of the AFL-CIO. The membership of some of these unions (Elevator Constructors and Plasterers, for example) is comprised almost entirely of persons working in the construction industry, while others (e.g., the Iron Workers and Operating Engineers) have members working in a variety of other industries as well.

The building trades unions tend to be relatively decentralized, with most local organizations exercising considerable administrative autonomy. Local unions or district councils are largely responsible for negotiating and administering the collective-bargaining agreements under which their members work. Most locals employ salaried, full-time officials (usually called "business agents" or "business managers"), elected by the local membership, who serve as the chief executive officers of the organization. In larger locals these officials may appoint several full-time assistants to help run the internal affairs of the union and to insure that the requirements of collective agreements are being followed by employers. Both elected and appointed leaders are almost invariably drawn directly from the union's membership.

Within the organized sector of the industry, construction unions play a large role in labor market operations; their functions include many responsibilities carried out at the local level (although the locals sometimes function under guidelines promulgated by the national body or specified in the national union's constitution). Through both contractual provisions and informal arrangements, the unions have a strong voice in deciding on the ways in which the industry's workers are recruited, trained, deployed, and compensated. Negotiating wage rates is only the most obvious way the unions influence the labor market. Most locals are also involved in recruiting workers through their hiring halls, which may be run either as an exclusive source of workers for unionized contractors or simply as a referral service for the convenience of both worker and employer. The formal training of craft workers is conducted predominantly through apprenticeship programs run jointly by committees of management and union representatives, and the deployment of available workers is in part regulated by a variety of work rules found to a greater or lesser extent in most collective-bargaining agreements. The specific ways in which union practices and policies affect labor market operations in these areas are discussed further in a later section.

Most functions of the national building trades unions are similar to those performed by other na-

TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND LABOR FORCE IN CONSTRUCTION,[1] FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, 1966–75

[Thousands, not seasonally adjusted]

Year	February			August		
	Employment	Unemployment	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment	Labor force
1966	2, 932	444	3, 376	3, 691	187	3, 878
1967	2, 794	419	3, 213	3, 565	161	3, 726
1968	2, 933	421	3, 354	3, 747	163	3, 909
1969	3, 198	337	3, 535	3, 877	180	4, 057
1970	3, 213	486	3, 699	3, 783	324	4, 107
1971	3, 083	668	3, 751	4, 135	301	4, 436
1972	3, 358	689	4, 047	4, 256	371	4, 627
1973	3, 564	604	4, 168	4, 583	287	4, 870
1974	3, 767	563	4, 330	4, 322	365	4, 687
1975	3, 221	1, 017	4, 238	3, 997	660	4, 657

[1] Private wage and salary workers (excludes government and other class-of-worker groups).

tional organizations and associations. But only rarely do national officials and staff engage directly in collective bargaining, the major exceptions involving certain specialized sectors of the industry (such as pipeline and elevator construction) and cases concerning sizable projects in areas where locals do not exist. National agreements often require that most local conditions and practices be observed.

The Building and Construction Trades Department's primary purpose is to promote legislation and executive policies that further or protect the interests of unionized construction workers, although it may also become involved in such issues as organizing and intercraft jurisdictional rivalries. Multiunion building trades organizations (sometimes called "councils") also exist at the State and local levels, where they serve purposes similar to those of the national BCTD. In a few instances, however, local building trades councils have become directly engaged in the collective-bargaining process.

The issue of jurisdiction has long been a thorny one within the building trades. (A union's jurisdiction, as the term is used here, includes the phases of construction work claimed for its members.) Since a major function of a union is to preserve work for its members, jurisdictional rivalries are common in any industry whose workers are organized on a craft basis. With changes in technology and materials, the jurisdictional claims of two or more unions will frequently overlap and may lead to friction between them. Over the years, the building trades have sought to establish mechanisms to resolve these conflicts, sometimes through special agreements with contractor groups, sometimes through internal institutions such as the Impartial Jurisdictional Disputes Board.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The bargaining structure in construction is quite possibly the most complex of any industry, owing in large measure to the diversity and numbers of both unions and employers.[14] There are literally thousands of bargaining units, covering some 2.5 million unionized workers. In some metropolitan areas, there are scores of agreements whose negotiation may be at most loosely coordinated (although wage bargaining will often exhibit a discernible pattern at given moments).

Agreements are usually negotiated with contractors' associations either at the local, regional, or State level or, more infrequently, at the national level, although some contracts are executed with individual employers who are not members of an association. Some associations require that members sign over a power of attorney, so that contractors become signatories to the union contract simply by virtue of their association membership. Others, especially those with both union and nonunion members, negotiate only on behalf of those contractors willing to operate under the terms of the agreement. On the union side, each trade usually negotiates on its own, although in a few areas some unions (especially those in the "basic" trades) have elected to bargain on a multiunion basis.

In the most typical instance, a single local union bargains with a contractors' association that covers a limited geographical area. Several of the trades—including most notably carpenters, ironworkers, cement masons, teamsters, and laborers—negotiate with a local association of general contractors, which itself may or may not be affiliated with a national employer group (such as the Associated General Contractors).

These same trades may also have dealings with specialty contractor groups—the carpenters with drywall contractors and the bricklayers with masonry contractors, for example.[15] In some areas, however, the various contracts expire at or about the same time, producing one element of uniformity in an otherwise highly fragmented structure. It is sometimes alleged that, in those areas where contracts do not expire more or less simultaneously, the likelihood of wage instability and "leapfrogging" is much greater. Yet others believe that wage increases are just as large, if not larger, in areas where the settlements come at one time and entire projects can be closed down by union action.

Not all bargaining is strictly local in character. In a few sections of the country, the West in particular, certain agreements are regional, statewide, or even interstate in scope. In some sectors of the industry—most notably highway construction—bargaining is frequently carried on by statewide employer groups, with contracts differing in a number of important respects from those negotiated by other units of the same trade. (Wages for trades employed in highway construction, for example, are usually lower than those for comparable trades in building construction.) Because of the instability (in terms of both work stoppages and "leapfrogging" wage settlements) often engendered by balkanized bargaining units, there have been calls from within and without the industry for wider area bargaining.

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[14] For a more comprehensive discussion of the bargaining structure in construction, see Mills, op. cit., ch. 2.

[15] In a few instances, there may also be separate contracts with specialized groups of general contractors, such as homebuilders' associations. In addition, there are other associations of specialty contractors that have contracts with one or more of the other building trades. Thus, local groups of painting contractors bargain with the painters, electrical contractors with the electricians, and so forth.

Even now, however, national unions are not completely without a role in collective bargaining. Mention was made earlier of national bargaining in elevator and pipeline construction, but some national agreements are also reached with large contractors who operate throughout the country and who gain a measure of protection against work stoppages in exchange for their willingness to observe locally negotiated conditions. Others are executed to cover a single project and may independently establish wages and working conditions on that project. Finally, in the electrical contracting industry, the parties have established a national Council on Industrial Relations; among other responsibilities, the council acts as an arbitration panel to resolve local disputes.[16] (Agreements must also be approved by the national unions.)

Clearly then, the structure of collective bargaining in construction is a complex mixture of relationships among a myriad of labor and contractor organizations, with local bargaining predominant.

THE NONUNION SECTOR

It is not always appreciated that the construction industry has a significant nonunion component, especially in homebuilding. Although available evidence is scattered and fragmentary, it strongly suggests that the nonunion sector may have grown in size and influence in recent years.[17]

The incidence of union membership has varied historically by region, occupation, and industrial subdivision.[18] Geographically, the unions tend to be strongest in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific Coast States and weakest in the South, northern New England, and certain areas of the Midwest. Within these regional variations, union representation is usually more extensive in major metropolitan areas, and especially so in the central cities, while nonunion activity usually becomes progressively more common with increased distance from the city. It was shown as early as 1936 that there is often a direct correspondence between the size of a city and the share of the work force represented by the building trades.[19]

Residential construction, especially of single-family homes, has long been a center of nonunion activity. Probably more than 80 percent of all new home construction (and an even greater percentage of remodeling work) is performed with nonunion labor. Union strength is greatest in large-scale commercial and industrial construction (although two of the five largest contractors in the country operate predominantly on a nonunion basis). Highway construction is generally less unionized than nonresidential commercial building. In general, nonunion contractors have been most successful in small- and medium-sized apartment and commercial building, where union wage rates have a greater relative impact on costs than they do in large projects. In general, the incidence of unionization tends to vary in close association with the magnitude of a project.

Occupationally, union membership is generally greater among skilled workers than among the semiskilled. (The 1972 BLS study cited earlier put union membership at 46.0 percent for carpenters, 57.4 percent for other construction crafts, and 33.6 percent for construction laborers.)[20] This difference is partly attributable to the practice of some nonunion general contractors of subcontracting some of their work to unionized specialty firms. (General contractors employ a disproportionate number of the industry's unskilled workers.) By contrast, very rarely will a unionized general contractor engage a nonunion subcontractor.

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[16] Donald J. White, "The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry," *Winter Proceedings of the Industrial Relations Research Association*, 1971, pp. 16–24.

[17] *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members, 1970*, BLS Report No. 417 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1972), table 7.

[18] Herbert R. Northrup and Howard G. Foster, *Open Shop Construction* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Unit, 1975), pt. 2.

[19] Edward P. Sanford, "Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in the Building Trades," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1937, pp. 283–300.

[20] *Selected Earnings*, table 6. These occupational data, it should be noted, are not limited to workers in the construction industry.

The reasons for the importance of nonunion construction are usually explained by union and nonunion contractors alike in terms of an expanding labor cost differential. The exceptionally rapid growth of negotiated wage rates beginning in the late 1960's, the impact of work stoppages (jurisdictional and otherwise), and the cost of various work rules and worker-deployment requirements are all regularly offered as causes of a declining competitive status for union firms. In addition, perhaps both a cause and consequence of this trend has been an expansion of the role of contractor associations that service nonunion members. For example, the Associated Builders and Contractors, a group comprised of nonunion firms, has virtually tripled its membership since 1971, with a total of 8,000 member firms in 1974, while the Associated General Contractors, long a major advocate group for construction employers, currently has over one-third of its 10,000 members operating on a nonunion basis.[21] These and other associations have become increasingly active in providing technical and advisory services on labor force-related matters to their nonunion contractors.

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[21] Northrup and Foster, op. cit., pp. 15–20.

Wages and Benefits in Construction

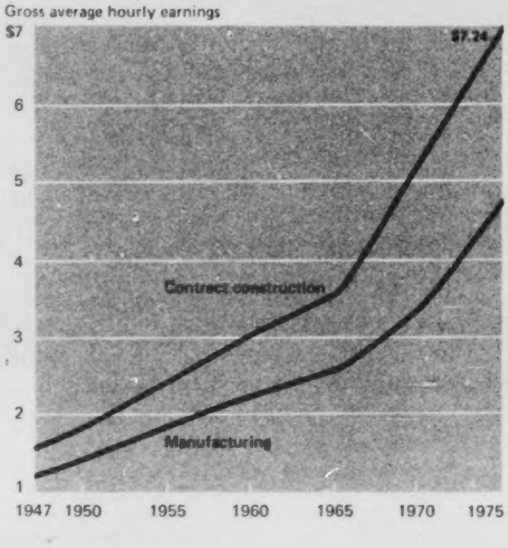
WAGE LEVELS AND WAGE STRUCTURE

Historically, wage rates in construction have been higher than those paid in most other industries (see chart 14). In 1974, gross hourly earnings in construction averaged $6.75, compared with $4.41 for manufacturing and $4.22 for all private industry. This differential, moreover, has widened steadily throughout most of the postwar period. In 1947, for example, hourly construction earnings were only 26 percent higher than those in manufacturing, but the difference had grown to 53 percent by 1974.

The hourly averages, to be sure, conceal a host of complexities in the compensation structure of the industry. Regionally, for example, wage rates are highest in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes States and lowest in the Southeast, Southwest, and Border States. (The variation among cities in different regions is shown in table 5.) Skilled workers, of course, remain more highly paid than helpers and laborers, but this differential, in the unionized sector at least, has narrowed substantially over the years. There are also appreciable differences among the various skilled crafts, with the electromechanical trades (electricians, plumbers, pipefitters, and sheet metalworkers) generally among the highest and such trades as painters, cement finishers, and roofers among the lowest in pay.

CHART 14

Construction's lead in hourly earnings has grown considerably since 1965.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Table 5. Average Hourly Earnings of Workers in Construction Industries, by Selected Occupations, Areas, and Union Status, September 1972

Occupation	Hartford	New York	Dallas	Indianapolis	Denver
Carpenters:					
Union	$8. 12	$8. 58	$6. 62	$8. 17	$6. 67
Nonunion	$4. 41	$7. 49	$4. 91	$5. 77	$4. 81
Ratio	1. 84	1. 15	1. 35	1. 42	1. 37
Electricians:					
Union	$8. 72	$8. 49	$7. 40	$8. 20	$8. 04
Nonunion	$5. 32	(1)	$4. 49	(1)	$5. 68
Ratio	1. 63	-------	1. 65	-------	1. 42
Plumbers:					
Union	$8. 65	$8. 43	(1)	$8. 15	$7. 70
Nonunion	$5. 52	$5. 40	$5. 09	$4. 59	(1)
Ratio	1. 57	1. 56	-------	1. 78	------
Construction laborers:					
Union	$6. 39	$7. 04	$4. 64	$5. 51	$4. 36
Nonunion	$4. 57	$4. 97	$2. 62	$3. 74	$3. 41
Ratio	1. 40	1. 42	1. 77	1. 47	1. 28

(1) Insufficient sample size to warrant presentation of average wage.

SOURCE: Martin E. Personick, "Union and Nonunion Pay Patterns in Construction," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1974, table 1, p. 72.

Still another aspect of the wage structure in construction is the apparent difference in the earnings of union and nonunion workers. Not reflected in this difference is the fact that nonunion wages in a given trade and area invariably exhibit a much greater spread than do union wages. The relative uniformity of wages in the unionized sector has led to a somewhat different system of rewards there; whereas the more capable nonunion workers may have their superiority reflected in higher wages, the better union workers are more likely to be rewarded with steadier work opportunities and more rapid promotion to supervisory positions.[22] There are as yet no regular statistical series that distinguish union and nonunion wages, although the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently initiated a new program for compiling such data.[23] There have also been occasional BLS studies of the various subdivisions of the industry during the past decade.[24] The differences in total hourly compensation were found to be substantial, ranging from 59.3 to 95.1 percent.

ANNUAL EARNINGS AND INCOME

The relatively high hourly wages in construction are not translated into proportionately high annual earnings for many construction workers. Intermittent employment patterns generate frequent and sometimes lengthy periods of joblessness, with the result that median annual earnings of construction workers are not appreciably higher than those of blue-collar workers in many other industries (see table 6). Unionized construction workers who enjoy steady employment do, in fact, receive significantly higher annual earnings than other workers, but the industry average is pulled down by the much lower wages of nonunion construction workers and by the large proportion of workers who are employed for less than a full year.[25]

Nonetheless, it is difficult to assess the annual earnings of members of the construction work force without taking into account the contribution of unemployment insurance (UI) payments to the yearly income of the many construction workers who experience intermittent joblessness. While the proportion of lost earnings recovered through UI payments varies considerably according to the eligibility requirements and benefit levels of the different States, the relatively high hourly wage rates typical of the industry indicate that construction workers may often receive correspondingly high levels of unemployment compensation.

On the other hand, there is some evidence that unemployed construction workers normally experience relatively short spells of joblessness and are somewhat less likely than many other members of the labor force to claim unemployment compensation for an extended period. As shown below, it was only after the 1974–75 recession had been

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[22] *Training and Entry Into Union Construction*, Manpower R&D Monograph 39 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975), ch. V.

[23] The first results of this program are reported in *Industry Wage Survey: Contract Construction, September 1972*, Bulletin 1853 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

[24] *Compensation in the Construction Industry*, Bulletin 1656 (1970), app. A; *Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours, Construction—Special Trades Contractors, 1969*, Report 413 (1972); and *Employee Compensation and Payroll Hours, Heavy Construction Industry, 1971* (1974).

[25] These findings are consistent with those of an earlier study of construction seasonality. See *Seasonality and Manpower in Construction*, Bulletin 1642 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), pp. 55–56.

Table 6. Median Annual Earnings of Experienced Male Workers, by Industry of Longest Job, 1969 and 1970 and by Region, 1970

Industry of longest job	1969			1970							
	Worked 50-52 weeks	Worked 1-49 weeks	Percent working 50-52 weeks	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
				Union	Non-union	Union	Non-union	Union	Non-union	Union	Non-union
Construction	$8, 750	$7, 647	59. 7	$9, 596	$6, 168	$9, 470	$5, 476	$8, 616	$4, 635	$9, 613	$6, 889
Mining	8, 741	7, 231	76. 3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8, 097	(1)	(1)
Manufacturing	8, 849	6, 930	77. 4	7, 869	8, 842	8, 308	8, 750	7, 614	6, 518	8, 539	8, 884
Durable	9, 001	7, 097	77. 1	7, 912	9, 396	8, 142	8, 874	7, 354	6, 474	8, 399	9, 379
Nondurable	8, 545	6, 501	78. 0	7, 762	7, 862	8, 857	8, 471	7, 945	6, 563	8, 872	7, 447
Transportation and public utilities	8, 982	7, 252	77. 7	8, 901	8, 433	9, 298	8, 763	8, 949	6, 829	9, 478	8, 083
All industries	8, 633	6, 898	72. 2	8, 385	7, 353	8, 574	7, 289	8, 053	5, 839	8, 852	7, 078

(1) Not available.

Sources: 1970 Census of Population, vol. PC(2)-7B, table 11, p. 73; *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members, 1970*, BLS Report No. 417, 1972, table 10, p. 23.

underway for some time that construction workers began to claim spells of compensated unemployment similar to those typical of the rest of the insured labor force:

Percent of unemployed construction and total insured workers claiming specified weeks of unemployment compensation, October 1973-May 1975

	Under 5 weeks		*Over 14 weeks*	
	Construction	*Total insured*	*Construction*	*Total insured*
October 1973	44. 5	33. 8	18. 1	25. 3
October 1974	41. 5	37. 4	18. 6	22. 7
January 1975	40. 6	39. 3	10. 9	15. 2
March 1975	23. 2	27. 3	20. 7	21. 3
May 1975	22. 4	22. 6	37. 9	36. 1

It is unclear, therefore, whether the greater frequency with which construction industry employees experience spells of compensated unemployment results in disbursement of proportionately larger sums in benefits than those received by workers in other industries, where spells of joblessness may be less frequent but of longer duration. The uncertainties surrounding this problem and some suggested solutions are discussed elsewhere in this report.[26] Suffice it to say in the context of this chapter that much more detailed analysis is required of the role played by unemployment compensation in determining yearly income levels among construction and other seasonal workers.

TRENDS IN COMPENSATION LEVELS

In the late 1960's, negotiated wage settlements in the construction industry began to escalate rapidly, greatly outpacing wage movements elsewhere in the economy. According to one student of the construction industry, the wage rise can be traced in part to the large increase in the volume of public and private construction work, accompanied by a drainoff of the construction labor supply as a result of high levels of labor demand in other industries. These upward pressures on wages were reinforced by the industry's decentralized bargaining structure and by inflationary conditions in the economy as a whole.[27]

By 1970, wage increases on the order of 20 percent a year were not uncommon, and many observers believed that they were beginning to put upward pressure on wages in other industries. As a result, wage controls were imposed on the construction industry in March 1971, 5 months before they were applied to the labor force generally, and seem to have moderated wage settlements substantially over the next 3 years. Since controls were lifted in 1974, however, there is some evidence that the rapid upward movement in construction wages may be reasserting itself. In the third quarter of 1975, for example, first-year construction wage and benefit settlements, according to BLS data, averaged 9.6 percent nationwide. (It should be noted, nonetheless, that regional variations from this figure were substantial.)

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[26] See the relevant section of the chapter on The Unemployment Insurance System: Past, Present, and Future.

[27] See Mills, op. cit., pp. 60-61, for a discussion of the economic and structural factors contributing to this phenomenon.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS

Increases in construction wage rates have not fully reflected the cost of negotiated settlements, since there has been a steady increase in the proportion of compensation devoted to nonwage benefits. In unionized construction, most of these benefits are financed by employer contributions to trust funds established for specific purposes, such as health insurance, pensions, unemployment benefits, and paid vacations. These contributions have grown markedly in both absolute and relative terms, rising from 7.1 percent of total compensation in 1965 to 16.3 percent as of October 1, 1975.

The wide use of trust funds, and the less comprehensive but still appreciable provision of other benefits, are illustrated in chart 15, which is based on a BLS study in 1972–73 of 769 agreements covering 1.2 million workers. Not shown in the chart are supplementary unemployment benefits, which, while still quite rare, are becoming increasingly common in the construction industry. Also not shown is the incidence of vacation savings plans, which were found in 468 (61 percent) of the agreements. Fringe benefits as a proportion of total compensation still appear to be smaller in construction than in other industries, but the difference has been narrowing. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that unionized workers receive a larger share of their compensation in the form of such benefits than do nonunion workers, which may indicate the existence of an even greater gap in real compensation than that reflected in union/nonunion hourly wage rates.[28]

PUBLIC POLICY AND CONSTRUCTION WAGES

Public policy has concerned itself directly with construction wages in at least two areas—wage

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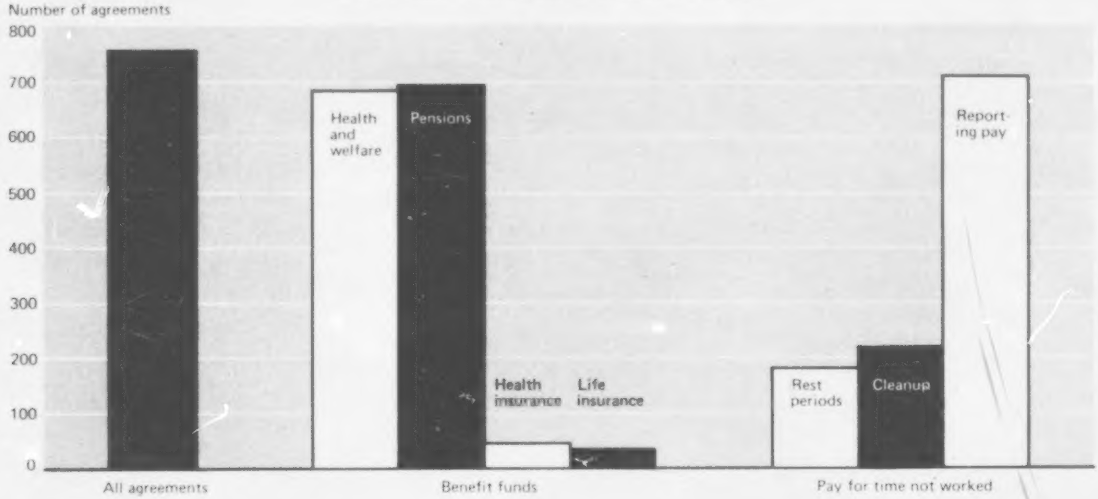
[28] See works cited in footnote 24.

CHART 15

Supplemental benefits are an essential part of collective-bargaining agreements in construction.

Supplemental benefits in construction agreements, 1972-73



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

controls, like those imposed between 1971 and 1974, and prevailing wage laws, as exemplified by the Davis-Bacon Act.

Wage controls were most recently imposed upon the construction industry in March 1971 with the issuance of Executive Order 11588 by former President Nixon. The order established the tripartite Construction Industry Stabilization Committee (CISC) with authority to review and disallow any wage increases or other economic adjustments deemed excessive. Wage settlements under this program were first submitted to labor-management craft boards, which were established for each of the trades, and then forwarded to the CISC with the craft board's recommendations. Parties were prohibited from implementing any economic adjustments in a collective-bargaining agreement until they had been approved by the CISC.

The Executive order also required that, in implementing provisions of the Davis-Bacon and related acts (as well as State laws establishing similar standards), the Secretary of Labor or the State administering authority could not take into consideration any wages which were in excess of those found acceptable under the order.

There is little doubt that controls had a substantial moderating effect on construction settlements. Union wage and fund contributions as of July 1, 1970, were 12.9 percent higher than a year earlier and had increased another 12.2 percent by July 1, 1971, according to BLS. In mid-1972, however, the average yearly rate of increase was only 7.3 percent and, in mid-1973, 6.0 percent. In July 1974, with controls lifted, the rate rose to 8.2 percent and reached 9.9 percent in the first quarter of 1975. Since construction wages have risen substantially in recent years, even during recessions (with the rate of increase maintaining itself in the 8- to 9-percent range in the face of 22-percent unemployment in construction during the spring of 1975), the relatively modest gains of 1972 and 1973 seem at least partly the result of the controls program.

The Davis-Bacon Act, the first Federal prevailing wage law, dates from 1931. Based on the principle that the Federal Government, through its construction programs, "should not participate in depressing local wage conditions," the act requires contractors bidding on Government construction projects to agree to pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the wages and fringe benefit contributions found by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing in the locality of the proposed construction.[29]

Administratively, the prevailing wage rate or fringe benefit contribution for a trade or craft is determined to be that paid the majority of the employees in the locality in that trade or craft who are employed on projects of a character similar to the pending Federal project. If no one rate is paid to a majority of the workers in one craft, then the prevailing rate or benefit is that paid the greatest number of workers in that craft, provided this number amounts to at least 30 percent of the workers in the craft. If no single rate is paid to 30 percent, a simple average is used.

The Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing wage laws have come under criticism from observers who contend that "prevailing" wages are almost invariably found to be the union scale, even where there is substantial nonunion activity. Critics have also argued that the law's administration tends to "import" union pay standards into geographic and industrial areas in which union wages are seldom actually paid.[30]

The Department of Labor is not in agreement with this view. Other observers, moreover, have contended that the effects of prevailing wage laws are often overstated and that they have a negligible impact on overall construction costs. Since the Secretary of Labor is required under the act to determine the wage scales actually prevailing in a community, payment of comparable wages on a Federal construction project should have neither an inflationary nor a deflationary result. To assure that the predetermined rates in fact mirror the rates prevailing in the locality, the Department has provided a forum in the Wage Appeals Board to test the accuracy of wage determinations.

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[29] *Administration of the Davis-Bacon Act,* Report of the General Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor (Washington: 88th Cong., 1st sess., U.S. House of Representatives, 1963), p. 1.

[30] Ibid., p. 2. See also Mills, op. cit., pp. 81–83. For additional discussion, see *The Davis-Bacon Act* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Unit, 1975), and the works cited therein.

Operation of Construction Labor Markets

This section explores the market mechanisms and institutional arrangements by which the construction labor force is recruited, allocated, and trained within the industry. Insofar as these processes operate in the unionized sector, they are governed largely by collectively bargained rules and procedures, rather than by the forces of competitive labor markets, as in most other industries. Their importance is enhanced, moreover, by a combination of relatively high skill requirements; the distinctive character of the production process, which serves to weaken the attachment between the individual worker and employer; and the industry's atomistic market structure, which makes it difficult for a single contractor to count on having an adequate supply of skilled labor precisely when it is needed.

RECRUITMENT

The high rate of turnover among construction workers (which reflects mobility into and out of the industry as well as movement from employer to employer) points up the usefulness of a central, industrywide agency through which labor market information can be channeled and made available to workers and employers alike. In the unionized sector, this agency has taken the form of the union hiring hall. The building trades unions have long provided a referral service for their members and employers, although its compulsory use by contractors has not always been common. Put another way, it is only recently that union-referred workers have had contractually based preference over other applicants for a job.

After the closed shop was outlawed in 1947 by the Taft-Hartley Act, the practice of requiring employers to accord preference to union referrals became much more common. In the extreme case, contractors are required to recruit all workers from the hiring hall. Some agreements, however, allow employers to recall their own previously laid-off workers before resorting to the hiring hall. Others allow direct hiring of certain narrowly defined categories of workers, such as those with special skills required for the particular work in question. Many stipulate that the employer is free to use any source if the union cannot provide the requisite referrals within a specified period of time.

A 1970 Department of Labor study of 291 construction agreements found that 132 (or 45 percent) of them contained an exclusive work referral provision.[31] An additional 98 contracts (34 percent) provided for nonexclusive referrals, usually requiring that the union be notified of job vacancies and that referrals be accorded equal hiring opportunity with other sources. The remaining 61 contracts (21 percent) contained no hiring provision at all (see table 7). A later study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics produced somewhat similar results.[32]

Most agreements also specify the criteria by which workers will be referred. It is not unusual to find referrals grouped into priority classifications according to length of previous service with the employer or in the industry or geographical area, with referrals within categories based on the length of previous unemployment. Although the effect of such a system of priorities may be to give union members an advantage over nonmembers with respect to hiring, the practice is sanctioned by the Labor-Management Relations Act, as amended in 1959. The exclusive hiring hall is also allowed by this act, although any system which prohibited referral of nonunion members by the hiring hall would be illegal.

The exclusivity of a hiring hall is not necessarily determined by formal contractual guidelines. The rigor with which hiring provisions, as well as other contractual stipulations, are enforced will often vary with the state of the labor market. When jobs are scarce, the employer may accede to union urging to hire through the hall, even if

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[31] *Exclusive Union Work Referral Systems in the Building Trades* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Labor-Management Services Administration, 1970).

[32] *Characteristics of Construction Agreements, 1972-73*, bull. 1819 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1974), table 28.

Table 7. Types of Work Referral Systems in 291 Construction Agreements, by Type of Union, April 1, 1969

Union	Number of agreements	Type of referral system		
		Exclusive referral	Nonexclusive referral	No provision
Total	291	132	98	61
Boilermakers	7	7	--------	------
Bricklayers	11	1	3	7
Carpenters	60	15	24	21
District 50 (Teamsters)	2	2	--------	------
Electrical Workers	19	14	--------	5
Elevator Constructors	2	1	--------	1
Engineers, Operating	36	24	9	3
Iron Workers	14	5	6	3
Laborers	62	27	27	8
Lathers	3	3	--------	------
Painters	12	4	3	5
Plasterers	5	1	4	------
Plumbers	25	14	8	3
Sheet Metal Workers	9	4	5	------
Teamsters	12	2	5	5
Two or more unions	12	8	4	------

Source: *Exclusive Union Work Referral Systems in the Building Trades* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Labor-Management Services Administration, 1970).

this arrangement is not required by the agreement. Conversely, when jobs are more plentiful, a union may overlook hiring that bypasses even an exclusive referral system.[33]

The administration of hiring halls has come under criticism from some employer groups.[34] It is sometimes charged that they are used to restrict the supply of labor, to deny employers access to the workers they want to hire, to discriminate against workers who have fallen from the grace of the union leadership, and to prevent the entry of minority workers into the construction work force. At the same time, it is generally recognized that a signal feature of the hiring hall—that of providing a central clearinghouse of job information—can contribute to efficient labor market operations. In fact, a few associations composed predominantly of nonunion contractors have begun to establish their own referral services, which seek to incorporate the information-gathering functions of the hiring hall without being subject to the restrictions that characterize union-administered halls.[35]

Among unionized contractors, the hiring hall is clearly the most widely used method of recruitment. Alternative methods tend to be informal, with employers hiring directly at the jobsite, contacting workers they have used before, or asking current employees if they know other workers who are looking for a job. Nonunion contractors frequently utilize a "grapevine" of acquaintances—employees, suppliers, association executives, and even their competitors—to advertise their job vacancies. Nonunion firms may also use more formal recruitment devices, such as newspaper advertisements, the public employment service, and occasionally the placement offices of vocational schools.

Of importance equal to the issue of hiring is the question of a worker's "port of entry" into a trade. In nonunion construction, a typical entry-level job is that of helper, a classification that has all but disappeared in the union sector. There, according to a recent Department of Labor study of six crafts in nine cities:

> . . . craftsmen obtain work in the jurisdiction of most building trades local unions in four main ways: (1) by graduation from an apprenticeship program; (2) by direct admission to the union as a journeyman or by being upgraded into the union's construction branch from a lower skilled branch; (3) by transferring from other locals within the same international; and (4) by working under temporary permits provided to nonmembers.[36]

The study found that entrance requirements tended to vary in stringency with the level of unemployment in the trade and the level of nonunion competition. Other things being equal, however, admission was more tightly controlled by the "mechanical" trades (plumbers, electricians, and sheet metalworkers) than by the "basic" trades (ironworkers, carpenters, and bricklayers).

DEPLOYMENT

In nonunion construction, as in most other industries, job assignments are fundamentally a managerial function. In unionized construction, however, there are a number of contractual and customary practices that regulate and restrict the employer's discretion in deciding who and how many should be assigned to a particular task. Some of these practices are defended on grounds of safety or job security; others seem designed to protect the institutional standing of a given trade union.

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[33] Philip Ross, "Origin of the Hire Hall in Construction," *Industrial Relations*, October 1972, p. 378.

[34] See, for example, "The Hiring Hall in the Construction Industry," Report of Task Force of Construction Committee, The Business Round Table, April 1973. (Mimeographed.)

[35] Northrup and Foster, op. cit., pp. 214–217.

[36] *Training and Entry*, p. 11.

Virtually all collective-bargaining agreements specify the work jurisdiction of the craft involved, a practice that may affect labor force deployment in a number of ways since many claimed jurisdictions include both the skilled and the unskilled work associated with a craft. In this situation, a contractor may be obliged to assign a skilled worker to tasks which could be performed by a less skilled (and presumably lower paid) employee. Similarly, the job of one craft worker may envelop a task belonging to another, or a relatively simple job may overlap the jurisdiction of several trades.

A second category of rules affecting deployment involves the number of workers required to perform a given job. According to the BLS study of construction contracts, 296 of 769 agreements (38 percent) specified a minimum crew size.[37] These clauses were especially common among ironworkers, electricians, operating engineers, and bricklayers. In the case of ironworkers and operating engineers erecting structural steel, there are obvious safety considerations; the safety factor is less evident with respect to many other trades, however. Another issue relates to the designation of a supervisor (who is always paid a premium wage and who may be forbidden to work with the tools) to oversee a certain number of workers. Provisions concerning supervisors were found by BLS in 497 agreements (65 percent), and nearly three-fourths of these required a supervisor for three or fewer workers.[38]

Perhaps the most controversial of the union work rules involve the assignment of "unnecessary" workers. One such provision may require crew for automatic equipment; another may mandate the assignment of an oiler to each machine (usually defended as a training device); still another may limit the number of machines to be operated by an individual worker in a single day. Some contracts provide for standby crews or nonworking union stewards. Many contend that these arrangements preserve jobs, but they also inflate the cost of construction. (Such contract provisions, it should be noted, are not unique to the construction industry.)

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Most construction skills are transmitted to newcomers by training processes internal to the industry. Formal training, the most common variety of which is apprenticeship, usually includes—at least in theory—a specified sequence of subjects to be learned; a fixed timespan for learning each function associated with the craft; a structured combination of on-the-job experience and supplementary classroom instruction; and a system for evaluating the progress of trainees and determining whether all relevant aspects of the trade have been sufficiently mastered. (Actual practice may differ, however.) In contrast, informal training occurs as skills are obtained through the production process itself. The term "on-the-job training" is commonly used by construction contractors to reflect the various informal procedures through which skills are obtained (although it is always a major component of formal training as well).

While training in construction is often identified with formal apprenticeship programs, the available evidence suggests that only a minority of construction craft workers (especially in the nonmechanical trades) learned their trades in this way.[39] Rather, most appear to have developed their skills by working with their seniors at the jobsite. Since such informal training has no fixed guidelines, it is difficult to provide a descriptive summary of the practice. In some cases, the process is quite random, as unskilled workers absorb information about construction methods on their own simply by observing the work of others, although they may also be given sporadic opportunities to perform the more complex tasks under the guidance of a journeyman in order to meet a temporary need of the contractor. In other instances, the training may be more purposeful, with the trainee assigned on a regular basis as a journeyman's helper. In either event, however, training of this kind is best regarded as a byproduct of the production process, rather than as a subordination of work activity to the primary objective of turning out a skilled craft worker.

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[37] *Characteristics of Construction Agreements*, table 43.

[38] Ibid., tables 18–20.

[39] See George Strauss, "Apprenticeship: An Evaluation of the Need," in Arthur M. Ross, ed., *Employment Policy and the Labor Market* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965), pp. 299–332. Also, Howard G. Foster, "Nonapprentice Sources of Training in Construction," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1970, pp. 21–26.

It is generally concluded by those familiar with construction training methods that informal on-the-job training tends to produce a craft worker with a relatively narrow range of competence. As an individual becomes adept at a particular function of the trade, the contractor finds it more productive to assign the worker to that function exclusively, rather than to provide training for other specialties.

Ordinarily, such specialists can perform much of the work to be done, but there remains a need for a core of broadly qualified journeymen and supervisors to lay out the job, coordinate its components, and deal with any unusual problems that may arise. Since informal training methods are relatively inefficient in generating the well-rounded craft worker who can perform these key roles, the industry relies substantially on apprenticeship to develop its most flexible workers.

APPRENTICESHIP

Basic apprenticeship standards for each of the building trades are normally promulgated by national committees of contractors and (in the unionized sector) by the relevant union. For a program to be officially recognized (i.e., registered) by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) or an equivalent State agency, it must adhere to certain standards established by these agencies. Within these general national guidelines, most programs are administered on the local level by joint committees consisting of an equal number of labor and management representatives that set the specific regulations for admission and training and are responsible for selecting new apprentices, assigning them to various employers, and monitoring their progress.[40] Programs ordinarily last from 3 to 5 years, but new entrants sometimes receive credit for prior experience and/or education. Some programs, especially the larger ones, employ full-time coordinators. In most cases, apprentices are indentured to the joint apprenticeship committee, although in a few trades the indenture is with the individual contractor.

In the union sector, apprenticeship programs are usually financed through an areawide fund to which employers contribute in proportion to their total number of employee-hours worked in a particular craft, whether or not they actually have any apprentices on their payroll. The rationale behind this funding arrangement is that training benefits the entire industry, especially since a trained worker is not likely to be permanently attached to the employer who trains him or her. The proceeds of this levy on all contractors are used to defray the administrative costs of the program, especially those associated with related off-the-job training. A few programs provide, in addition, a stipend for apprentices while they receive classroom instruction.

Full-blown apprenticeship programs in the nonunion construction sector are relatively new.[41] At one time, national apprenticeship standards stipulated joint labor-management administration as a requirement for registration. Within the last decade or so, however, a number of programs sponsored by associations of nonunion contractors have been officially recognized. These programs are administered by local contractor committees and are usually financed directly by those contractors who employ the apprentices. Such efforts have proliferated; the Associated Builders and Contractors, a predominantly nonunion group, alone accounted for over 100 local programs in a variety of trades through 1974. Other nonunion programs are being run by affiliates of the National Association of Home Builders and by some chapters of the Associated General Contractors. In addition, most large nonunion contractors have established their own apprenticeship programs, although they are often not registered because their standards do not fully conform to those established by BAT or the State regulatory agencies.

Numerical Adequacy

The question of whether apprenticeship in construction adequately serves the training needs of the industry has been widely debated. This issue generally arises in connection with the charge that the building trades unions purposely keep apprentice numbers low in order to maintain an artificial labor shortage. It does appear that some programs regularly have a surfeit of qualified applicants. On the other hand, it is not always certain—given the seasonal nature of work in the industry—that there is enough employment to accommodate a larger number of apprentices during the off-season. Furthermore, employers are not always willing to take on more apprentices, since the early years of apprenticeship usually do not result in a level of productivity high enough to meet the cost of training (which includes not only the apprentice's wage but also the supervisory time of a more skilled worker and the losses or waste attributable to the apprentice's inexperience). Finally, not all vacancies represent a need for a broadly trained worker.

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[40] For a description of these practices, see *Admission and Apprenticeship in the Building Trades* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Labor-Management Services Administration, 1971).

[41] Northrup and Foster, op. cit., pp. 240–262.

The proportion of craft workers who undergo apprenticeship varies considerably among trades, with apprenticeship a much more significant source of skills in those trades that are the most mechanically demanding (see table 8). In general, apprenticeship as a source of skilled workers has increased very substantially since the beginning of the 1960's, indicating that the proportion of the apprenticeship-trained is more significant among younger members of the construction work force than among their seniors.

Quality of Training

Although observers of apprenticeship practices have raised a number of questions about the quality of training, especially with respect to the methods and curriculums used in classroom instruction, there is general agreement within the construction industry that apprenticeship produces a superior craft worker. This view has recently gained support from the findings of a Department of Labor study of nine trades in six cities. Since union wages in construction are usually uniform for a given craft and city, one measure of "success" used was the number of hours worked annually. In 32 of the 41 local unions and district councils for which data were available, apprenticeship-trained journeymen worked consistently and significantly more than

TABLE 8. TRAINING STATUS OF REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES, UNITED STATES, 1973

Trade	In training at beginning of year	Cancellations	Completions	Employment in 1970[1]
Bricklayers, stone and tile setters	7, 536	1, 532	1, 400	163, 910
Carpenters	38, 879	13, 151	5, 719	631, 660
Cement masons	2, 834	894	460	60, 856
Dry wall finishers	1, 651	738	446	(2)
Electricians	29, 425	3, 793	5, 730	206, 215
Floor coverers	1, 781	557	294	13, 319
Glaziers	1, 412	209	296	6, 099
Insulation workers	1, 724	290	365	(2)
Lathers	1, 418	294	214	(2)
Operating engineers	5, 206	844	848	[3] 248, 412
Painters	6, 392	2, 131	909	209, 551
Pipefitters, steamfitters	11, 088	1, 207	2, 187	(4)
Plasterers	1, 162	262	176	25, 716
Plumbers	16, 764	2, 451	2, 469	231, 987
Roofers	2, 825	1, 275	426	56, 577
Sheet metalworkers	12, 620	1, 829	2, 775	58, 007
Structural ironworkers	6, 392	1, 331	1, 801	49, 175

[1] Data refer to craft workers in construction industry only. Apprenticeship data include all industries, but most construction trades apprenticeships are in the construction industry.

[2] Not available.

[3] Includes bulldozer operators, excavating equipment operators, and crane operators.

[4] Included in figure for plumbers.

SOURCES: Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (Bulletin 75-62, May 1975); 1970 Census of Population, vol. PC(2)-7C, table 8.

> journeymen trained in other ways. By contrast, in only three locals did apprenticeship-trained journeymen work less than journeymen without apprenticeship (and in only one case was this true for more than one year). Six locals showed mixed results or differentials between average hours worked of less than 1 percent.[42]

The same study also tested the experience of apprentice and nonapprentice journeymen in terms of their advancement to supervisory positions. Although the results were less definitive than those for hours worked, most of the cases showed that a higher proportion of supervisors than of journeymen had served an apprenticeship.

Somewhat greater controversy has surrounded the administrative standards governing the programs themselves. A number of observers have argued that most programs are too lengthy. Defenders of the system respond that the time is necessary to develop the broadly trained key craft workers upon whom the industry relies so heavily. A related criticism is that apprenticeship programs tend to be too rigid in their standards and fail to incorporate such newly developed methods as modular instruction. Again, the response has been that these alternative methods can be more appropriately performed by narrowly trained specialists who would not be adequately equipped to assume leadership roles in the industry. Finally, some critics believe that admission standards relating to age and education have been maintained at an arbitrarily high level, thus barring many qualified aspirants from apprenticeship slots. In recent years, however, these standards have been somewhat relaxed, partly in response to affirmative action requirements.

Other Sources of Training

Although the vast preponderance of construction training is performed within the industry itself, a number of workers manage to acquire at least rudimentary skills in other ways. Some receive formal or informal training in other industries such as farming, shipbuilding, manufacturing, and public works before finding employment in construction. Others receive instruction in the military or in vocational schools. Moreover, within the industry itself, certain trades have semiskilled classifications (such as oilers in the Operating Engineers) whose work is conducive to learning new skills without formal apprenticeship. Finally, the industry employs a sizable number of workers who dropped out of apprenticeship but nevertheless acquired certain skills during their indenture. In the main, however, apprenticeship and informal on-the-job training are the major avenues of construction skill development.

Government's Role in Construction Training

The Federal Government plays two major roles in construction training: (1) It promulgates the standards to which apprenticeship programs must adhere in order to be registered,[43] including those relating to equal employment opportunity,[44] and (2) in some cases, it incorporates certain training requirements in publicly financed construction projects.

Registration of apprenticeship programs by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or equivalent State agencies is necessary to allow participating contractors to pay less than journeyman wages to apprentices on projects covered by the Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing wage laws. Furthermore, registered apprentices are eligible for certain Government benefits, such as those for veterans.

Contractual training requirements are most common in public highway construction. Usually this training is less structured and less comprehensive than apprenticeship, but it nevertheless promotes instruction where it might not otherwise have taken place at all.[45]

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[42] *Training and Entry,* p. 152.

[43] Basic minimum apprenticeship standards enforced by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training include the following: (1) Starting age of not less than 16; (2) full and fair opportunity to apply for apprenticeship; (3) selection of apprentices on the basis of qualifications alone; (4) a schedule of work processes in which an apprentice is to receive training and experience on the job; (5) organized instruction designed to provide the apprentice with knowledge in technical subjects related to trade (a minimum of 144 hours per year is normally considered necessary); (6) a progressively increasing schedule of wages; (7) proper supervision of on-the-job training with adequate facilities to train apprentices; (8) periodic evaluation of the apprentice's progress, both in job performance and related instruction, and the maintenance of appropriate records; (9) recognition for successful completion; and (10) nondiscrimination in all phases of apprenticeship employment and training.

[44] 29 CFR 30.

[45] The Federal Highway Administration and cooperating State departments of transportation may require bidders to specify the number of trainees and methods of training they propose to use on their projects. The programs are designed primarily to teach workers how to operate complicated roadbuilding machinery, and they often serve to facilitate the employment of minorities on highway work.

SEASONALITY AND CONSTRUCTION LABOR MARKETS

Seasonal fluctuations in employment and unemployment are endemic to the construction industry. As two observers have put it:

> From its low point in February to its peak in August, contract construction—the major and most changeable part of the construction industry—adds enough workers to staff the entire motor vehicle manufacturing industry. Six months later employment will have dropped by approximately the same number.[46]

The magnitude of these seasonal swings has remained about the same since World War II, but prewar employment levels over a 12-month period were appreciably more volatile, as shown below:

Employment in contract construction as a percentage of average annual employment, February and August, selected years

[Not seasonally adjusted]

Year	*February*	*August*
1929	70. 0	124. 5
1935	68. 1	121. 9
1940	71. 9	106. 0
1945	84. 7	108. 8
1950	80. 2	113. 5
1955	83. 7	111. 2
1960	87. 3	111. 8
1965	84. 5	111. 3
1970	90. 2	108. 1
1974	92. 9	107. 5

SOURCES: BLS Bulletin 1642 (1929-65) and *Monthly Labor Review* (1970-74).

These gross figures, however, mask a number of variations in seasonality within the industry. Perhaps most obviously, the several regions of the country experience differing degrees of seasonality because of climatic conditions. In addition, there are greater or lesser degrees of instability among the various industrial divisions: heavy and highway contractors are the most seasonal, special trade contractors the least seasonal, and general building contractors in between. Occupationally, the "basic" trades and certain outdoor specialty trades (such as roofers) are much more susceptible to seasonal layoffs than such "finishing" trades as electricians, plumbers, flooring installers, and air-conditioning mechanics, whose work can proceed during the winter months after the basic structure has been closed in and temporarily heated.

The major cause of construction seasonality is, of course, the weather. Although technological improvements have lowered the technical barriers to winter building, there are nevertheless added costs involved in adapting to a cold and inclement climate.

Weather is not, however, the only contributing factor, since the usual seasonal fluctuations in employment (albeit less severe) may be observed in many warm-weather States. In some areas, building codes prohibit or discourage winter construction. Rental seasons and other social customs (e.g., families often prefer to move their residence in the summer so as to minimize disruption for school-age children) may reinforce the seasonal pattern—but these factors are probably not quite as influential as they once were. Finally, provisions found in some labor agreements discourage off-season work.[47]

The strain placed upon unions and contractors by these seasonal changes is readily apparent. An adequate summer work force means heavy unemployment in the winter; a work force geared to minimal winter needs means widespread labor shortages in the summer. A middle course, the one usually followed, means no more than somewhat smaller doses of both problems. Seasonality also accentuates recruitment difficulties because of the uncertain duration of the work, and it affects apprenticeship programs by jeopardizing year-round work opportunities for apprentices.

Measures to mitigate the adverse effects of seasonality are available to both decisionmakers within the industry and government planners. Employers, for example, have such options as recruiting temporary workers, providing overtime in good weather, or deferring certain auxiliary tasks (e.g., repairing and maintaining plant and equipment) during the busy season. In the winter, they may take on jobs with little or no profit or assign their skilled workers to relatively menial tasks in order to keep them employed.

There are a number of devices available to public policymakers to counteract the effects of seasonality.[48] For example, several Western European countries have experimented with indirect subsidies in the form of low-interest loans or grants designed to cover the added costs of winter building to contractors who schedule work throughout the year. Another approach fairly widespread in Europe is for the public contracting agencies to require that a certain percentage of the work be done in off-season. In some cases, national governments have also provided inducements to municipalities to plan as much winter work as possible. And Canada has had a national program of subsidies to home buyers who agreed to have a major portion of their houses built between November 15 and April 15.

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[46] Robert J. Myers and Sol Swerdloff, "Seasonality and Construction," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1967, p. 1.

[47] Some contracts require a guaranteed 40-hour week for any employee beginning the week, and many more provide for "show-up" pay in the event that work is canceled or curtailed because of inclement weather. Furthermore, weekend work to make up for lost days usually requires premium pay. The net effect of these provisions is to discourage a contractor from beginning a job that is likely to be interrupted by the weather.

[48] For a summary of these policies, see Jan Wittrock, *Reducing Seasonal Unemployment in the Construction Industry* (Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1967).

Within the United States, Congress commissioned a study of the problem of seasonality in 1968 after publication of a joint report by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce that noted "a clear need for the establishment of a new policy which calls upon all Federal agencies to take whatever steps they can to diminish seasonality, in connection with their own contracting procedures, and those they finance in whole or in part for State and local governments." [49] At about the same time, President Johnson issued a directive to contracting agencies to "encourage completion dates and penalty clauses that facilitate the stretch-out of work into the off-season." [50]

One local group, the Chicago Construction Coordinating Committee (CCCC), has been attempting since 1972 to reduce seasonality, improve productivity, and better utilize construction industry resources in a nine-county area in Illinois [51] by:

- —Encouraging coordination among Federal, State, and local government construction procurement agencies in planning, contract awards, project startups, and work schedules in order to extend the work-year, reduce seasonal and intermittent employment, and eliminate labor shortages.
- —Tying job training more closely to industry requirements.
- —Encouraging reform of industry practices that tend to raise public construction costs.

The committee's membership includes representatives of labor and management in the Chicago area, as well as public officials from Federal, State, and local government construction procurement agencies. Sponsored by the Departments of Labor and Commerce, the CCCC operates primarily as a forum authorized to review and make recommendations concerning any industry practice affecting construction productivity with the exception of collective-bargaining activities and labor-management disputes arising after projects have begun.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The seasonal and cyclical instability of construction employment, together with the balkanized character of the industry's labor market, suggests the potential utility of a marketwide information system designed to assist in labor force recruitment and deployment. The Department of Labor has sponsored a number of feasibility studies of a computer-based Labor Market Information System (LMIS) for the construction industry. One of these examined five possible uses for such a system:

- —To maintain up-to-date information about the individual workers associated with the LMIS.
- —To keep track of the revenue of various health and welfare trust funds to which construction workers contribute.
- —To maintain out-of-work lists aimed at providing faster, more accurate matching of workers and jobs.
- —To estimate labor requirements in a specific trade from 3 to 6 months ahead.
- —To assist participating local unions in keeping their records and their members' "books" accurate and up to date.[52]

Each of the five elements of the system is conceptually self-contained and could be activated separately. Individually or together, they would be designed both to formalize and facilitate recordkeeping and to help the industry adjust efficiently to changes in the labor market.

The economic feasibility of such a system clearly depends on the size of the labor market to be covered and the financial resources of the association and/or labor organizations in the area. Furthermore, as the feasibility study concludes, more research is needed to refine and develop a complete computer package that could be adopted by local parties, although users could adopt those systems already available.

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[49] Bureau of National Affairs, *Daily Labor Report*, Oct. 8, 1968.

[50] Bureau of National Affairs, *Daily Labor Report*, Nov. 20, 1968. See also *1970 Manpower Report*, pp. 12–13.

[51] The counties are: Cook, McHenry, Lake, Kane, Du Page, Will, Kendall, Grundy, and Kankakee.

[52] Edward A. Markowitz, D. Quinn Mills, and John T. Dunlop, *A Feasibility Study of a Computer-Based Manpower Information System for the Construction Industry* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1973).

Another study, conducted in Kansas City, was designed to examine possible tie-ins between construction labor requirements and the employment service job bank.[53] Data on employment projections in construction, by State and area, for some occupations in this industry are also prepared annually by State employment security agencies.

Equal Employment Opportunity in Construction

Probably no aspect of the construction industry has generated as much public debate as that of employment opportunities for blacks, other minorities, and women. The promulgation of Federal antidiscrimination policies during the past 12 years has intensified and complemented the assault by civil rights groups on restrictive employment practices in construction, especially those perceived as being instigated or abetted by the unions.

There is little question that minority workers are underrepresented among skilled construction workers generally, and in certain crafts in particular. Most disinterested observers, moreover, agree that racial discrimination is an important element in this underrepresentation; certainly, there are numerous well-documented cases of obviously qualified minorities being denied access to construction jobs.[54] At the same time, however, other factors appear to have contributed to the relatively low levels of minority employment, including certain features of the construction labor market and the educational disadvantages long suffered by minority groups in this country. Policies aimed at extending equal employment opportunity in construction must—and do—address both the problem of outright discrimination and that of labor market disadvantage.

The problems of facilitating the entry of women into the construction trades are compounded by sex stereotyping of jobs. Many employers and unions have assumed that construction jobs are unsuitable for all women and/or that no women want such jobs in any event. However, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training requires all trades, including those in construction, to establish equal opportunity standards for the recruitment, selection, and employment of apprentices without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, or national origin.

RECENT TRENDS IN MINORITY EMPLOYMENT

Minority representation in the construction work force, especially among the more highly skilled workers, has grown modestly but steadily over the past quarter century. According to the 1970 Census of Population, 7.0 percent of the craft workers, 10.1 percent of the operatives, and 24.6 percent of the laborers in construction were black, with blacks constituting 9.0 percent of the total construction industry work force, as compared with 11 percent of the civilian labor force. For 1970 as a whole, according to a special survey conducted in March 1971, 10.2 percent of the workers with their longest job in the industry were black.[55] The relative number of black construction craft workers was appreciably higher in 1970 than in 1950, with major gains registered by bricklayers, cement masons, and painters and more modest gains by carpenters, electricians, and plumbers.[56]

Although, on the whole, black representation in construction approximates the group's share of the population, there are conspicuous imbalances that are masked by the industrywide totals. First, many black construction workers, especially in the South, are employed by black contractors and pass their working lives in a situation of de facto segregation. Second, blacks are less likely than whites to be in the highly skilled occupations (see table 9). Even within the craft worker's group, moreover, blacks are (and historically have been) relatively more numerous in the trowel trades (bricklayer, cement mason, and plasterer) than in the electromechanical trades (electrician, plumber, and sheet metalworker).[57] Third, the industry figures include both union and nonunion workers and therefore do not reflect equal opportunity barriers traceable to union or nonunion behavior. For example, the special BLS survey cited earlier reported that blacks constituted 8.7 percent of unionized workers in construction in 1970 compared with 11.2 percent of the industry's unorganized workers.[58] These contrasts by trade and by union status have been corroborated by data from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.[59]

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[53] Darwin W. Daicoff, *Construction Labor Market Information System: Kansas City SMSA* (Kansas City, Mo.: Midwest Research Institute, August 1973).

[54] See Mills, op. cit., pp. 153–158.

[55] *Selected Earnings*, table 13.

[56] See Mills, op. cit., p. 145, and Northrup and Foster, op. cit., pp. 329–330. The data in these sources, unfortunately, include construction craft workers in all industries. The 1970 census was the first to publish breakdowns by industry, occupation, and race.

It is clear nonetheless that union control over labor markets does not provide a complete explanation of the relatively low levels of minority employment in the skilled occupations. There is little evidence, for example, that minorities have fared better in industries where hiring is predominantly a managerial function.

A number of the barriers that hinder minority access to skilled jobs in the construction industry appear unrelated to the specific policies of the building trades unions and correspond more closely to the obstacles to employment faced by many minority group members. They include inadequate educational preparation; the absence, especially in the newer mechanical trades, of "connections" in the form of family members and friends to interest young blacks in construction work; the often inadequate public transportation to construction sites; and discrimination by employers in both the union and nonunion sectors.

If the record in construction is only one part of a pattern of minority underrepresentation in certain occupational groups, why has this industry been the focus of so much attention from civil rights organizations? Two observers offered several plausible explanatory factors a decade ago that still appear material. Among them are the growth of construction employment relative to other manual occupations; the substantial number of minority group members already working as construction laborers, rather than in the crafts, who were well aware of the high rewards and relatively low educational requirements of journeyman status; the high visibility of construction projects located in urban areas with sizable minority populations; and the substantial proportion of construction work supported by public funds.[60]

TABLE 9. EMPLOYED MALE BLUE-COLLAR WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, BY OCCUPATION AND RACE, 1970

Occupation	Number of workers		Percent black
	Total	Black	
Craft workers	2, 130, 402	148, 369	7. 0
Construction craft workers	1, 523, 045	109, 673	7. 2
Brickmasons and stonemasons	117, 386	19, 661	16. 7
Carpenters	490, 870	26, 465	5. 4
Electricians	185, 638	3, 838	2. 1
Excavating, grading, and road machine operators	203, 527	12, 285	6. 0
Painters, plasterers, and paperhangers	151, 204	12, 424	8. 2
Plumbers and pipefitters	198, 361	7, 210	3. 6
Other construction craft workers	176, 059	27, 790	15. 8
Supervisors, n.e.c	146, 217	5, 112	3. 5
Mechanics and repairers	109, 313	3, 370	3. 1
Metal craft workers	73, 376	1, 240	1. 7
Printing craft workers	1, 733	277	13. 1
Stationary engineers	4, 472	219	4. 9
Other craft workers	272, 246	28, 528	10. 5
Operatives	378, 347	38, 083	10. 1
Laborers	594, 598	146, 131	24. 6

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population, vol. PC(2)-7C, table 5.

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[57] For a discussion of the historical factors behind this imbalance, see Herbert R. Northrup, *Organized Labor and the Negro* (New York: Kraus Reprint Co., 1971), chs. 1 and 11.

[58] *Selected Earnings*, table 13.

[59] See Herbert Hammerman, "Minorities in Construction Referral Unions," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1972, pp. 17–26, and a sequel in the May 1973 issue of the *Review*, pp. 43–46. These studies found black union membership in 1971 to be 3.3 percent in all skilled trades and 1.7 percent in the mechanical trades. These percentages were higher in all cases than those found in 1969, but the increase among the mechanical trades was minimal. The percentage of Hispanic Americans was 3.9 in 1971, the same as in 1969.

[60] George Strauss and Sidney Ingerman, "Public Policy and Discrimination in Apprenticeship," *Hastings Law Journal*, February 1965, pp. 300–301.

MINORITIES, WOMEN, AND APPRENTICESHIP[61]

Because graduates of apprenticeship programs are best equipped to compete for the most attractive job opportunities in construction, no overall strategy to enhance minority employment in the industry can be fully effective without promoting the admission of minority trainees to established apprenticeship programs. It is therefore a most hopeful sign that in recent years minorities have entered construction apprenticeships in increasing numbers—at a rate considerably faster, in fact, than the growth of minority employment in the industry.

With almost half of all registered apprentices, construction had a greater proportion of black apprentices than other industries in 1974, as shown below.

Apprentices in training as of June 30, 1974, by industry and race[1]

Industry	*Total*	*Percent black*	*Percent Spanish speaking*
Construction	132, 201	9. 2	3. 6
Manufacturing	56, 334	7. 4	2. 2
Transportation and utilities	7, 504	8. 3	3. 7
All industries, except construction	134, 055	7. 5	4. 4

[1] Includes only apprentices for whom data on race and ethnic group are available.

Perhaps more significantly, blacks have made appreciable gains in those trades where their representation has long been markedly low, such as electricians, pipefitters, and sheet metalworkers. While minority enrollments in these trades continue to lag behind those in other crafts and are still lower than the minorities' share of the population, the numbers have shown a steady increase in recent years.[62]

These trends appear to have resulted from a combination of pressures on apprenticeship administrators to encourage minority applications and to facilitate their admission. During the mid-1960's, the authors of a path-breaking study of apprenticeship took pains to emphasize the necessity for preparing minority youth for entry into training programs in construction as well as other industries.

> Although we are persuaded, moreover, that racial discrimination continues to be an important problem, we are convinced that its relative importance has declined in recent years and that measures to recruit, train, and counsel qualified applicants currently are much more important. Our assumption is based on the belief that we have already adopted an imposing array of antidiscrimination policies which have done much to increase the demand for Negro workers by changing the thinking of apprenticeship sponsors about the necessity of admitting qualified Negro youngsters but have done relatively little on the supply side to get Negroes into apprenticeship programs.[63]

Since that study was completed, civil rights organizations and building trades councils in many localities have established programs to augment the number of minorities in construction apprenticeships. Some of these efforts have been funded by the Department of Labor under its Apprenticeship Outreach Program (AOP). Their objective is to find qualified minority youth and offer them sufficient preparation and counseling to enable them to compete effectively for apprenticeship openings. The prototype for these programs was established by the Workers Defense League in New York City, and its success there led to similar efforts in other areas and to Government interest in supporting them.[64]

The Department of Labor obligated $12.4 million to operate the Apprenticeship Outreach Program during fiscal 1975 and has budgeted approximately $13.6 million for fiscal 1976. The AOP now operates in about 100 cities across the Nation in projects sponsored by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute (22 local projects), the National Urban League (31 projects), the Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. (27 projects), and other locally based organizations (20 projects). By the end of fiscal 1976, it is estimated that the program will have placed approximately 50,000 individuals in well-paid skilled trades positions since it began in 1967.

Most evaluations of AOP have been favorable[65] (as measured by such indicators as dropout rates, posttraining employment, and earnings growth

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[61] For a review of recent Department of Labor activities designed to increase the number of women in apprenticeship, see the chapter on National Program Developments in this report.

[62] See app. tables F-15 and F-16. Also, for some earlier data, which show a lower minority penetration of apprenticeship programs, see Hammerman, op. cit.

[63] F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr., *The Negro and Apprenticeship* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1967), p. 231.

[64] For an early history of the Workers Defense League program, see Edward C. Pinkus, "The Workers Defense League," in Peter D. Doeringer, ed., *Programs To Employ the Disadvantaged* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969), pp. 168-200.

[65] See Stephen A. Schneider, "Apprenticeship Outreach Program," in Charles R. Perry and others, *The Impact of Government Manpower Programs* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Unit, 1975), ch. 10, and the studies discussed therein. A dissenting view may be found in Herbert Hill, *Labor Control of Job Training: A Critical Analysis of Apprenticeship Outreach Programs and the Hometown Plans* (Washington: Howard University, Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, 1974).

AOP trainees relative to control groups), although there has yet to be a comprehensive, nationwide assessment of its impact. Clearly, however, apprenticeship gains have resulted from both a lowering of discriminatory barriers in the administration of apprenticeship programs and efforts to locate and upgrade potential minority applicants so as to equip them for training in the first instance. Further gains are likely to become apparent with recovery from the 1974–75 recession.

In addition to AOP, the Journeyman Outreach Program (JOTP) provides placement and training services to individuals (primarily minority group members) who wish to enter the organized building and construction trades but who are unable to qualify for apprenticeship programs because of their age. As a substitute for apprenticeship, such individuals may undertake a program of on-the-job training and related instruction very similar to that offered to indentured apprentices. The programs are sponsored by various labor-management groups, such as the National Iron Workers and Employers Training Program.

During the period of training, participants are paid at the level of beginning apprentices or at a salary commensurate with past experience. Those who complete the program receive journeyman status and full union membership. In a few cases, exceptionally qualified workers have been placed immediately as journeymen by JOTP.

The Department obligated $2.8 million during fiscal 1975 and has budgeted over $2.7 million of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) title III funds for continuation of this effort during fiscal 1976. It is expected that nearly 1,400 persons will be placed through JOTP during fiscal 1976.

Although in the past much AOP emphasis has been on assisting minority group members to overcome barriers to employment in skilled trades, recent efforts have been directed toward making more apprenticeship opportunities available to women. The Denver YWCA's Better Jobs for Women project, for example, has placed women in such occupations as operating engineer, forklift operator, meatcutter, mechanic, security guard, machinist, welder, and many of the construction trades. A similar program, Advocates for Women, is operating in San Francisco. The largest effort of this kind, however, is being conducted jointly by the Recruitment and Training Program, the Mexican American Opportunities Foundation, and the National Urban League. In 1974, these three organizations established as their mutual objective the placing of women in construction trades through a special apprenticeship outreach program in six cities. In 1975, the Urban League added six additional cities. Among them, these three contractors have developed 500 openings for women in such nontraditional occupations as boilermakers, ironworkers, machinists, shipbuilders, busdrivers, and plant guards.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS

Since apprenticeship provides a means of entry for only a fraction of all building trades workers, the programs described above cannot by themselves effect a balance in the racial composition of the construction work force. They have, accordingly, been only one element of a more comprehensive effort to enhance direct minority access to construction jobs. To some degree, minority employment has been advanced through individual and class action litigation under title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. At least equally important, however, has been the promulgation of policies by the Federal Government under Executive Order 11246, as amended, and by some States to induce employers with publicly financed contracts to provide more jobs for minority and women workers. Because of the magnitude of publicly owned and supported construction, these policies have a potentially broad impact.

The cornerstone of the Federal effort is Executive Order 11246, issued by President Johnson in 1965, under which most Government contractors were forbidden to practice discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin. The order vested enforcement in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC), an agency of the Department of Labor. Subsequent regulations issued by the Department to implement the Executive order required contractors to develop "affirmative action plans" under which they would strive to reach numerical minority employment goals based in part on the racial composition of the population in the applicable labor market and on the availability of experienced or trainable minority craft workers in the area.

Still another standard, applied to some central-city construction projects, required that community residents be used on the work. Contractors with projects exceeding $500,000 in value were required to attempt to meet specific goals established by the Department of Labor for six crafts in which minority representation was exceptionally low. An individual contractor could insure compliance by participating in a multiemployer recruitment and training program established by the industry as a whole.

The Philadelphia plan provoked much controversy, especially when the charge was made that its numerical goals were actually quotas in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The issue was eventually resolved by a decision of a Federal court in 1971, which upheld the plan.[66] Since then, areawide affirmative action plans have been designed for six other cities.[67] Moreover, contractor groups and building trades councils in other localities have developed their own plans (often in cooperation with local civil rights organizations and subject to approval by the OFCC). Some 63 of these "hometown" plans were in operation in February 1975.[68]

While most hometown plans require nondiscrimination on the basis of sex, they have not featured goals and timetables for the hiring of women. However, the Seattle plan and the regulations issued by the Department of the Interior concerning construction of the Alaska pipeline do require goals and timetables for the hiring of both minorities and women.

The penalties for noncompliance with an affirmative action plan can include breach-of-contract suits, cancellation of the contract, or a prohibition against bidding on subsequent contracts. A few contractors have, in fact, been prohibited from bidding as a result of their inability to show a "good faith effort" to comply with their contractual affirmative action obligations, but no other sanctions have actually been imposed.

There has yet to be a comprehensive evaluation in terms of the actual effect on minority employment and union membership of the various "imposed" and "hometown" plans operating throughout the Nation.[69] It seems possible, however, that any plan devised in the face of resistance by the local construction industry is likely to meet obstacles in moving toward the objective of long-term employment opportunities for minorities. The contractors' obligations expire with the contract, and there is no consistent assurance that minorities will obtain the union membership that would enhance their competitiveness in the industry as a whole.[70] Furthermore, although contractors are required to strive to meet their affirmative action goals on all their work (not just that publicly contracted), as a practical matter it is very difficult to enforce the standards on private work.

Conclusion

Because of the important role played by the building trades unions in virtually all of the important labor market practices of the industry, the outlook for the construction labor force cannot be fully assessed without an evaluation of the prospective fortunes of the union and nonunion sectors. It seems likely at this time that an expansion of the nonunion sector would exert a major influence on future developments in the industry. What is not yet clear, however, is the extent to which growth of the nonunion sector would effectively diminish the power of the unions to regulate labor market mechanisms and institutions.

The resolution of many issues concerning the construction labor force, however, will depend more heavily on the strength of the industry's economic recovery than upon structural changes in labor relations. The question of innovations in the training of apprentices becomes academic when there are fewer job openings; reducing seasonality is less of a priority when the peak season unemployment rate approaches 20 percent; forecasting of labor requirements has scant significance when much of the existing work force is jobless; and the quest for equal employment opportunity for minorities and women is made more difficult if there are few job opportunities for anybody.

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[66] *Contractors Association of Eastern Pennsylvania v. Schultz*, 442 F.2d 1959 (CA–3, 1971), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 854.

[67] Washington, San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, Chicago, and Camden, N.J.

[68] *The Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Effort—1974* (Washington: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, July 1975), p. 362.

[69] A few individual plans, however, have been studied at some length. See Richard L. Rowan and Lester Rubin, *Opening the Skilled Construction Trades to Blacks: A Study of the Washington and Indianapolis Plans for Minority Employment* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Research Unit, 1972) and Irwin Dubinsky, *Reform in Trade Union Discrimination in the Construction Industry: Operation Dig and Its Legacy* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973). See also ibid., pp. 363–399.

[70] However, some of the plans feature numerical goals for achievement of journeyman status by minority group members, which would mean union membership for these individuals.

Stimulation of construction activity and employment, especially through some kind of public works program, is often advocated, and programs have at times been enacted. Recent programs of this sort were the Accelerated Public Works program and the Public Works Impact program of the 1960's. An earlier example was the Public Works Administration (PWA) program of the 1930's.

All of these programs resulted in the construction of valuable additions to the capital stock of the public sector, but there is much uncertainty as to their potency as countercyclical measures. Apparently unavoidable delays in implementing earlier programs meant that much of the employment generated by these efforts came too late to help those hurt by the recessions. Similar delays may occur in implementing the recently enacted title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act. Among the problems that need to be investigated further are these:

—Can the construction funded by such programs begin fast enough to take up the slack in employment and in production of needed materials, or does the time consumed in planning, obtaining necessary approvals (including assurances that there will be no adverse environmental effects), going to bid, and subcontracting delay the start until recovery has already begun?

—Do such programs result in net additions to construction, or do they simply substitute Federal for local or State dollars for work that would be done anyway?

—Given the limited resources available for countercyclical programs, would other kinds of spending produce speedier results, benefit a broader spectrum of the unemployed, and result in more certain net additions to the gross national product?

Seasonal fluctuations in construction still represent a substantial waste of human and material resources. There is little doubt that more can be done to smooth out the seasonal swing, especially through counterseasonal timing of construction projects. Once the industry reestablishes the secular growth that has characterized its operations through most of the postwar period, the issue of recurrent seasonal unemployment and shortages is likely to reassert itself, and further attempts should be made to resolve it by the industry and by public policymakers.

Another major issue is whether the forces leading to the outsized wage settlements of the late 1960's, ultimately resulting in a 3-year period of wage controls, will reassert themselves and thereby raise anew the possibility of more controls. In recent months, construction settlements have not generally been as high as those of earlier years, but the bargaining structure of the industry is such that initial distortions can proliferate rapidly.

Finally, construction specialists will continue to monitor the progress of racial minorities in the industry. The discernible but modest advances of recent years may well be slowed by economic recession, but the long-term outlook is for further gains. The momentum of the past decade is unlikely to be reversed. As noted earlier, however, the present application of the affirmative action concept may well undergo continuing challenge, and it is well to remember that the Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the principle of numerical goals. A related longer term issue is emerging with respect to employment opportunities for women in the industry. Women's participation in most construction trades (and their apprenticeship programs) is measured in fractions of a percent. Although this particular imbalance in the building trades has not received the same degree of attention as that devoted to racial imbalance, it is unlikely that this will be the case much longer, given the efforts of both women's organizations and the Federal Government to remove sex distinctions in employment.

4

CETA GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS: A YEAR OF PROGRESS

CETA GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS: A YEAR OF PROGRESS

This chapter contains information on program activities for the first full year of operation under titles I through VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Portions of the chapter pertaining to title II public service employment and the status of Job Corps evaluations are submitted in fulfillment of reporting requirements established under sections 209 and 413(a) of the act. In addition, material illustrating the role of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under CETA was provided by that Department and is intended to fulfill the reporting requirements of section 705(b) of CETA. Further details on program activity may be obtained from the Office of Community Employment Programs (titles I, II, and VI), the Office of National Programs (title III), or the Office of Job Corps (title IV), Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20213.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), signed into law on December 28, 1973, was designed to provide "job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons" to enable them to secure self-sustaining, unsubsidized employment. Unlike the federally administered program efforts of the preceding 12 years, however, CETA offers a flexible, decentralized system of comprehensive and decategorized training and employment programs, planned and operated by States and local units of government, subject to Federal agency oversight.

The act (as amended) contains the following seven titles:

—Title I of CETA creates a decentralized program structure, placing the authority to plan and operate a flexible system of manpower services—including training, employment, counseling, testing, and placement—in the hands of prime sponsors. For the most part, the latter are States and units of local government in jurisdictions of 100,000 or more population.

—Title II authorizes a program of developmental transitional public service employment for areas of "substantial unemployment" (defined as areas having 6.5 percent or more unemployment) to be administered in the same decentralized manner as programs carried out under title I.

—Title III authorizes the Secretary of Labor to provide additional employment and training services to such special groups as Indians, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, offenders, youth, and others whom the Secretary determines to have particular disadvantages in the labor market. This title also provides for research, demonstration, and evaluation programs to be administered by the Secretary.

—Title IV contains continuing authority for the Job Corps, originally authorized under title I-A of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

—Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy to serve as an independent policy advisory group with responsibility for examining manpower questions and suggesting to the Secretary of Labor and the Congress particular means of dealing with them.

—Title VI (created by the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974) provides for a large temporary program of emergency public service employment specially designed to help ease the impact of the high unemployment generated by the economic downturn in 1974–75.

—Title VII contains definitions and administrative procedures necessary to assist in the orderly management of the act.

This chapter reviews the first full year of program activities conducted under these titles. The first section of the chapter briefly discusses basic CETA program concepts, including: Prime sponsorship; participant eligibility; fund allocation; Federal, State, and local roles; and the need for local labor market information.

A second section provides a summary of program activity under titles I, II, and VI during fiscal 1975, including accomplishments, problems associated with rapid implementation, and initial placement experience. Much of the material for this section was derived from a Department of Labor staff evaluation of prime sponsor activities that is one part of an overall continuing Department review of the CETA program. The third section contains some examples of the collaborative effort being made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under CETA.

The fourth section of the chapter reviews the additional Federal programs for special groups, which are authorized under title III, including programs for Indians and migrants and the summer youth program.

The fifth section presents a summary of Job Corps experience for fiscal 1975, and a final section summarizes the activities of the National Commission for Manpower Policy during its first year of operation.

Characteristics of the CETA Approach

PROGRAM CONCEPTS

CETA was the result of over 12 years of national involvement in developing and operating programs that offered a variety of training, employment, and related services designed to help unemployed and underemployed persons, particularly the disadvantaged, secure and retain unsubsidized employment. The predecessors of CETA—the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA) of 1961, the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962, the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964, and the Emergency Employment Act (EEA) of 1971—provided specialized, nationally determined programs for target groups identified in the legislation (e.g., those persons experiencing structural unemployment, youth, minorities, older workers, and the economically disadvantaged). The proliferation of these efforts, which were administered by separate and often competing sponsors, produced a series of frequently overlapping and seldom coordinated program approaches and target group priorities.

Growing dissatisfaction with this extensive fragmentation and complexity resulted in the passage of CETA, which incorporates the following basic concepts:

—First, the principal responsibility for the planning and operation of programs under CETA is decentralized and moved from Federal control to that of State and local elected officials designated as prime sponsors. This important change reflects the underlying assumption that local government officials, who are closer and more immediately accountable to the people requiring employment and training services, can best plan programs and set priorities geared to the needs of their particular areas.

—Second, local program funding is consolidated and coordinated. The previous network of direct Department of Labor contracts with many diverse local sponsoring organizations, without any effective overall management for the local areas as a whole, has been largely re-

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> placed by a system of block grants to the chief elected officials at the State and local government levels, who are responsible for planning and managing the total program. These officials, because of their sensitivity to local conditions, have the capacity to minimize duplication and overlap and achieve greater coordination with other employment and training resources in the community.
>
> —Third, decategorized funding under CETA encourages localized, flexible responses to current or anticipated manpower needs. The individual prime sponsor may develop the full range of activities permitted under predecessor legislation—including classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, public service employment, and such manpower and supportive services as counseling, direct placement, and child care—or may restrict the spectrum of program offerings in order to intensify services in response to local requirements.

It should be noted that most job placements and training for specific jobs in the United States occur in the private sector. This perspective must be kept in mind in considering the role of government in employment and training activities.

The three broad target groups to be served under CETA—the unemployed, the underemployed, and the disadvantaged—were previously identified under MDTA (unemployed and underemployed), EOA (unemployed or having low income), and EEA (unemployed and underemployed). The Federal Government established priorities among these target groups and also mandated various levels of service for other special groups (e.g., veterans). Under CETA, prime sponsors, rather than the Federal Government, can now decide which activities will be available for which broad and special target groups within the framework of local needs, changing local labor market conditions, and the requirements of the act.

PRIME SPONSORS

Prime sponsors are units of State and local government that are responsible for operating CETA employment and training programs to serve the needs of their communities. Prime sponsors are generally one of the following: States;[1] cities or counties with populations of at least 100,000; or combinations of units of government, called consortia,[2] in which at least one member jurisdiction has a population of 100,000 or more. The Secretary of Labor may also designate additional sponsors if he determines that they have a special capacity for carrying out CETA programs within certain labor markets or rural areas with high unemployment.

Prime sponsors are responsible for determining local needs and providing programs designed to meet them through such activities as classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, public service employment, counseling, testing, job development, child care, and other supportive services. Sponsors can arrange to provide these services directly or through contracts or subgrants with such organizations as the State employment service, vocational education agencies, community groups, or private firms. They are also responsible for monitoring and evaluating programs to insure that they meet local needs.

FUNDING AND ELIGIBILITY

Appropriations for titles I, II, and VI for programs during the first year of operation are shown below:[3]

Title	*Amount appropriated*	*Date of appropriation*
Title I	$1.580 billion	December 1974
Title II	.370 billion	June 1974
	.400 billion	December 1974
Title VI	.875 billion	December 1974

These amounts are distributed according to several formulas. For title I, section 103 of CETA prescribes that 80 percent of the appropriated funds be distributed to prime sponsors on the basis of the number of unemployed persons and the proportion of low-income families in each prime sponsor's area, as well as its proportionate share of employment and training funds received in the previous year. The remaining title I funds are distributed as follows: 5 percent for grants to Governors for vocational training services; 4 percent to Governors for flexible State activities; 5 percent for incentives to encourage the formation of consortia; and the remaining 6 percent for the discretionary use of the Secretary of Labor.

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[1] States may act as balance-of-State prime sponsors for smaller areas (usually rural) within their boundaries that are ineligible to become prime sponsors in their own right.

[2] To encourage broad coverage of labor market areas that may extend beyond the boundaries of local government jurisdictions, CETA regulations provide that a special incentive bonus may be offered to those local government units that wish to combine as a program sponsor. Department of Labor evaluators found that the most influential factor in consortia formation was the presence of past cooperative relations between neighboring governments on matters of joint concern.

[3] A separate supplemental appropriation of $473 million, provided under title III for summer youth programs, is discussed later in the chapter.

Any person who is economically disadvantaged, unemployed, or underemployed is eligible to participate in a program offered under title I. An economically disadvantaged person is defined as a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose annual income in relation to family size does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget.[4] An underemployed person is one who is working part time and seeking full-time work or is working full time but whose salary in relation to family size is below the officially determined poverty level.

Under title II, 80 percent of the funds appropriated are distributed to prime sponsors who qualify under title I in a manner that takes into account the number of unemployed persons residing in areas of substantial unemployment within their jurisdictions. The remaining 20 percent are distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, taking into account the severity of unemployment within eligible areas.

Any person living in an area of substantial unemployment who has been unemployed for at least 30 days, or is underemployed, is eligible to participate in title II programs.

Under title VI, 90 percent of the funds appropriated are distributed to prime sponsors on the basis of the number of unemployed persons living within the prime sponsor's jurisdiction and the number of such persons living within areas of substantial unemployment. The remaining 10 percent are distributed by the Secretary of Labor, taking into account changes in the rates of unemployment.

Any person who resides in the prime sponsor's jurisdiction and either has been unemployed for at least 30 days—15 days under certain conditions—or is underemployed is eligible to participate in a title VI program.

THE LOCAL ROLE

Titles I, II, and VI of CETA are based on the assumption that elected officials at the State and local levels are more attuned to the needs of their communities than are Federal officials and are therefore better equipped to oversee the planning, development, and operation of employment and training programs in their jurisdictions. In addition to their roles as the grantees or responsible officials for a variety of other State or Federal programs, these officials are directly accountable, through the electoral process, to the people of the community.

During fiscal 1975, the first full year of CETA program operations, Department of Labor evaluators found that sponsors generally directed program efforts at the same segments of their populations that were served under previous categorical programs. Characteristics of participants under both CETA and the earlier programs are discussed in greater detail in a following section.

The act requires each prime sponsor to establish a planning council with representation from all segments of the community, including (to the extent feasible) client groups and community-based organizations, the public employment service, education and training institutions, the business sector, labor, and, where appropriate, agriculture.

The functions of the council are to submit recommendations regarding program plans, goals, policies, and procedures; to monitor and objectively evaluate employment and training programs in the prime sponsor's jurisdiction; and to provide for continuing analysis of employment and training needs.

Since the act does not specify percentage requirements or goals for the representation of each group, the Department of Labor has left the exact composition of planning councils to local discretion. Generally, council size in fiscal 1975 ranged from 10 to 30 members. In the average council, 35 percent of the members represented client groups and community-based organizations; 25 percent, business and labor groups; 15 percent, education agencies; 15 percent, local elected officials; and 10 percent, other groups.

During the planning process for the first year of CETA programs, the majority of planning councils participated in active discussion of planning issues, but most had only modest input into program decisions. The act contemplated that planning councils would be the major vehicle for providing the chief elected official with the advice of the community concerning program goals and plans. Overall, most councils did not provide major input into prime sponsor manpower plans in fiscal 1975. However, as council members are becoming more familiar with their roles and responsibilities, more councils are becoming substantively involved in shaping comprehensive plans. Some prime sponsors have developed subcommittees (or in a number of instances steering or executive committees) to make more manageable the often large and unwieldy full planning councils.

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[4] The most recent poverty-level income figure for a nonfarm family of four in the continental United States is $5,500.

The great majority of council members are well aware that one of their major responsibilities is to monitor and evaluate CETA programs; yet few councils have actually established or carried out the procedures necessary to accomplish these functions. Because monitoring and evaluating ongoing programs are critical steps in improving program operations, considerable attention to these functions of planning councils is necessary to increase overall council effectiveness.

In recognition of the need to strengthen council performance by expanding the knowledge of members about employment and training programs in general and their own role and function under CETA in particular, the Department is providing expanded technical assistance and training during fiscal 1976. In one such effort, both sponsor staff and regional office staff will examine the role of the council and possible alternatives for organization and membership. A second effort features development of orientation and training materials for council members.

THE STATE ROLE

The State role under CETA is multifaceted, encompassing the functions of program operator, coordinator, and evaluator. Governors may receive grants under titles I, II, and VI to provide services to the balance-of-State areas that do not fall within the jurisdictions of independent prime sponsors. In addition, there are special grants to Governors composed of 5 percent of title I funds for vocational training services in prime sponsor jurisdictions, 4 percent for coordination and special statewide manpower services, and 1 percent for staffing and support of the State Manpower Services Councils (SMSC's).

The Governor is required under the act to allocate the 5 percent of title I funds for vocational training to prime sponsor areas. Nonfinancial agreements for the use of these funds are usually negotiated between State vocational education agencies and prime sponsors. Difficulties in working out the administrative arrangements between these two groups during the initial implementation of the program resulted in delays in the utilization of these funds in some areas in fiscal 1975. Many of these initial problems have now been resolved or reduced in scope, and the Department of Labor is working to increase the use of vocational training services.

The 4 percent of title I funds for special State services are provided to improve the operation of State agencies delivering employment and training services and to foster their coordination with local prime sponsors throughout the State. There are also varied optional activities that can be funded, such as services by State agencies, manpower services to rural areas, development of labor market information, technical assistance to prime sponsors, and sponsorship of model training and employment programs. Surveys of State operations in fiscal 1975 indicate that the 4-percent special State services funds were used mainly for projects directed toward special target groups. There appears to have been little initial effort to coordinate resources between State agencies and local prime sponsors, but the Department of Labor is working to achieve greater cooperation. In addition, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is concentrating on providing its own technical assistance to SMSC members and prime sponsors with the greatest potential for coordinating their efforts with existing HEW programs.

The State Manpower Services Council, whose chairperson and members are appointed by the Governor, is authorized to review both the plans of each prime sponsor and the plans of State agencies providing services to these prime sponsors. The SMSC is also charged with continuous monitoring of the operation of programs conducted by each prime sponsor and of the services of State agencies. The SMSC can make recommendations to prime sponsors, State agencies, and the Governor on ways to improve the effectiveness of such programs.

CETA requires that at least one-third of the membership of each council be composed of prime sponsors within the State, with the remaining membership consisting of representatives from the State vocational education agency, the State public employment service, organized labor, business, community-based organizations, client groups, and the general public. In fiscal 1975, the average SMSC had a membership of 27 persons. Among the groups represented were local prime sponsors in the State, with 34 percent of the members; business and labor, with 15 percent; client groups and community-based organizations, with 12 percent; and the vocational education agency, with 8 percent. In most of the States surveyed, the SMSC chairperson was a member of the Governor's cabinet.

FEDERAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

The Federal oversight role as undertaken by the Department of Labor is based upon the legislative compromise position developed during the passage of CETA in 1973. On the basis of the act itself, the committee reports, and the floor debates, the legislative intent regarding Federal oversight can be summarized as follows: First, while there should be a strong and active Federal role at all stages of planning, review, and implementation, the Secretary of Labor should not attempt to "second guess" the good-faith judgment of the prime sponsor in developing and implementing a program to meet the needs of the sponsor's jurisdiction. Second, the Federal Government should not intrude in the day-to-day operations or decisionmaking process of the prime sponsor. Third, the Secretary of Labor may not rely on certification alone to insure that Federal funds are expended in accordance with the law but must exercise independent judgment. The Secretary is expected to look behind the sponsors' certifications of compliance, primarily through a process of regular auditing, spot checking, and followup on complaints of interested parties.

The four most significant elements of the Federal role, therefore, are: Establishing national objectives, priorities, and performance standards; providing technical assistance; reviewing and approving plans; and assessing and evaluating performance.

First, there is a clear Federal role in interpreting national objectives and priorities and in establishing performance standards for employment and training programs. In Federal regulations and other issuances, the Department of Labor states the overall objectives of the act. In addition, the Department makes known, and works toward, specific goals that have been developed by the Congress through the appropriations and oversight process. Furthermore, the Department makes known priorities established by the executive branch to meet specific problems, such as special consideration for veterans. Finally, the Department works with sponsors and the public to develop objective standards for reviewing and assessing performance against plans.

Second, the broad responsibilities of prime sponsors under CETA for planning and operating programs often require technical assistance by the Department's Employment and Training Administration (formerly the Manpower Administration) in such areas as planning and financial management, both to improve the programs and to facilitate Federal Government review of sponsors' performance. Federal regional staff were given special training in CETA regulations and procedures prior to undertaking their new responsibilities for assisting prime sponsors to develop and operate their programs. A series of more than a dozen technical assistance guides on a variety of subjects ranging from fiscal activities to community-based organizations has been issued by the Employment and Training Administration, and others are being developed. In addition, training centers are being established in each region to provide continuous training for Federal and prime sponsor staff.

Third, the Secretary of Labor is responsible for reviewing and approving prime sponsor plans to assure that they are in accordance with the purpose and provisions of the act and meet the conditions for Federal funding. As a condition of financial assistance, prime sponsors are required to submit a comprehensive manpower plan "in such detail as the Secretary deems necessary . . ." to satisfy various specifications of the act.

The regional offices of the Employment and Training Administration review sponsor plans and judge their adequacy on the basis of criteria set forth in the Federal regulations. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional office representatives are also provided plans for review, and they may make recommendations concerning their adequacy to Department of Labor officials. Plan disapproval is viewed only as a last step, when all efforts to resolve problems have been exhausted. To date, although plans have been returned to sponsors for corrections and mutually agreed-upon changes, no plans have been disapproved. Sponsors who disagree with the judgments and determinations of the Department of Labor have recourse to a public hearing and the judicial review process.

Fourth, the Federal role in assessing the performance of CETA prime sponsors involves three types of activities: Reviewing compliance; assessing performance in relation to the goals in the approved plan; and evaluating program impact or effectiveness.

Just as the plan approval process is intended to insure that the prime sponsor's plan is in compliance with the requirements of the act, programs must be reviewed to insure that operations are in accordance with the assurances and certifications made by the prime sponsor and that Federal funds are properly expended. Procedures adopted to carry out these responsibilities include onsite spot checking for compliance with assurances; investigation of allegations and complaints; audits by Department of Labor staff; review of recurring Federal reports; and special reports by the prime sponsor. Spot checking includes onsite inspections of such program aspects as equal employment opportunity activities, working and training conditions, and participant eligibility.

If the results of such procedures indicate noncompliance with assurances or inadequate financial management systems, the Department may require corrective action and, at the request of the prime sponsors, may provide technical assistance to remedy the problem. In extreme cases, the Secretary may revoke the plan, in whole or in part, and undertake direct operation of a program in the sponsor's jurisdiction. Such action has not been necessary to date, however.

Performance is assessed by comparing actual program accomplishments with the goals established for the grant period in the approved plan. The Employment and Training Administration requires quarterly reports and performs onsite reviews. At least once each quarter, representatives of the Employment and Training Administration discuss with the prime sponsors their performance against the plan for the preceding period.

Upon determination of inadequate performance, the Employment and Training Administration may require the prime sponsor to develop a corrective action plan that may include technical assistance from Federal staff or other sources. If continued performance reviews indicate that operating problems have not been resolved, the Secretary may take such further action as reallocating funds or disapproving new funding. Of particular importance in taking such actions is the prime sponsor's responsiveness and readiness to modify the plan to accommodate changes in economic conditions in the area.

Effectiveness oversight is accomplished by continual reviews of both program activities and the use of grant funds. These reviews are based on recurring Federal reports submitted by the prime sponsor, special reports required of the prime sponsor from time to time, and special studies, in addition to onsite visits, conducted by the Department of Labor. To facilitate such reviews, the Department requires that the prime sponsor maintain specific records and information. In addition, the Department's evaluation staff is examining the experiences of a national sample of State and local sponsors. A long-term study of CETA effectiveness has also been undertaken through (a) the tracking of a national sample of participants in CETA programs under a Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey (CLMS), conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, to determine impact on participants, particularly on their postprogram employment and earnings; and (b) a study undertaken by a private contractor of the feasibility of developing consistent data on unit costs to enable cost effectiveness analyses.[5]

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Gathering State and Local Data

The availability of data accurately reflecting labor market developments in prime sponsor jurisdictions is critical to the success of all CETA operations. For prime sponsor planning and funding purposes, in particular, it is essential that the Department's system for gathering State and local labor market information (LMI) reflects labor force, employment, and unemployment data for functioning labor market areas.

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[5] "A Cost and Economic Analysis of CETA Decentralized Programs" (Silver Spring, Md.: Macro Systems, Inc., in process).

Short of a monthly local census of employment, there is no approach that could provide all the labor market information a CETA sponsor would ideally like to have or that is prescribed in the act. Since an area-level monthly census approach would be both prohibitively expensive and an inappropriate resource expenditure in view of the "state of the art" of labor market information, the Department has embarked instead upon a series of interrelated efforts designed to improve current systems and to test ways of supplementing them.

Labor market data for major areas are currently gathered by two principal methods. First, the Current Population Survey (CPS) produces statistically reliable monthly data for the Nation as a whole, including labor force, employment, and unemployment developments, as well as a host of subsets of these data, reflecting trends by age, sex, minority group status, etc. At present, the sample is large enough to yield statistically reliable data for total labor force, employment, and unemployment in 27 States, 30 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and 11 large cities. In these areas, procedures have been developed to use the annual data from the CPS as a base for producing the monthly estimates. The CPS is being expanded to provide statistically reliable estimates on an annual basis for all 50 States by the end of calendar year 1976.

Second, since the CPS sample is not large enough to yield data for all subnational areas, a different approach is being used to estimate data for local labor market areas where CPS data are not available. This involves a two-stage estimation process. First, a count is made of unemployment insurance claims filed in each such area, and an estimate of current unemployment is made on the basis of (a) the area's historical industry-by-industry relationships between insured and total unemployment and (b) the ratios of unemployed but experienced workers to estimated new entrants and reentrants into the area labor force. (Employment totals for States and major labor market areas are the result of monthly surveys of employing establishments. The sums of employment and unemployment in each jurisdiction yield the estimated labor force.) Second, the estimates for the subnational labor market areas are controlled so that they add to the State total. Thus, in the CPS States, all labor market areas are adjusted by the results of the household survey. Research aimed at improving these estimating procedures is currently underway.

A third method of disaggregating data to produce estimates for smaller political jurisdictions (e.g., cities, counties, and combinations of census tracts) has also been developed for the purpose of allocating funds to CETA prime sponsors and program agents. Known as "census-share," the method represents a simple apportionment of the current numbers of employed and unemployed in a labor market area among each of the subjurisdictions in that area in the proportion measured at the time of the 1970 census. One limitation of this procedure, however, is that it is based on statistical relationships that reflect 1970 residency patterns. With the passage of time and changes in the distribution of population in the course of each decade, the patterns measured in the preceding decennial census tend to become increasingly unreliable. Consequently, States that have the ability to tabulate unemployment insurance (UI) data by county of residence may choose to adopt an alternative procedure for disaggregation that makes use of the UI data. So far, few States have made use of this alternative method.

Expanded Data Development

In order to meet the needs of prime sponsors for local and area data on the number of unemployed and rates of unemployment, the Department of Labor has significantly expanded its collection of labor force, employment, and unemployment information. Unemployment data were previously collected for all States and Puerto Rico, 150 major labor areas, and, periodically, for approximately 900 other, mostly smaller, labor areas. During the past year, the system was expanded to provide selected data on the Virgin Islands, about 270 major labor market areas, over 400 component counties and cities of these labor market areas, and over 400 CETA prime sponsors. Also included are the more than 500 CETA title II areas of "substantial" unemployment, 800 cities or counties with populations of 50,000 to 99,999 (CETA program agents), and about 600 to 700 smaller labor market areas classified as areas of substantial unemployment under other Federal assistance programs.

To assist in the identification of the data support needs for prime sponsor comprehensive planning systems, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Manpower has funded the first phase of a multiyear, three-phase research project through an interagency agreement with the Center for Census Use Studies of the Department of Commerce. The State of Iowa and the central Iowa region were selected as the demonstration sites for the model project in 1975. The Iowa Office for Planning and Programming and the Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments are the participants in the project, whose results should assist prime sponsors to determine the locations and characteristics of potential clients and needed services. The information design, which was completed in 1975, will be evaluated in 1976 for its utility in supporting planning and coordination.

The capacity of existing labor market information systems to generate data concerning current and projected labor needs by occupation and industry has been greatly expanded through the cooperative Federal-State Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. That effort not only features detailed employer-based occupational and industry employment data for the 30 cooperating States and the District of Columbia but also provides short- and long-range occupational projections annually for all States and SMSA's. Current plans call for integrating the OES survey data into the State and area projections (now based essentially on 1970 census industry/occupational employment).

Additional efforts are being made to expand other segments of the LMI system—specifically, information on the size and characteristics of that portion of the population that could benefit from assistance under CETA and/or related programs. Estimates of the numbers and characteristics of such persons are currently being developed for all States, labor market areas, and local prime sponsor jurisdictions, as well as for other areas for which States need such data.

Management and Appraisal

The Department of Labor also took steps in fiscal 1975 to improve the funding and management of that part of the LMI system that operates in State employment security agencies (SESA's). For the first time, various Department of Labor sources of funding for LMI were consolidated into single grants to SESA's, which were required to centralize their LMI activities in order to eliminate overlap, duplication, and nonessential efforts. A system for monitoring LMI operations in each SESA was also introduced. This system calls for continuous review of fund use and data production by regional and national office staff, supplemented by indepth, onsite reviews of each SESA.

The First Year of Operations

INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION

The first year of operations under CETA was heavily influenced by the expected set of difficulties associated with the first year of a new program and by the sudden onset and the depth of the 1974–75 recession. The passage of the legislation in December 1973 and the Department of Labor's decision to begin funding grants on July 1, 1974, placed a heavy implementation burden upon both the Department and prospective prime sponsors. Within 9 months of December 1973, the program was designed, grants were awarded, and the first participants were being enrolled. Four hundred and three prime sponsors were operating title I and, where eligible, title II grant programs. Despite the magnitude of the change that CETA represented to prime sponsors in terms of increased planning and operational responsibilities and newly developed procedures, the implementation was rapid and reflected a major effort at the local, State, and Federal government levels.

During the brief startup period, cities, counties, consortia, and States developed titles I and II plans, established administrative structures, arranged for an orderly transition from the existing categorical programs to CETA, established planning councils, and began the hiring and enrollment of participants. Plan development required analysis of client and labor market needs and selection of target groups, services, and deliverers. In addition, prime sponsors had to involve representatives of the client population and of community-based organizations in the planning process. Most of the new prime sponsors accomplished this undertaking with little or no experience in planning or operating employment and training programs.

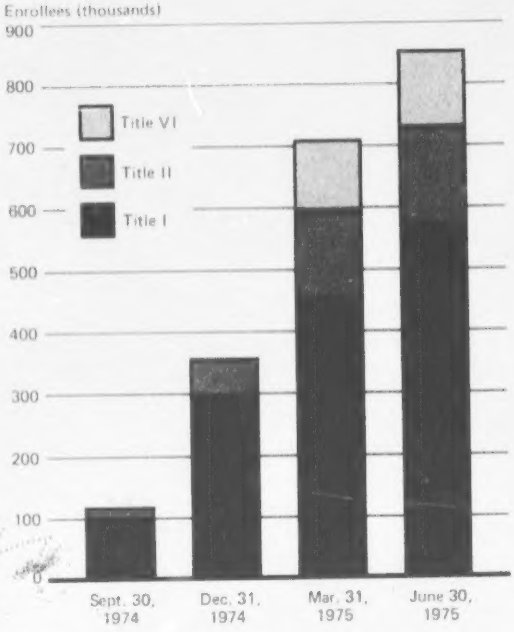
During this implementation period the Department's Manpower Administration, with the participation of its 10 regional offices, State and local governments, and others in the manpower community, also undertook a complex series of implementation tasks. These efforts involved: Development of Federal CETA regulations and technical assistance guides; designation of 403 prime sponsors, including 137 consortia; development of a system for making allocations to the title I and title II prime sponsors down to the level of areas of substantial unemployment; restructuring and training of Federal staff in the skills needed to undertake their new role; and review and approval of title II plans for use of fiscal 1974 funds, fiscal 1975 titles I and II plans, and Emergency Employment Act program extensions.[6]

The process of identifying issues, defining policies, and building a program from the concepts and requirements contained in the law was carried out with much public involvement. Congressional staff, public interest groups, potential State and local government prime sponsors, and members of the general public assisted in the identification of problems and issues and provided insights, recommendations, and comments concerning the Secretary's proposed regulations.

As prime sponsors were enrolling the first participants under titles I and II, the impact of the 1974–75 recession began to be felt. For example, on-the-job training (OJT) opportunities became increasingly scarce, causing many prime sponsors to revise their title I plans to shift some program resources from OJT to work experience and institutional training. More significantly, the economic situation led to an emphasis on public service employment that temporarily diverted program attention from the basic developmental goal of both titles I and II of CETA. While the act includes a public service employment component under title II, it was intended to be a developmental manpower tool rather than a large-scale countercyclical instrument.

CHART 16

CETA enrollments rose rapidly in fiscal 1975.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

In order to meet the needs of the rapidly rising numbers of unemployed persons, title II enrollments were accelerated, and the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act was adopted in December 1974 to provide authority and funds for a major temporary program of emergency public service employment under a new title VI of CETA. Within a short time after CETA's enactment, therefore, funding levels and program emphasis began to accord greater attention to public service employment and to diverge, at least temporarily, from initial expectations.

Despite the complexity of the implementation tasks, virtually all of the 403 State and local government units that became prime sponsors had received approval for title I program proposals by the end of September 1974. The final count of fiscal 1975 sponsors included 58 cities, 156 counties, 134 consortia, 45 balance-of-State sponsors, 4 rural Concentrated Employment Program sponsors, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. By the end of June 1975, enrollments in title I projects had reached over 570,000 (see chart 16).

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[6] Under sec. 3(a) of CETA, Congress appropriated $250 million to extend programs previously funded under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 in order to provide for an orderly transition.

Of the initial CETA title II grants supported with the fiscal 1974 supplemental appropriation, 97 percent were funded by August, just 3 months after issuance of dollar allocation estimates. Some 56,000 unemployed and underemployed persons had been hired by the end of the second quarter, and enrollments were about 155,000 at the end of June 1975.

The new title VI of CETA was implemented with particular speed. By the end of January 1975, 98 percent of the initial grants had been signed, and hiring had begun in about 70 percent of the jurisdictions. Enrollments exceeded 110,000 by March 31 and totaled almost 125,000 by the end of June 1975. Together, CETA titles II and VI programs and the Public Employment Program funded under EEA reached a peak public service employment (PSE) enrollment of over 310,000 in May 1975.

SELECTION OF SERVICE DELIVERERS

Existing Program Operators

In selecting the agencies and organizations to provide job-related services during the first year of CETA, prime sponsors made few major changes from the groups that previously supplied these services under categorical programs. Some sponsors selected additional service deliverers or altered either the level of funding or the scope of services for which agencies were previously responsible.

By and large, however, the sponsors decided to renew ongoing contracts with existing operators of major program components, such as classroom training and work experience. In some cases, existing service deliverers were chosen on the basis of their established reputation for operating successful programs. In others, tight time schedules and the need to establish the basic CETA administrative structures essential for staffing, planning, and operating programs limited the opportunity for prime sponsors to develop evaluative criteria and procedures for judging alternative organizations.

Some progress was made during the first year in consolidating such overlapping services as recruitment, assessment, and counseling. In many prime sponsor jurisdictions, centralized administrative systems combined the delivery of particular services that formerly had been supplied by several agencies. Both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare encouraged prime sponsors to make full use of existing service agencies in developing their own programs rather than duplicating services available elsewhere.[7]

State Employment Security Agencies

Prime sponsor use of the State employment security agencies showed considerable variation among different localities. In fiscal 1975, subgrants from CETA prime sponsors supported 794 fewer employment service staff-years than the 6,679 funded under categorical programs in fiscal 1974. Similarly, the unemployment insurance system lost staff-years for the delivery of training allowances, but to a much smaller degree. Data collected since fiscal 1975, however, indicate an increase in combined employment service and unemployment insurance staff-years supported with CETA funds.

The Employment and Training Administration has taken an active role in encouraging greater cooperation between the employment security agencies and CETA program operators at all levels. It has published and distributed to all prime sponsors and SESA's a technical assistance guide to aid sponsors in assessing the capabilities of the local employment service and to help prime sponsors and State agencies develop better working relationships.

Vocational Training

CETA mandates a direct role for local prime sponsors in the design and provision of CETA-funded vocational training services in their jurisdictions. It makes two sources of vocational training funds available to prime sponsors—the area's allocation from the Governor's 5-percent voca-

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[7] For a discussion of HEW efforts, see the section on HEW Support for CETA.

tional training funds and the portion of regular title I grant resources that the prime sponsor chooses to utilize for vocational training activities.

In fiscal 1975, most prime sponsors chose to keep allocations to vocational training at the same levels supported by categorical funds in fiscal 1974 or to increase them. In addition to funding programs at traditional training institutions, prime sponsors also exercised the flexibility allowed them under CETA by using such nontraditional deliverers as community colleges to provide vocational training.

National Community-Based Organizations

Contrary to earlier fears that national community-based organizations would suffer a loss of contracts and funding under CETA, Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (SER), Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC's) of America, and the Urban League have experienced a substantial increase in the number of programs they operate and the dollar level of contracts received from prime sponsors compared with their direct national funding in fiscal 1974.

In addition, there were widespread changes in the scope of their local operations. In some cases, these organizations shifted from conducting a separate program of their own to operating all or part of one or more components of a larger integrated system, such as outreach and intake, work experience, or skill training.

PROGRAM "MIX"

Essential among the assumptions underlying program decentralization is the view that local communities are best equipped to identify their own employment and training needs, design and operate programs intended to meet them, and alter their plans in response to changes in the labor market situation. One way to measure local flexibility is by comparing the mix of services planned by prime sponsors at the outset of the fiscal year with changes made in the plan as the year progresses. The dramatic shifts in local and national economic conditions that characterized CETA's initial year of operations offered an opportunity to gage local ability to respond to changing needs.

A survey of title I grant activities for fiscal 1975 planned before the economic downturn showed that, taken together, the ways sponsors intended to distribute their resources among program approaches formed a national pattern roughly parallel to that under pre-CETA programs during fiscal 1974. There was, however, a shift away from classroom training in all types of prime sponsor jurisdictions except cities. In all likelihood, cities planned significantly more classroom training than did other jurisdictions because training facilities are more accessible in urban areas than elsewhere. States planned to rely more heavily on work experience than did other prime sponsors. This choice probably reflects the prior importance of work experience as a program approach in rural balance-of-State counties and, to some degree, the lack of training facilities and the problem of developing a variety of occupational courses in areas with widely dispersed populations.

As unemployment grew worse and hiring slackened during fiscal 1975,[8] some prime sponsors responded to the changing economic climate by altering their plans for expenditure of title I funds in individual program components, as shown below:

Program activity	*Percent of accrued fiscal 1975 expenditures*		
	Planned		*Actual, June 1975*
	December 1974	*June 1975* [1]	
Classroom training [2]	34	32	31
On-the-job training	15	11	8
Public service employment	6	6	7
Work experience	33	41	43
Services to clients	11	9	10
Other activities	1	1	1

[1] Represents changes resulting from sponsor plan modifications during fiscal 1975.
[2] Includes funds expended from the Governors' special grants for vocational education.

Reflecting the nationwide falloff in new hires, actual fiscal year expenditures for OJT declined considerably from the levels initially planned. The concurrent shift to work experience mirrors sponsors' reaction to the decline in private industry's ability to absorb CETA participants under prevailing economic conditions and the related difficulty of developing OJT programs in which to place participants. However, the fact that prime sponsors made these modifications rapidly and independently suggests that they have the flexibility under CETA to respond to economic change.

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[8] See the chapters on The UI System: Past, Present, and Future and Employment and Unemployment: 1975 in Review in this report for more extensive discussion of labor market developments during fiscal and calendar 1975.

Under title II, sponsors have the authority to use available funds for activities other than public service employment, but have seldom chosen to do so. Nearly 95 percent of all title II participants have been engaged in some form of public service employment, as shown below:

Program activity	*Enrollments as of June 30, 1975*	
	Number	*Percent*
Total	156, 200	100. 0
Classroom training	2, 700	1. 7
On-the-job training	1, 400	. 9
Public service employment	147, 000	94. 1
Work experience	4, 600	2. 9
Other activities	500	. 3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Sponsors may also use title VI funds for efforts unrelated to public service employment, but here, too, the great majority of participants were placed in public service jobs (nearly 77 percent as of June 30, 1975). Work experience is also rather widely funded under title VI (almost 23 percent of all participants as of June 30), but these efforts resemble public service employment in that they generally involve full-time work on special public projects:

Program activity	*Enrollments as of June 30, 1975*	
	Number	*Percent*
Total	123, 110	100. 0
Classroom training	300	. 2
On-the-job training	300	. 2
Public service employment	94, 500	76. 8
Work experience	28, 000	22. 7
Other activities	10	(¹)

[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

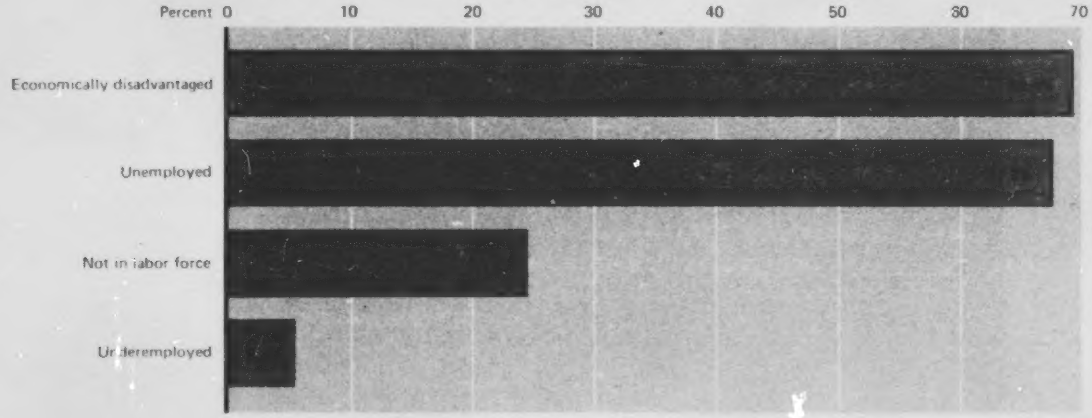
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures for administrative costs in titles I, II, and VI programs through the fourth quarter of fiscal 1975 have been within the limits set forth in the act and the Secretary's regulations. Under title I, the Secretary's regulations provide an administrative cost guideline of 20 percent of total expenditures. Nationally, administrative costs for title I programs through the fourth quarter accounted for 17.4 percent of the program expenditures. In titles II and VI, the act allows expenditures of not more than 10 percent of grant

CHART 17

Most participants were economically disadvantaged and unemployed before enrolling in CETA programs.

Prior employment status of titles I, II, and VI participants, fiscal year 1975.[1]



[1] Total is greater than 100 percent since some unemployed and underemployed individuals and some persons not in the labor force are also economically disadvantaged.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CETA AND OTHER PROGRAMS AND OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION[1]

[Percent]

Characteristic	Categorical programs	CETA			PEP	U.S. unemployed population
		Title I	Title II	Title VI		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:						
Men	57.7	54.4	65.8	70.2	72	54.9
Women	42.3	45.6	34.2	29.8	28	45.1
Age:						
Under 22 years	63.1	61.7	23.7	21.4	19	34.8
22 to 44 years	30.5	32.1	62.9	64.8	66	46.0
45 years and over	6.2	6.1	13.4	13.8	14	19.1
Education:						
8 years and under	15.1	13.3	9.4	8.4	26	15.1
9 to 11 years	51.1	47.6	18.3	18.2		28.9
12 years and over	33.6	39.1	72.3	73.3	74	56.0
Economically disadvantaged	86.7	77.3	48.3	43.6	38	(²)
Race:						
White [3]	54.9	54.6	65.1	71.1	60	81.1
Black	37.0	38.5	21.8	22.9	40	18.9
American Indian	3.5	[4] 1.3	1.0	1.1		
Other	4.6	5.6	12.1	4.9		
Spanish speaking	15.4	12.5	16.1	12.9	------	6.5
Limited English-speaking ability	(²)	[4] 4.1	8.0	4.6	(²)	(²)
Veterans:						
Special Vietnam era	15.3	5.2	11.3	12.5	29	7.5
Other		4.4	12.6	14.6	14	9.4

[1] Data on categorical programs are for fiscal 1974, the final year of their operation. For CETA programs and the U.S. unemployed population, data are for fiscal 1975 and for PEP, fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

[2] Not available.

[3] Includes Spanish-speaking Americans.

[4] Special programs for Indians and those with limited English-speaking ability are also part of title III of CETA.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

funds on administration, training, or supportive services. Data through the third quarter indicate that administrative costs for title II and title VI programs are 4.3 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively—well within the prescribed limits.

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

The act, as amended, specifies that CETA prime sponsors are to serve the economically disadvantaged, the unemployed, and the underemployed. CETA gives chief elected officials the responsibility for identifying the individuals to be served among these groups in the community. Title I of the statute[9] and the regulations[10] require that, to the extent feasible, programs be targeted to "those most in need" within these three broad categories of eligible persons. For programs under titles II and VI, for which the unemployed and the underemployed are eligible, special consideration must be given to persons who have been out of work for the longest period of time. Aggregate data on participant characteristics through June 30, 1975, are shown in chart 17.

Table 1 compares the socioeconomic characteristics of CETA participants with those of participants in former categorical programs[11] and of the Nation's unemployed population. The table also shows the contrasts between PSE participants in CETA titles II and VI programs and in the Public Employment Program (PEP), authorized by EEA.

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[9] Sec. 105(a)(1)(D) of CETA.

[10] 29 CFR 95.14(b)(3)(ii)(A).

[11] Programs funded under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Title I programs, in general, are serving persons with the same characteristics as the pre-CETA categorical programs. In each, the participants have been predominantly young, predominantly members of minority groups, and overwhelmingly in the economically disadvantaged category. Most have completed less than 12 years of school (including many who are still in high school).

Public service employment under title II of CETA was intended by the statute to be a developmental tool to assist the unemployed and underemployed secure unsubsidized jobs. However, economic conditions in fiscal 1975 led to the temporary utilization of title II as a countercyclical tool to assist the rising numbers of unemployed persons. Title VI of CETA, in contrast, was originally intended to provide emergency countercyclical public service employment. The characteristics of titles II and VI program clients were therefore more like those of the unemployed labor force than of title I participants.

In comparison with title I participants, persons in titles II and VI programs were more apt to be men in the prime working years of 22 to 44 and less likely to be members of a minority group. Socioeconomic characteristics of titles II and VI participants were very similar to those of fiscal 1972 and 1973 PEP workers, although proportionately more CETA participants were disadvantaged, fewer were veterans, and slightly more were women or youth. The fact that there were proportionately more veterans enrolled in PSE programs under EEA than CETA is attributable to EEA's more stringent hiring requirements, which included specific hiring goals for former members of the Armed Forces. In contrast, sponsors operating public service employment programs under CETA must give special consideration to veterans, but no hiring goals are mandated.

Participants in CETA titles I, II, and VI programs were far more likely to be disadvantaged than was the unemployed population at large. CETA participants were also younger, less educated, and much more apt to be members of minority groups.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

The Department of Labor intends to measure program success, not merely in terms of the number and cost of placements, but primarily on the basis of the quality of placements and the stability of participants' postprogram employment. The impact of CETA participation on postprogram earnings and employment will be reviewed with the aid of longitudinal surveys that track the earnings, employment, and job stability of a national sample of participants for 3 years after their enrollment in the program, comparing participants' experience with that of a control group of nonparticipants during the same period. Since the

TABLE 2. CUMULATIVE TERMINATIONS FROM PROGRAMS CONDUCTED UNDER CETA TITLES I, II, AND VI, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Type	Total		Title I		Title II		Title VI	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All terminations	658, 032	100. 0	553, 268	100. 0	70, 923	100. 0	33, 841	100. 0
Positive	400, 601	60. 9	346, 693	62. 7	38, 479	54. 3	15, 429	45. 6
Placements	202, 290	30. 7	175, 906	31. 8	16, 575	23. 4	9, 809	29. 0
Direct [1]	64, 206	9. 8	62, 850	11. 4	1, 013	1. 4	343	1. 0
Indirect [2]	98, 362	14. 9	84, 507	15. 3	9, 699	13. 7	4, 156	12. 3
Self [3]	39, 722	6. 0	28, 549	5. 2	5, 863	8. 3	5, 310	15. 7
Other [4]	198, 311	30. 1	170, 787	30. 9	21, 904	30. 9	5, 620	16. 6
Nonpositive [5]	257, 431	39. 1	206, 575	37. 3	32, 444	45. 7	18, 412	54. 4

[1] Direct placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after receiving only intake, assessment, and/or job referral services from CETA.

[2] Indirect placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after participating in CETA training, employment, or supportive services.

[3] Self placements: Individuals who found jobs through their own efforts.

[4] Other positive: Individuals who were not placed in unsubsidized employment but are engaged in other activities that increase employability.

[5] Nonpositive: Individuals who refused to continue or left for reasons unrelated to jobs or activities that increase employability.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

initial short-term postprogram results of these surveys will not be available until late 1977, current information on program outcomes is limited to data from sponsors' quarterly reports on the number and socioeconomic characteristics of participants who terminate (leave the program for any reason), including those placed (leave the program for unsubsidized jobs). Before measurements of subsequent earned income are obtained, useful program outcome indicators will also include CETA placement rates. However, meaningful placement rates cannot be computed until at least six quarters of CETA operations data are available, since a sizable proportion of enrollees will not have completed their participation in CETA programs before 18 months have elapsed.

Postprogram Status of Enrollees

Of the 658,000 individuals who were enrolled in and left programs operated under titles I, II, and VI of CETA during fiscal 1975, 202,300, or 31 percent, were reported as leaving the program for unsubsidized employment. In this group are more than 64,000 persons who received no employment or training services under CETA but instead were immediately placed in jobs as a direct result of applying for CETA programs. The group also includes nearly 40,000 persons who found jobs through their own efforts (see table 2).

In addition to those entering employment, another 30 percent (over 198,000) represented other positive terminations; i.e., they entered school or the Armed Forces or pursued another activity expected to increase their employability. Thus, placements and other positive terminations totaled 61 percent of all persons who left the programs. The remaining 39 percent left for a variety of other reasons.

Table 2 also indicates that placements made up a considerably higher percent of total terminations in title I programs than in title II public service employment. These higher placement rates reflect the greater use in title I programs of direct job placements (those made after intake, assessment, and/or job referral services only). This variation is understandable in light of the basic difference in the program design of titles I and II. Title I is

TABLE 3. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ENROLLED, TERMINATED,[1] AND PLACED[2] UNDER CETA TITLES I, II, AND VI, FISCAL YEAR 1975

[Percent]

Characteristic	Title I			Title II			Title VI		
	Enrollments	Terminations	Placements	Enrollments	Terminations	Placements	Enrollments	Terminations	Placements
Sex:									
Men	54.4	55.4	57.7	65.8	68.3	67.8	70.2	73.9	78.5
Women	45.6	44.6	42.3	34.2	31.7	32.2	29.8	26.1	21.5
Age:									
Under 22 years	61.7	60.2	41.2	23.7	27.3	20.9	21.4	21.5	17.6
22 to 44 years	32.1	33.6	49.7	62.9	60.8	67.1	64.8	66.6	71.8
45 years and over	6.1	6.1	9.0	13.4	12.0	12.0	13.8	11.8	10.6
Education:									
8 years and under	13.3	12.8	9.7	9.4	13.1	7.1	8.4	8.3	7.2
9 to 11 years	47.6	48.9	32.9	18.3	23.2	16.0	18.2	20.8	18.4
12 years	29.3	29.5	43.5	42.5	40.3	44.9	43.7	43.2	46.5
Over 12 years	9.8	8.8	14.0	29.8	23.3	31.9	29.6	27.7	27.9
Minority status:[3]									
Nonminority	42.9	42.1	44.3	50.1	43.3	58.8	59.1	55.6	67.8
Minority	57.1	57.9	55.7	49.9	56.7	41.2	40.9	44.4	32.2
Economically disadvantaged	77.3	76.2	69.3	48.3	56.4	44.2	43.6	46.8	35.8

[1] Persons terminated: Total number of participants who have left the CETA program for any reason.

[2] Persons placed: Total number of participants who have left the CETA program and entered unsubsidized employment.

[3] Minority status adjusted to include 93.3 percent of Spanish Americans as white (nonminority), 5 percent as black (minority), and the remainder as other (minority).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

intended to offer a comprehensive array of training, employment, and supportive services (including direct placement services for those who are job ready) to any eligible participant in all areas of the Nation. Title II, in contrast, is designed primarily to provide developmental transitional employment opportunities, with minimal additional services, to residents of areas of substantial unemployment.

Characteristics of Those Placed

Data comparing the socioeconomic characteristics of persons enrolled, terminated, and placed under titles I, II, and VI indicate that, for all titles, men, prime-age workers, and nonminorities represent larger percentages of those placed in unsubsidized jobs than of all those enrolled (see table 3). To date, no other significant trends across titles have appeared, though some appear to be emerging within titles. For example, youth aged 22 and under comprised 62 percent of all participants in title I programs but only 41 percent of those placed in unsubsidized jobs. This disparity is accounted for in part by the fact that many are in work-experience programs whose immediate objective is retention in, or return to, school rather than job placement. In comparison, prime-age workers comprised 32 percent of enrollments and 50 percent of placements in title I programs.

HEW Support for CETA

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) is supporting the development of comprehensive employment and training programs through technical assistance to prime sponsors and through policies intended to alleviate some of the barriers and service limitations restricting full CETA client participation in HEW programs.[12] The HEW-supported programs related to CETA goals include adult basic education, the right to read program, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, health services and training, general social welfare programs, and special programs for "vulnerable population groups," including the aged, migrants, and native Americans.

NATIONAL OFFICE INITIATIVES

The Office of Manpower in HEW's Office of Human Development coordinates the development and implementation of CETA-related comprehensive employment and training policies. Coordination units in each HEW regional office maintain direct relationships with CETA prime sponsors and HEW grantees for the delivery of technical assistance in collaboration with regional staff of the Department of Labor. National and regional work groups, consisting of representatives of the various health, education, and welfare programs, provide advice in the development of policies and activities that support CETA programs.

A Memorandum of Agreement signed in mid-1974 between the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor is the basic policy document outlining collaboration procedures. As a result of this agreement, HEW regional office staff members review CETA prime sponsor plans and make recommendations to Labor Department staff prior to funding.

Several other activities initiated in 1975–76 are assisting CETA sponsors to incorporate HEW programs into their service packages. For example, an inventory of more than 40 HEW programs has been developed and converted into a computerized information system for use by prime sponsors as a reference in program development and planning. The Office of Education has also incorporated language in its regulations for the Adult Education Act and the right to read program that requires State agencies and grant applicants to give greater attention to CETA programs. The National Center for Health Services Research held a conference of researchers, health service providers, and CETA sponsor staff which resulted in the development of recommendations for research on the impact of CETA and public service employment on the health system. Through the initiative of HEW's Seattle regional office, a publication called *Coordinating HEW Programs with CETA, An Introduction* has been developed and is being widely used to foster the development of closer HEW/CETA program relationships.

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[12] Information for this section was submitted by the Office of Manpower, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as required by sec. 705(b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

STATE AND LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Joint Service and Funding Arrangements

The following specific examples illustrate the diverse patterns of HEW involvement in CETA programs now emerging at the State and local levels, as well as the growing impact of CETA on the development of collaborative service and funding arrangements among various service agencies.

Outreach and Referral. In Kansas, the State Department of Education has established five vocational education referral centers to identify CETA vocational training needs. In this cooperative arrangement, the potential trainees are referred by a CETA intake unit, which determines the occupation for which the student will be trained, and the center then refers the student to the appropriate school.

Service Integration. In Springfield, Mo., the CETA prime sponsor has developed a consolidated system for a one-stop employment service. As a result of this integrated process, over 60 percent of all supportive services are provided by other agencies as either donated services from civic groups or coupled services from public agencies such as vocational rehabilitation, welfare, the housing authority, and public health agencies.

Comprehensive Educational Services. Also in Missouri, seven CETA prime sponsors have subcontracted educational activities to the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Through this arrangement, basic education programs are offered to many CETA trainees at no cost to CETA sponsors, with support provided by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education from funds made available under the Adult Education Act of 1974. CETA trainees are also able to receive no-cost services from rehabilitation counselors through the cooperative relationships established between the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Basic education is offered at the three skills centers located in Sikeston, Kansas City, and Springfield. A multioccupational program is also provided through the Department of Corrections. About 3,000 people received training under this agreement in 1975.

Exchange of Services. In Vermont, the Champlain Valley Work and Training Program (CVWTP), a statewide deliverer of employment and training services, has developed nonfinancial agreements with the State Boards of Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Adult Basic Education to provide these agencies with specified services (e.g., intake, job development and referral, job counseling, and bookkeeping) in return for their services (e.g., testing and assessment, tutoring, and special programs for non-English-speaking clients) to CETA participants. When a mutual client of CETA and Vocational Rehabilitation is considered to have potential for becoming a trainer in the CVWTP, the CETA sponsor funds a position with title II funds. After training, the client can become a CVWTP staff member in a permanent position funded by the vocational rehabilitation group.

Complementary Funding. In Mayaguez, P.R., five CETA participants are in a new dental occupational training program. The program is funded in part by a grant from the Public Health Service for facilities, equipment, and staff and in part by a grant from the Office of Education for curriculum development. The Mayaguez CETA prime sponsor provides support for trainee allowances and consumable supplies. Upon completion of training, the five CETA participants will be permanently employed in the municipal dental clinic.

Team Services. In Massachusetts, a team concept put into operation by the State vocational rehabilitation agency is making jobs accessible to CETA clientele. As a result of planning meetings with the National Alliance of Businessmen, the State employment service, the Central Massachusetts Employers Association, and 9 community agencies, some 25 companies have begun sending the State vocational rehabilitation agency a list of potential job vacancies for the handicapped. This list is reviewed by a vocational rehabilitation placement specialist with assistance from two CETA placement technicians. This placement team makes site visits to potential employers to review job requests and employer involvement in the program.

Shared Clientele. In a special case involving a shared clientele group, the Lane County, Oreg., prime sponsor has planned a split (CETA/HEW) funding program to serve senior citizens. Services will include orientation, career analysis, work experience, on-the-job training, vocational training, instruction in job-finding skills, job development, placement, and supportive services. This project will give 30 disadvantaged workers aged 62 and older the opportunity to supplement their incomes with permanent, part-time employment.

Utilization of Existing Systems. The Richmond, Va., prime sponsor has negotiated a purchase of service contract with the District Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to make the VR work sampling program available at cost to CETA participants. This contract allows the prime sponsor access to an existing program without the initial cost outlay for equipment and materials.

Enhanced Program Impact. CETA is one of 16 funding sources for a supported work program operated by a community action agency in Wisconsin to assist marginally employable individuals with a history of mental health problems. Some funding for this project is provided by the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor and other Federal agencies through the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, a national nonprofit organization. However, over half of the funding comes from local organizations using funds from the National Institute of Mental Health, the Community Services Administration, CETA, and other sources.

Planning and Management

The supportive linkages established to benefit CETA clients serve to stimulate greater integration of State and local government planning and management processes generally. Several examples are illustrative.

In Minnesota, an Office of Human Services has been created to integrate all human service programs in the State. The State Manpower Services Council provided a grant from the Governor's 4-percent discretionary funds to support the manpower component of this office. The new office is responsible for synthesizing the activities of key human service agencies such as the departments of health, corrections, and welfare, the employment service, and vocational rehabilitation.

In Iowa, officials of all nine local Work Incentive (WIN) Programs in the State invited the CETA prime sponsors to review and approve WIN's joint operational plan for fiscal 1976.

In Virginia, the State Manpower Services Council has become the advisory focus for the organization and development of memorandums of agreement with State agencies designed to improve delivery of services under CETA. The agreements identify eligibility requirements and program locations and stipulate basic information-sharing approaches expected to increase referrals and expand the availability of services. Agreements have already been signed with the Office of Aging, Work Incentive Program, Virginia Employment Commission, Department of Welfare, Commission for the Visually Handicapped, Auditor of Public Accounts, Area (A-95) Clearinghouse, Vocational Education, community colleges, Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult Basic Education, the Joint Apprenticeship Council, Department of Corrections, and Job Corps. Subsequent to the development of memorandums at the State level, each local prime sponsor is proceeding to design similar understandings with district or local offices of these agencies.

Common Client Agreements

One of the main results of CETA collaborative efforts has been the development of innovative common client arrangements, designed to eliminate inflexible client restrictions that limit program effectiveness. Common client agreements define the responsibilities of agencies that may otherwise provide the same services to the same clientele. Typically, such agreements stipulate mutually binding procedures and clarify program relationships.

In Arkansas, for example, a common client agreement between the Arkansas Manpower Services Council and the Division of Rehabilitation Services in the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services covers policies, procedures, and plans for activities that affect clientele eligible for services from both programs. The agreement delineates administrative procedures and stipulates the responsibilities of each agency, including the designation of monitoring and coordinating personnel. The commitments accepted by both agencies, such as identification of mutually agreed-upon referral criteria, are outlined. This common client agreement is renewable at the end of each 12-month period, with the understanding that it may be terminated by either agency after 90 days' notice.

Under a similar agreement in Tennessee, the CETA prime sponsor provides vocational training and job placement services, while the State vocational rehabilitation agency offers counseling, medical diagnostic evaluations, and physical restoration services to clients eligible for the services of both agencies.

As these examples suggest, a pattern of constructive relationships is developing among CETA-funded employment and training efforts and related programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Such relationships can expand the framework for incorporation of State and local priorities into comprehensive decision-making, eliminate overlap, and fill gaps in program activities serving CETA clientele.

Continuing Federal Programs for Special Groups

In addition to general oversight functions assumed by the Department of Labor under the act, title III of CETA provides for the operation of programs and activities for segments of the community in need of special or additional service. Section 301 of title III requires the Secretary of Labor to provide such services to youth, offenders, older workers, persons of limited English-speaking ability, and others who are determined by the Secretary to be at a particular disadvantage in the labor market.

Funds equal to not less than a fixed percent of title I allocations are reserved for Indian programs by section 302 and for service to migrant and seasonally employed farmworkers by section 303. Section 304 makes the Secretary responsible for continuing youth programs and other special efforts.

INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Totaling about 900,000 persons, Indians and Alaska natives comprise a major target group for CETA programing. Funding for all programs serving Indians in fiscal 1975 was approximately $69 million, with about three-fourths ($50.6 million or 4 percent of the total allocated to title I prime sponsors) provided for use under section 302. (See chart 18.) Section 302 grants are awarded from the national level to federally recognized Indian tribes, bands, or groups and those prime sponsors or organizations working with nonreservation Indians which meet specific requirements of the Secretary of Labor.

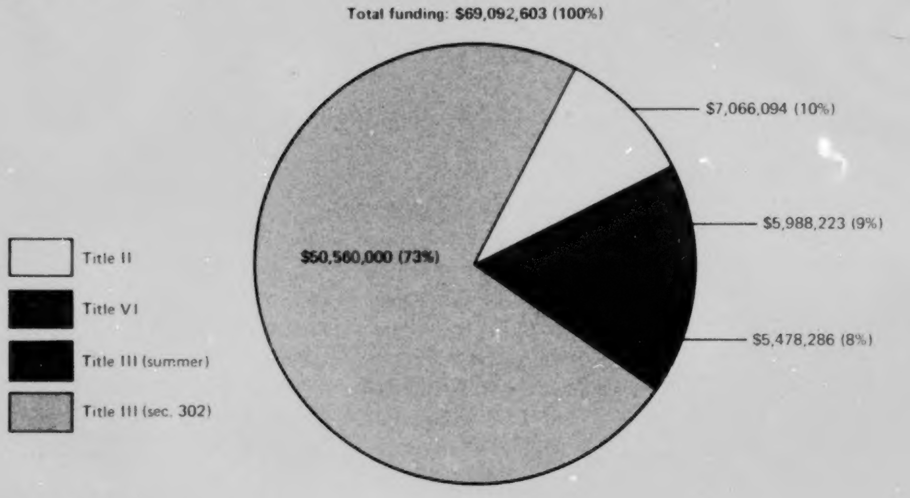
Enrollments during the fiscal year for all Indian and Alaska native programs were 51,900—2,400 under title II, 1,200 under title VI, 36,000 under title III, section 302; and 12,300 under title III, section 304 (summer youth program). About 56 percent of the enrollees were in work-experience assignments (including all youth in the summer program), 18 percent in public service employment, and some 12 percent in classroom training. Less than 10 percent were engaged in on-the-job training.

During the year, terminations totaled 14,500, including 6,800 placements and 3,100 other positive terminations. There were also 4,600 nonpositive terminations.

Some 57 percent of all participants in programs for Indians and other native Americans during fiscal 1975 were male. Forty-six percent were 21 years of age or younger, 10 percent were 45 or

CHART 18

About $69 million was available for Indian and Alaska native programs in fiscal 1975.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

older, and 63 percent had less than a 12th-grade education. Almost 77 percent were economically disadvantaged, 18 percent were receiving public assistance of some kind, and 73 percent were either unemployed or underemployed. Ten percent were veterans.

MIGRANTS AND OTHER SEASONALLY EMPLOYED FARMWORKERS

The primary objectives of section 303 programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are to assist participants in obtaining employment in other occupational areas and to improve the living and working conditions of those farmworkers and their families who prefer to remain in the agricultural labor market.

During fiscal 1975, funds for these programs amounted to $63.2 million—or the required 5 percent of the total allocated to title I prime sponsors.

The program year established for migrant and seasonal farmworker programs begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. In program year 1975, 89 grants were awarded or renewed with private nonprofit farmworker organizations, title I prime sponsors, and universities. Through a competitive bidding process, which invited proposals from both private nonprofit groups and title I prime sponsors, 62 sponsors were selected to provide services to farmworkers in 49 States and Puerto Rico.[13] The remaining 27 grants were awarded to provide for such activities as self-help housing, legal services, a clearinghouse project, high school equivalency and college assistance programs, and technical assistance and training.

Estimates for program year 1975 show that approximately 140,000 individuals were served by the program. For farmworkers interested in changing their occupations, a variety of services—classroom training, OJT, work experience, and job development and placement assistance, as well as supportive services—were available. For those who preferred to remain in farmwork and their families, the program concentrated on supportive services such as counseling, medical and dental care, relocation assistance, basic education, child care, and nutritional services.

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[13] Alaska was excluded because of the small number of farm laborers employed in that State.

SUMMER PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

Beginning with the Neighborhood Youth Corps in 1964, the Department of Labor has traditionally funded employment and training programs designed especially for low-income youth during the summer months. For these activities in the summer of calendar year 1975, Congress appropriated $473.35 million under section 304 of CETA. Of this amount, $15.3 million was transferred under the appropriation act to the Community Services Administration (CSA) for the operation of the Summer Youth Recreation Program and $1.7 million to CSA for the Summer Youth Transportation Program. The remaining $456.35 million was distributed by the Department to CETA prime sponsors for operation of the Summer Youth Employment Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, which provided short-term jobs for 888,100 such youth aged 14 through 21.

As in past years, participants were placed in jobs in various organizations and public agencies, such as schools, libraries, community service organizations, hospitals, and private nonprofit agencies. Typical positions in 1975 included nurse aide, teacher aide, graphic artist, summer camp aide, typist, school maintenance aide, cashier, library aide, clerk, nutrition aide, and day-care aide.

Some prime sponsors designed programs to include more unusual jobs for youth. For example, enrollees in Baton Rouge, La., were placed with local public universities where they participated in a variety of educational projects, including research in chemistry and biology laboratories. Participants in Providence, R.I., were trained to carry out a survey to update the 1970 census, with special attention given to obtaining more accurate information on persons residing in depressed and low-income areas. In Baltimore, Md., enrollees had an opportunity to learn new skills in music, art, and dancing at local schools and art institutes, and many performed at community functions during the summer.

Over half (56 percent) of the youth enrolled in the 1975 summer program were male. The largest age group was composed of 16- and 17-year-olds, who represented 41 percent of the total group. Another 29 percent were aged 14 or 15, and 30 percent were aged 18 to 21. Whites represented slightly more than half of the total (52 percent); 43 percent were black, 12 percent Spanish speaking, and 2 percent American Indian.

Since many youth in the 1975 summer program were still students in the nonsummer months and others had dropped out of school, most (84 percent) had less than a high school education; however, 12 percent had finished the 12th grade and 4 percent had gone beyond it. Nine percent of the participants were handicapped.

The Job Corps

Job Corps began its 10th year of operations in 1975. Established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and continued under title IV of CETA in 1973, the program is aimed at assisting disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 21 to gain the education and skills necessary for employment. A distinctive feature of Job Corps that sets it apart from other employment and training programs is its use of residential centers, which are intended to offer a healthful learning environment for participants.

Currently, there are 60 Job Corps centers in operation, with a total capacity for training 20,686 youth. They include 27 Civilian Conservation Centers, administered by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior in national parks and forests and on other public lands; 31 centers operated under contract with business firms, nonprofit organizations, and State and local government agencies; and 2 extension centers—a facility run by the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks (BRAC) and another operated by the Stewards Training and Recreation, Inc.

ENROLLEE CHARACTERISTICS, PLACEMENTS, AND TERMINATIONS

During fiscal 1975, a total of 45,799 youth were newly enrolled in the program. Men outnumbered women by 3 to 1, with the majority of enrollees under 18 years of age. The proportion of blacks (55 percent) was larger than that of whites (40 percent), with Spanish-speaking groups representing about 12 percent of the total. About 89 percent had less than a high school education and 78 percent came from families earning $4,999 or less per year. (See table 4.)

Placements for the program continue at high levels, totaling 90.2 percent of all terminees available for placement, according to the latest available statistics for fiscal 1975. The 29,336 overall placement figure represents 20,408 youth who found jobs and 8,928 who returned to regular schoolwork, qualified for other training programs, or entered the Armed Forces.

TABLE 4. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW JOB CORPS ENROLLEES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Characteristic	Number	Percent
New enrollees	45, 799	100. 0
Sex:		
Male	34, 166	74. 6
Female	11, 633	25. 4
Age:		
Under 19 years	34, 990	76. 4
19 to 21 years	10, 809	23. 6
Years of school completed:		
Under 8 years	2, 931	6. 4
8 years	7, 236	15. 8
9 to 11 years	30, 640	66. 9
12 years	4, 900	10. 7
Over 12 years	92	. 2
Race:		
White	18, 778	41. 0
Black	25, 052	54. 7
Other	1, 969	4. 3
Spanish speaking:		
Latin American	3, 710	8. 1
Caribbean	1, 145	2. 5
Puerto Rican	412	. 9
Family income:[1]		
Below $1,000	1, 694	3. 7
$1,000 to $1,999	2, 702	5. 9
$2,000 to $2,999	3, 023	6. 6
$3,000 to $3,999	4, 580	10. 0
$4,000 to $4,999	5, 084	11. 1
$5,000 to $5,999	4, 122	9. 0
$6,000 to $6,999	3, 023	6. 6
$7,000 and over	2, 977	6. 5

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[1] Family income data do not include enrollees from families receiving public assistance (40.6 percent of the total).

RESPONDING TO NEW DEMANDS

Throughout its history, Job Corps has sought to respond to new demands created by social changes. While maintaining its core design of intensive programs of education, vocational training, work experience, counseling, and other activities, the Job Corps has also emphasized provision of increased opportunities for youth with limited English-speaking ability, establishment of coeducational environments, and expansion of opportunities for women to receive training in nontraditional occupations.

Coeducational residential centers provide more accessible and varied training opportunities to both men and women than do those serving only male or female enrollees. Prior to 1974, only 6 Job Corps centers were coeducational; during 1974, a seventh center became coeducational, and 9 more were added in 1975, for a total of 16. Two more centers will start enrolling both men and women in 1976, and others are under consideration for this change. In the coeducational centers, all courses are open to men and women alike, and participants may transfer to other centers to gain necessary training when it is not available where they are presently assigned.

UNION PARTICIPATION

Unions have been involved in Job Corps operations since 1966, when the International Union of Operating Engineers began a small program of preapprenticeship training. Union programs—now operating at 36 centers—were increased by approximately 700 training slots over the past 2 years. Currently, 3,125 corpsmembers are receiving instruction in such trades as welding and carpet laying, as well as heavy equipment operation, plastering, and other types of construction work, and approximately 2,000 of them are expected to complete their training by the end of fiscal 1976. From July 1, 1972, through August 30, 1975, 4,161 corpsmembers finished union training, and 3,933, or 95 percent, were placed in jobs paying an average hourly wage of $4.20.

JOB CORPS RESEARCH

The noneconomic impact of the Job Corps program is the subject of an ongoing study, funded by the Department of Labor in fiscal 1974, which is attempting (a) to identify the changes in enrollees' health, self-esteem, attitude toward society, and other attributes that have resulted from their Job Corps experience and (b) to determine what services have been most influential in bringing about these changes.[14] The study will involve an experimental group of youth who have been at a Job Corps center for at least 90 days, a control group composed of young people eligible for the program who chose not to enroll, and a comparison group of former enrollees who dropped out before the end of 90 days.

During fiscal 1975, eight study sites were chosen and arrangements made for cooperation with the appropriate Department of Labor regional offices and State agencies. In addition, two pilot tests were conducted and some revisions made in testing instruments. When the results of a pretest scheduled to begin in the fall of 1976 have been tabulated, a final research analysis plan will be developed.

The National Commission for Manpower Policy

Title V of CETA establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy, an advisory body that has broad responsibilities for assessing national manpower problems and making manpower policy recommendations to the President and the Congress. The Commission is also authorized to make recommendations to the Federal agencies with manpower responsibilities, including the Department of Labor.

The Commission undertook an extensive agenda of regular meetings and special conferences during 1975 in an effort to fulfill its mandate to identify the manpower needs and goals of the Nation, assess the operation of employment and training programs, and serve as a catalyst for broad and informed deliberation on national manpower policy.

As part of this effort, the Commission has issued the following reports since January 1975:[15]

—First Interim Report to the Congress, *The Challenge of Rising Unemployment.*

—Second Interim Report to the Congress, *Public Service Employment and Other Responses to Continuing Unemployment.*

—First Annual Report to the President and Congress, *Toward a National Manpower Policy.*

—Special Report No. 1, *Proceedings of a Conference on Public Service Employment.*

—Special Report No. 2, *Manpower Program Coordination.*

—Special Report No. 3, *Recent European Manpower Policy Initiatives.*

—Special Report No. 4, *Proceedings of a Conference on the Role of the Business Sector in Manpower Policy.*

—Special Report No. 5, *Proceedings of a Conference on Employment Problems of Low Income Groups.*

—Special Report No. 6, *Proceedings of a Conference on Labor's Views on Manpower Policy.*

In addition to its own staff studies and the sponsorship of conferences on substantive issues, the Commission has engaged a wide range of experts to undertake special studies and analyses. For example, the Commission is exploring the institutional changes required to insure that young people have a less difficult transition from school to work. Papers being prepared for the Commission will illuminate various dimensions of the complex interaction of schools, employers, trade unions, government, community groups and other important institutions in preparing youth for labor force entry. The Commission will make the specialists' reports available to the public in the first half of 1976.

The Commission has also arranged for the preparation of papers by eight members of the academic community on the general theme of "Manpower Goals for American Democracy." These papers will be made available during the spring of 1976 and will serve as background documentation for a national conference on this subject to be sponsored by the American Assembly, a public interest forum associated with Columbia University, in the latter part of May. The papers will focus on the Federal Government's role in the development of manpower and economic policies aimed at establishing and maintaining a high level of employment, with consideration of the linkages of Federal institutions to other levels of government and to the private sector. A wide range of other studies and analyses now in process are directed at supporting the Commission's central goal of contributing to the formulation of a national manpower policy that will identify national priorities in this area and indicate how they can be achieved.

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[14] The study is entitled "A Study of the Noneconomic Impacts of the Job Corps Program." This review of its current status is intended to fulfill the reporting requirement set forth in title IV, sec. 413(a), of CETA.

[15] Copies of these reports may be obtained by writing to the Commission at Suite 300, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

5

NATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

Although the need to implement the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act claimed a major share of the attention of the Manpower Administration[1] during fiscal 1975, other established programs continued to be relied upon in overall efforts by the Department of Labor to assist the unemployed, the underemployed, and the disadvantaged. Among them were the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and the activities of both the U.S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

The Work Incentive Program, authorized by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act and substantially changed by the 1971 amendments, is designed to assist recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to obtain employment and ultimately to become self-sufficient. About 171,000 WIN registrants obtained unsubsidized employment in fiscal 1975. Even more significant, in view of the high national unemployment rates, is the fact that 52,700 persons who became employed were able to leave the welfare rolls completely—representing a small increase over the number for fiscal 1974. About 1 out of 3 of these WIN job entries was in the service-producing sector, with manufacturing occupations generally accounting for fewer jobs than in fiscal 1974.

As part of the increasing WIN emphasis on employment activities, new WIN regulations published in the fall of 1975 transferred WIN registration activities from the local welfare staff to the local WIN office. There recipients of and applicants for AFDC who must register for the WIN Program can receive immediate job referrals and/or employability services usually available through a local employment service office. A new optional program component, Intensive Manpower Services, designed to teach WIN clients jobseeking skills and increase their labor market exposure, has also been authorized by these new regulations.

Although there has been an overall deemphasis on training in the WIN Program and a consequent reduction in the total number of WIN participants engaged in such activities, the use of other, non-WIN-funded training opportunities, such as those provided under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), increased substantially during fiscal 1975. In that year, about 28,000 WIN registrants were engaged in training programs outside of WIN.

With approximately 2,400 affiliated local offices, the U.S. Employment Service played an important role in many of the programs operated by the Manpower Administration (including WIN), while simultaneously functioning as the public labor exchange mandated by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. In this role, the employment service (ES) was greatly affected by the 1974–75 recession, with fewer jobs available for an increasing number of new and renewal applicants. Despite this situation, over 3 million persons were placed in jobs during the fiscal year.

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[1] Now the Employment and Training Administration. On Nov. 12, 1975, the Secretary of Labor announced the new agency designation; program activities and responsibilities are not affected. References in the text are to the agency name at the time under discussion.

Some groups were singled out by law or regulation to receive more intensive services from ES staff in recognition of their particular employment problems. The extent of services provided to these groups, which include veterans, older and younger workers, women, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and the handicapped, is described in a separate section of this chapter. This section is followed by a review of the employment service contribution to the interagency Indochina Refugee Program. Through its affiliated local offices, the ES had served nearly 28,000 refugees by December 31, 1975. Of this number, about 5,500 (20 percent) were placed in jobs and approximately 7,000 (25 percent) were referred to training or received other services.

The responsibility of local ES offices to provide a substantial number of placements despite unfavorable economic conditions proved particularly important in fiscal 1975, with the introduction in that year of performance-based budgeting for ES operations. Under the balanced placement formula (BPF) developed for use by the national office in allocating funds to State agencies, both the quantity and quality of placements over the most recent 18 months are considered. Future applications of the formula may take into account such other important factors as high unemployment or meager industrial development in particular localities. Even without these additional refinements, however, the current version of BPF has so far been responsible for encouraging State agencies to seek ways to improve performance.

The chapter concludes with a section on apprenticeship programs, which provide the principal means of entry into some 400 skilled trades. During 1975, an important agreement developed by the Secretary of Labor and the Acting Secretary of the Army provided, for the first time, for a branch of the armed services to offer training that meets national apprenticeship standards. This effort is expected to provide a significant source of skilled craft workers for the Nation. Other special apprenticeship programs, developed with correctional institutions and a local school system, are also described in the chapter, together with one experimental effort to expand apprenticeship opportunities for women in Wisconsin during the period from July 1970 through June 1973.

The Work Incentive Program

Although other Federal programs include welfare recipients among their target groups, the Work Incentive Program, authorized by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act, is the only Federal effort specifically designed to assist recipients to find employment. While training activities received much early program emphasis, the 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act called for immediate job placement wherever possible. Under these amendments, all persons 16 years or older who are receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits must register for participation in the WIN Program unless they are exempted for reasons of health, disability, home responsibility, age, student status, or geographic remoteness from a project site. Registrants who are selected for participation in the program must accept available employment, training, or other services necessary to prepare them for jobs. A refusal to participate can result in the denial of further welfare benefits.[2] Conversely, persons who are legally exempt from mandatory registration may choose to enter the program voluntarily.

The emphasis on employment received further impetus from final publication, in September 1975, of new WIN regulations.[3] Among other changes, the regulations transferred the registration (and deregistration) function from the local welfare staff to the local WIN offices, where immediate job referrals and labor market information can be offered, along with other employment and training services.[4] The new procedure is expected to increase the number of direct job entries. In addition, the new regulations allow States to introduce an Intensive Manpower Services component, which will provide those who participate with a structured program designed to sharpen jobseeking skills and give them intensive exposure to available employment opportunities, along with individualized job development and placement assistance. These innovations are directed toward helping welfare recipients achieve self-support in the shortest possible time.

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[2] Persons who are subject to loss of their benefits for this reason may request a hearing to determine if their refusal to participate was for good cause. Sanctions apply only to the individual, not to other members of the family who receive benefits.

[3] For the text of the new regulations, see the *Federal Register*, vol. 40, p. 43170, No. 182, Sept. 18, 1975.

[4] Most WIN offices are staffed by local employment service personnel, who have immediate access to job bank and other labor market information.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Employment and Training

There were over 839,000 new WIN registrants in fiscal 1975, an increase of 2.4 percent from the previous year. Of that number, over 555,000 were appraised by teams of local WIN and welfare office staff and about 328,000 were certified available for active participation in WIN employment or training components.[5] About one-fourth of all participants in fiscal 1975 were volunteers.

Despite the rise in the national unemployment rate from 5.2 percent in June 1974 to 8.6 percent in June 1975, 170,641 WIN registrants obtained jobs during fiscal 1975—only 3.7 percent fewer than in fiscal 1974 and 25 percent more than in 1973. In both years, about two-thirds of the total reflected direct job entries—i.e., jobs obtained without the need for training or job experience under WIN auspices (see table 1).

The higher national incidence of unemployment made it considerably more difficult to develop on-the-job-training (OJT) contracts with employers, and as a result, there was a noticeable drop in OJT activity during the fiscal year. Nevertheless, this decrease was offset by corresponding enrollment increases of over 14 percent in public service employment and more than 52 percent in "suspense to employment"; i.e., assigned to a non-WIN-funded employment program such as CETA. The end result, despite the slack labor market, was a slight increase (about 2 percent) in the number of people who completed job entry and earned enough to be able to leave welfare—a total of 52,700 individuals.

TABLE 1. WIN EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1974–75

Program activity	Fiscal 1974	Fiscal 1975	Percent change
Employment:			
Obtained employment (unsubsidized)	177, 271	170, 641	−3. 7
Direct job entry	119, 834	113, 485	−5. 3
WIN/JOP (OJT)[1]	42, 154	37, 185	−11. 8
WIN/PSE[2]	12, 625	14, 404	14. 1
Completed job entry[3]	118, 540	113, 316	−4. 4
Deregistered	51, 627	52, 700	2. 1
Recycled[4]	66, 913	60, 616	−9. 4
Training:			
Skill	46, 890	35, 588	−24. 1
Other classroom	31, 897	26, 970	−15. 4
Work experience	20, 576	20, 387	−. 9
Suspense:[5]			
To training	16, 546	28, 206	70. 5
To employment	12, 633	19, 219	52. 1

[1] WIN-OJT is an employment opportunity in which a certified WIN registrant is hired and given training under a contract with an employer.

[2] PSE provides WIN registrants with subsidized employment with public and private nonprofit employers who are committed to retain the registrants in unsubsidized jobs at the end of the contract period.

[3] Job entry is the status of a WIN registrant during the first 90 days of permanent, unsubsidized, full-time employment.

[4] WIN participants who have found unsubsidized employment but who, because of low earnings, continue to be eligible for WIN services and some portion of their welfare grant are recycled back into the program.

[5] WIN participants who are assigned to a non-WIN-funded training or employment activity are placed in suspense status while in that activity.

During the fiscal year, WIN job entries increased slightly in white-collar (professional, technical, managerial, and clerical) and service occupations. Reflecting the downturn in labor market conditions, however, entries declined in manufacturing, especially processing, machine trades, and benchwork. The last group accounted for 23 percent of all WIN job entries in fiscal 1974 but only 17 percent in fiscal 1975. Despite high unemployment rates, about 1 out of 3 WIN participants found a job in the growing service sector during the fiscal year. Within the broader service category, however, household work declined from 16 percent of all service jobs taken in fiscal 1974 to 14 percent in fiscal 1975.

Starting wage rates in these jobs reflected differences in sex, age, race, and education (see table 2). In fiscal 1975, the average starting wage for male entrants was $2.94. About 44 percent were paid at least $3 an hour, and over 14 percent earned $4 or more per hour. Women job entrants received substantially lower wages than men, with an

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[5] Certification is a written notice from the State welfare agency that either necessary supportive services have been arranged, or are available, to enable a WIN registrant to accept employment or training, or that none are needed.

TABLE 2. ENTRY WAGE OF WIN PARTICIPANTS, BY SEX, AGE, RACE, AND EDUCATION, FISCAL 1975

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	$2 or less per per hour	$2.01 to $2.99 per hour	$3 to $3.99 per hour	$4 and over per hour	Average hourly wage
Sex:					
Male	17.8	38.6	29.3	14.4	$2.94
Female	38.2	46.7	12.0	3.1	2.42
Age:					
21 or less	38.8	45.5	12.2	3.5	2.38
22 to 39	27.8	43.7	20.3	8.2	2.67
40 and over	32.4	41.9	17.8	7.9	2.64
Race:					
White	26.6	44.0	21.1	8.3	2.68
Black	36.3	44.1	14.1	5.5	2.52
Other	22.6	52.1	17.5	7.8	2.71
Education:					
0 to 7 years	41.9	41.2	12.5	4.5	2.40
8 to 11 years	35.3	43.4	15.6	5.7	2.51
12 years	25.6	46.1	20.4	7.9	2.70
Over 12 years	17.2	38.4	29.0	15.3	3.04

average hourly starting wage of $2.42. Only about 15 percent were paid as much as $3 per hour, and only 3.1 percent received $4 or more.

At least some of these differences in wage rates may be explained by variations in occupational distribution. Women predominated in the usually lower paid clerical, sales, and service jobs and in benchwork, while men filled largely the higher paid jobs in machine trades and structural work. In an effort to expand job opportunities for women, the WIN national office provided specialized training for regional, State, and local WIN staff during the year to promote the idea and techniques of providing nontraditional jobs for women.

In addition, a contract was signed with the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC) to offer an experimental orientation and training program intended to prepare women for placement in nontraditional railroad occupations. Under this arrangement, BRAC is recruiting, screening, and training a total of 80 WIN women in order to place them in apprenticeship or other entry-level jobs expected to lead to high-paying jobs in shop craft, yard service, and maintenance-of-way work.

Age, race, and level of education also had an effect on earnings. Not surprisingly, persons in the prime working age group (22 to 39 years) had higher beginning wages than those under 22 or 40 and over. White participants started at an average wage of $2.68 per hour, compared with $2.52 for blacks. Wage rates also rose consistently with the level of educational attainment, with an average of $2.40 for those with less than an eighth-grade education and $3.04 for those who had completed more than 12 years of schooling.

The number of individuals in WIN-funded training decreased sharply during fiscal 1975 (see chart 19). From fiscal 1974, the drop in enrollments in both skill and other classroom training totaled about 16,000 persons, but was offset to a considerable degree by an increase of nearly 12,000 in the number of individuals suspended to other training programs. Work-experience activity remained essentially the same (showing a decrease of less than 1 percent) for the same period. Overall, the number of individuals receiving training from WIN or other sources decreased by about 4 percent from fiscal 1974.

Supportive Services

Supportive social services, provided by local welfare agencies, are an integral part of the WIN Program, since they are often needed to enable an individual to accept employment or engage in training. Child care, for example, is provided for the duration of a WIN participant's involvement in training and continues for 30 days following the start of employment. Under the WIN regulations issued in September 1975, child care (as well as other supportive services) may be offered for an additional 60 days at the discretion of the State welfare staff. These services may continue even after the AFDC grant has been terminated because of increases in income earned from employment. In emergency circumstances, working registrants who are not receiving WIN supportive services may also qualify for day care for up to 30 days when the absence of these services would result in the loss of employment.

Other assistance besides child care is also available, including health and homemaker services, family counseling, family planning, and rehabilitation services. Wherever possible, supportive services available through existing Federal, State, or local programs are used through arrangements with WIN in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of Federal support.

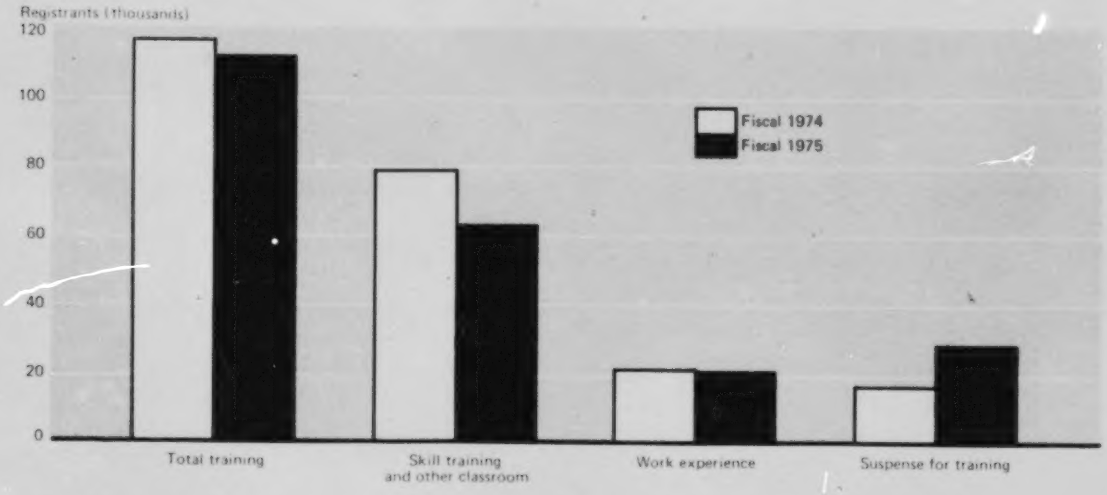
During fiscal 1975, 112,000 families received child-care assistance. The number of families receiving home management services totaled 109,400; family planning, 64,200; vocational rehabilitation, 23,500; and remedial medical services, some 39,800. In addition, WIN participants were given over 45,000 medical examinations.

Program Administration

Along with the program changes brought about by the new regulations, matters of administration also received attention during fiscal 1975. A primary concern was coordination—both of program staff and program services. "Collocation," in which staff members from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare have been brought together as part of one WIN office under a single administrator at the national and regional levels, resulted in greater management efficiency and closer cooperation between the two agencies in the

CHART 19

Registrants in WIN-funded classroom training decreased substantially in fiscal 1975.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

past year.[6] As a result of this experience, State welfare agencies and WIN offices are also being encouraged to bring their staffs under the same roof insofar as possible.

Coordination between WIN and CETA was also strengthened during the fiscal year. To stimulate closer program linkages, training was provided for national and regional staff from both WIN and CETA to acquaint them with the goals and procedures of each other's program; project administrators were brought together in joint conferences to discuss how best to achieve coordination; and local WIN staff were encouraged to take advantage of all training and employment services available to WIN clients under CETA.

Finally, special efforts were made to publicize the expanded opportunities for employers to earn tax credits by hiring welfare recipients. Under the provisions of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, employers may claim a special welfare tax credit on their Federal income tax for employing any individual who has received AFDC benefits continuously for 90 days or longer prior to the date of hire. The new welfare tax credit, which is a temporary experiment designed to open up more jobs for people on AFDC, applies to workers hired after March 29, 1975, for work done before July 1, 1976. A permanent program of tax credits, authorized by the Revenue Act of 1971, is also available to employers who hire workers registered for the WIN Program. The WIN credit applies to the wages paid during the first 12 months of employment, provided the individual remains on the job for an additional year.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Although WIN has been operating since 1968 and has undergone considerable change in the past 8 years, research and evaluation efforts continue to search for improved methods of program operations and service delivery.

A study to measure the relative impacts of the WIN and welfare tax credits began in June 1975.[7] Some basic issues being addressed are the degree to which tax credits influence employer decisions to hire WIN registrants and AFDC recipients; variations in usage, outcome, cost, and welfare savings between the two tax credits; characteristics of each tax credit that inhibit or increase its use and effectiveness; employer attitudes about the tax credit; the characteristics of both employees hired and the employing establishments; and the nature of the jobs offered by employers seeking to take advantage of the tax credit.

In the first phase of this study, base data are being developed that will reflect the numbers and types of tax credit certifications, types of employers, and levels of wages and welfare savings. In addition, an employer survey is being conducted to determine the significance of the tax credit in the decision to hire. A third step is the design and implementation of a demonstration project to determine the extent to which employer usage of the tax credit can be increased through an extended public information program.

If the results of this early phase of the study warrant further research, a second phase will continue the operation. A final report on the project is due by the end of calendar year 1976.

A substitute for the direct provision of training services—the voucher payment plan—is the subject of another study now in progress.[8] The voucher payment mechanism replaces the direct provision of goods and services with a certificate or other form of authorization that permits clients to select and "purchase" what is needed from private vendors. Those who favor the voucher system believe that it will broaden the range of services available to clients, lower administrative costs, increase the chances of meeting individual needs, and, at the same time, enhance the client's self-esteem and commitment to the program selected. On the supplier side, the system is thought to increase the responsiveness of vendors to client needs and improve services generally by increasing competition among vendors.

In early 1974, the first phase of the study was begun in Portland, Oreg., to test the feasibility of vouchering institutional vocational training in WIN. This exploratory effort was designed to determine the administrative feasibility of the voucher system, as well as to identify problems and further develop testing procedures before conducting the program on a larger scale. Some 200 vouchers were issued beginning in April 1974.

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[6] The Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, who have joint responsibility for the WIN Program, have designated the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training and the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service to serve as the National Coordination Committee (NCC). The NCC has, in turn, designated an executive director to administer the program with collocated staff from both agencies. A similar arrangement is being followed in most regional offices.

[7] "Assessment of WIN and Welfare Tax Credits" (Minneapolis: Impact, Inc., in process).

[8] *The Feasibility of Vouchered Training in WIN: Report on the First Phase of the Study* (Washington: Bureau of Social Science Research, December 1974).

The vouchers issued to Portland WIN participants authorized them to purchase vocational training for a period of up to 1 year from any public or private school in the metropolitan area. Training could be for any occupation, and there was no limit on cost, except that amounts over $2,500 had to be approved by the Department of Labor's regional administrator. Trainees located their own sources of training and made their own arrangements at the chosen schools.

Findings from the Portland experience indicate that clients chose training for slightly higher skilled jobs, in less traditional occupations than the directly funded programs provided. Actual training costs were somewhat greater, however, since clients tended to select more expensive courses lasting for somewhat longer periods. In addition, the younger, better educated, white women among the WIN clientele were more likely to volunteer for the voucher experiment.[9]

A March 1975 survey of officials in 27 of the schools chosen by trainees found that, in the main, these officials held good opinions of the vouchered students, although they indicated rather limited confidence in the ability of WIN participants to make viable occupational choices. Most schools were able to accommodate the needs of WIN clients, and there did not appear to have been financially motivated attempts to attract students with vouchers. In short, this system seemed to pose few problems for the schools involved in the experiment.[10]

On the basis of this experience, a second phase of the project is now underway. It includes a followup study of the recipients of institutional training vouchers in Portland, as well as a new study of the use of vouchers to purchase on-the-job training in that city. Final reports on these two studies are due later in fiscal 1976.

Finally, a longitudinal evaluation study of the WIN Program is attempting to assess its effectiveness in improving the employment prospects of AFDC recipients and reducing welfare costs. The study is analyzing the findings of a survey of the labor market experience of a national sample of participants in WIN projects in fiscal 1974. The experience of that group will be compared with that of AFDC recipients who were not given WIN services. The analysis of the early postprogram impact of WIN on participants is scheduled for completion by the spring of 1976.[11]

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[9] Ibid., pp. 19–42.

[10] Bruce B. Dunning and James L. Unger, *Schools' Responses to Vouchered Vocational Training: Experiences with the Portland WIN Voucher Training Program* (Washington: Bureau of Social Science Research, July 1975), pp. x–xvii and 76–85.

[11] "A Comprehensive Evaluation of the WIN-II Program" (Berkeley, Calif.: Pacific Training and Technical Assistance Corporation, in process).

The U.S. Employment Service

The public employment service, established by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, is a Federal-State partnership designed both to assist jobseekers in finding suitable employment and to help employers find the workers they need. At the national level, the U.S. Employment Service (USES) provides broad guidelines to State employment security agencies (now called Job Service in many States), which are responsible for the operation of over 2,400 local ES offices throughout the country.

PLACEMENTS AND OPENINGS

The 1974–75 recession has had an important impact on the workload and placement experience of the U.S. Employment Service. From fiscal 1974 to 1975, the number of new and renewal applicants registered by the ES increased by 1.7 million, while the number of applicants placed in jobs decreased by nearly 200,000 (see table 3).

Approximately 1 million employers listed close to 8 million job openings with the ES in fiscal 1975

TABLE 3. INDIVIDUALS SERVED BY THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, FISCAL YEARS 1974–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Individuals served	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1974	Percent change
New and renewal applicants	15, 035	13, 307	13. 0
Job openings received	7, 889	9, 851	−19. 9
Placed in jobs [1]	3, 138	3, 334	−5. 9
Counseled	884	982	−10. 0
Tested	710	854	−16. 9
Provided with some reportable service [2]	7, 727	7, 652	1. 0

[1] Includes short-term placements (3 days or less).

[2] Reportable services include placement in jobs, enrollment in training, referral to jobs, WIN appraisal interviews, referral to training, enrollment in orientation, referral to supportive services, job development contacts, testing, and counseling.

(about 20 percent fewer than in fiscal 1974). All nonagricultural industry groups were represented in the 5,385,000 nonagricultural job openings. Over 1 million of these openings were in the growing service field, not including nearly 200,000 for household service workers. Next in order of size was the clerical group, with nearly a million openings, and structural workers [12] with 628,000. Professional, technical, and managerial positions accounted for nearly 435,000 openings during the year, an increase of 17,000 over 1974 (the only major occupational group to show an increase in openings during fiscal 1975). There were also 177,000 openings for farmworkers in industries classified as nonagricultural.

Recognizing the need for greater employer use of the public employment service, the USES embarked on several projects designed to attract increased employer orders for workers. The completion of two of these, a pilot National Employers' Committee project in six cities and the Employer Services Improvement Program in 17 States, led to the development of a Job Service Improvement Program, which is being introduced into 30 States during calendar year 1976. This program, like its pilots, is designed to involve employers and local ES offices in a continuous effort to increase the number of employers listing jobs with the public employment system, thereby increasing the number of jobs available to applicants.

PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING

The need for a more equitable system for allocating grants to State employment service agencies has been apparent for some time. Prior systems of allocating funds based on promised performance and other factors were felt to be inequitable, and no incentives were offered for achieving the promised performance levels.

Performance-based budgeting, in the form of the balanced placement formula, was introduced for the first time in fiscal 1975. It was designed to stimulate improvement in placement services by allocating grants to State employment service agencies on the basis of their actual performance. The size of an individual State agency's grant is now tied directly to its performance, measured in terms of quality and quantity of placements.

The balanced placement formula, as now used, attempts to measure both quantity and quality of placements over the most recent 18-month period and compares individual State performance with the average for all States. Items measured are:

—Productivity (individuals placed and placement transactions per ES staff member).

—Effectiveness in placing job applicants (percentage of all applicants placed).

—Effectiveness in filling job openings (percentage of job openings filled).

—Quality of placements (types of individuals placed and types of jobs filled).

An initial weight is assigned to each item and the budget allocation for each State is adjusted upward or downward, according to the extent to which its performance exceeds or falls short of the average performance nationally. A number of additional weighting factors are applied to take into account the effect of unemployment on performance and to forestall too sharp an increase or decrease from the previous year's allocation. Furthermore, 5 percent of the funds available for distribution nationally are set aside as a discretionary fund and distributed to the regions so that they may adjust for any inequities resulting from application of the formula. Some of these funds may also be used to stimulate corrective actions by low-performing States, since part of the budgetary loss can be restored if (after an evaluation by the regional office) the State agency agrees to carry out a corrective action plan and subsequently improves its performance.

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[12] Persons who structure steel or fabricate buildings (work usually done outside of factories with hand power tools).

So far, the formula has motivated many States to reexamine their performance and to take corrective measures wherever problem areas are found. Nevertheless, a number of refinements of the formula are envisioned for the future. Some of the new variables being considered for inclusion are labor market conditions that are beyond the capacity of State agencies and local offices to control or change (composition of industry in the area, for example, or the characteristics of jobseekers) and the special problems confronted by major metropolitan areas. Other factors to be considered are the need to avoid yearly budget reductions in States that show significant improvement in performance but continue below established norms; the possibility of using some base other than the national average for comparative purposes; basing allocations on the State's share of the Nation's civilian labor force; and measuring performance primarily by relating levels to the size of the State's staff rather than to the number of applications or the number of job openings.

SERVICES TO SPECIAL GROUPS

In addition to regular job placement services available to the public at large, the ES provides intensive services and individualized attention to meet particular needs of special applicant groups, such as veterans,[13] migrant and seasonal farmworkers, youth, minorities, and handicapped workers. In some instances, the law requires the ES to accord priority to applicants who are members of these groups.

Veterans

Although a variety of government and private agencies throughout the country provide different types of veterans benefits or services for the general population, the Veterans Employment Service (VES) within USES is charged by law with specific responsibility for furthering the employment of former members of the Armed Forces.

Functional supervision of the program is provided by VES field staff, who are assigned to each Employment and Training Administration regional office and to each State employment service office. These Federal employment specialists (all of whom are veterans and residents of the State or territory they serve) work closely with the State employment service offices, veterans' organizations, and community and civic groups to promote the employment and training of veterans. In addition, there is at least one State employee serving as the veterans employment representative in each of the 2,400 local offices throughout the Nation.

Through these resources, veteran applicants are offered a comprehensive package of services, including vocational counseling, preferential job referral and placement, referral to training, and job development. The last gains considerable reinforcement from the mandatory job listing program, which requires that Federal contractors with contracts of $10,000 or more list all suitable job openings with the appropriate local offices of the State employment service. Such Federal contractors are also required to take affirmative action in hiring veterans of the Vietnam era and certain disabled veterans.

During fiscal 1975, 2.7 million veterans applied to the ES and 593,000 were placed.

Youth

Since the inception of the Federal-State employment service system under the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies have been actively concerned with the employment problems of youth entering the labor market. Currently, the employment service has three major programs for youth—the year-round services, cooperative employment service-school, and ES summer youth programs.

Year-Round Services Program. In fiscal 1975, young people under 22 years old filed or renewed nearly 4.6 million job applications, representing 30 percent of all new applications and renewals received at local employment offices. In the same period, over 1.2 million youth were placed in jobs, accounting for 40 percent of all applicants placed. The 315,000 youth receiving employment counseling made up 36 percent of all persons counseled;

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[13] For a more extensive discussion of Department of Labor employment services to this group, see the report on veterans in this volume.

the 172,000 enrolled in training, 54 percent of those enrolled; and the 305,000 given tests to determine employment-related aptitudes, interests, and achievement levels, 43 percent of those tested.

Trained employment counselors and other youth employment specialists are available in local offices to help young people develop vocational plans and find suitable employment. Practically all offices are prepared to give vocational aptitude, proficiency, and interest tests to assist youth in selecting appropriate fields of work. Additional services include provision of labor market and occupational information, referral to training and to other community agencies for needed services, special assistance to handicapped youth, job development and placement, and followup (limited to persons with particularly difficult problems).

Programs to recruit and place youth in apprenticeship (including special efforts to serve minorities and young women) are conducted by 30 Apprenticeship Information Centers, located in 20 States. These Centers are operated by State employment security agencies with the assistance of the U.S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Center staffs recruit, counsel, test, and refer qualified youth to apprenticeship openings in the building and construction industry and in the printing, industrial, and service trades.

Cooperative Employment Service-School Program. The cooperative employment service-school program began in the 1930's, with the aim of helping to smooth the transition from school to work. In the local offices where it is currently operating, the program offers graduating seniors not bound for college and potential dropouts such services as job counseling, testing, and job placement assistance. Individual and group counseling sessions are held to assist seniors in developing vocational plans and to arrange for job development and referrals. Throughout the school year, school counselors refer actual and prospective dropouts to the ES counselor for service either on the school premises or at the local office.

ES Summer Youth Program. The ES summer youth program involves recruiting and selecting young people and referring them to summer jobs in the private and public sectors. As part of this annual effort, the ES conducts a variety of promotional campaigns to encourage local employers to hire youth. It also provides recruitment, registration, selection, and referral services to summer jobs programs operated by the National Alliance of Businessmen, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, CETA prime sponsers, and Federal, State, and local governments. During the summer of 1975, the ES was instrumental in placing an estimated 320,000 youth seeking summer employment, including 197,000 with the private sector, 44,000 with Federal Government agencies, and 79,000 with State and local governments.

Older Workers

The employment service defines an older worker as a person who is having difficulty in getting or keeping a job principally because of age or characteristics ordinarily associated with age. For reporting purposes, applicants aged 45 years or older are designated as members of this group.

The ES started giving special attention to the employment needs of this group in 1949, when supervisory counseling staff from selected State employment service offices were brought together to consider the problems of older workers and develop possible approaches to resolving them. Studies of the nature and extent of age discrimination in employment were conducted in 1955 and 1956, and a service program built on these findings was developed and inaugurated. Since then, the ES has continued to emphasize the needs of senior members of the labor force.

Although the assistance available to older workers through local ES offices consists primarily of such standard activities as counseling, job development, referral to training or to other agencies for social services, and job placement, these services are provided on an intensified and individualized basis. During fiscal 1975, over 2 million workers aged 45 and over applied to local ES offices and about 1 in 7 was placed.

During fiscal 1975, the ES developed and conducted a series of training programs designed to improve staff awareness of the problems of middle-aged and older workers in obtaining and keeping suitable employment. The training sessions also reviewed techniques for appraising the skills and abilities of older workers, ways of improving their ability to sell their skills to potential employers, methods of developing job openings for them, approaches to changing employer attitudes toward older workers, and uses of community resources to serve them.

Agricultural Workers

USES involvement in assisting agricultural workers, and in particular seasonal and migrant farmworkers, increased significantly as a result of efforts to comply with a directive issued by the Secretary of Labor in April 1972, which required actions to assure such workers greater access to comprehensive employment and training services. The directive was a response to a complaint filed with the Secretary in the spring of 1971, which accused the State ES agencies of failing to provide equal treatment to migrant farmworkers.

In October 1972, however, the Western Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others sued the Department of Labor, charging that the Department was not effectively enforcing the law and departmental regulations, including the Secretary's directive. Since then, in response to several court orders, the Department has taken a series of additional steps to strengthen its program for migrant farmworkers.

For example, a new mechanism allows any worker to file an official complaint on employment-related matters with any local ES office. Monitor-advocates in each State ES office, Department of Labor regional offices, and the national office investigate complaints that cannot be handled at the local level and follow through with any necessary corrective actions.

Since 1974, Department of Labor headquarters staff have conducted onsite reviews to determine the degree of compliance with the court orders. There are indications that progress is being made in improving the services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and equalizing services provided this group with those offered to other client groups. Extensive guidelines on the provision of services to farmworkers have been distributed to all local offices, and intensive training is being offered to local office staff through regular State training channels. It is anticipated that sections of the curriculum will be integrated into ongoing State training programs in future years. Technical assistance will also be provided to selected local offices during the harvest season.

Data for fiscal 1975 show a continuous extension of services provided to migrants. Compared with fiscal 1974, the proportion of migrant applicants who were placed in nonagricultural jobs rose from 5.3 percent to 8 percent, and those receiving counseling rose from 1.3 percent to 3.4 percent. These increases occurred even as the total number of services to clients showed a slight overall decline during the year, reflecting the downturn in the Nation's economy.

Through November of fiscal 1976, migrant and seasonal farmworker applicants were being placed in nonagricultural jobs at a rate close to that for all applicants—11.6 percent compared with 12.5 percent. The average wage received by migrant and seasonal farmworkers was 93.7 percent of that received by all applicants. Reportable services were provided to 53.3 percent of migrant and seasonal farmworker applicants, in contrast to 50.2 percent of all applicants.

Another function of the USES is to insure that American workers are not adversely affected by the employment of foreign workers. This responsibility includes an effort to give U.S. workers the opportunity to take available jobs before certifying that employers may hire foreign workers. In fiscal 1975, ES farm recruitment efforts were intensified, with interstate orders sent to States with reported or known sources of available domestic farm labor. Regional and State personnel used a variety of established and innovative recruitment methods to attract youth, housewives, and underemployed persons for seasonal harvest jobs. This greater emphasis on recruiting U.S. workers resulted in a 20-percent reduction for the year in the total number of temporary agricultural certifications issued to employers wishing to employ foreign workers and a comparable increase in the number of U.S. workers in such employment.

Handicapped Individuals

The employment service is charged with the responsibility for helping handicapped persons find jobs. In 1954, the program for the handicapped, originally developed in response to the needs of disabled World War II veterans, was formalized by amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act. These amendments stipulated that counseling and job placement services were to be provided to the handicapped and called for the designation of at least one person in each public employment office to assure that these special services were available.

Under Department of Labor regulations pertaining to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, employment service agencies are listed as an important source of assistance in recruiting and referring qualified handicapped persons and in providing technical assistance to employers. The latter includes modifying the environment or design of the job to accommodate the physical or mental limitations of the handicapped jobseeker. ES agencies are also encouraged to make full use of the mandatory job listing requirement for Federal contractors to refer qualified handicapped applicants to these employers.

During fiscal 1975, over 900,000 handicapped persons filed new or renewal applications at local ES offices. About 157,000 of these applicants were given counseling services to help them better utilize their skills or more fully develop their potentials, while 51,500 were given special testing, either to identify occupational aptitude patterns or decide on referral to specific trainee jobs. In addition, about 191,000 handicapped persons were placed in jobs, nearly 80 percent of which were expected to last more than 150 days. The placement rate for handicapped applicants was about the same as that for all applicants. Approximately 314,000 handicapped veterans applied or renewed their applications for work in fiscal 1975, of whom about 50,000 were counseled and 76,000 were placed in jobs.

Women

In fiscal 1975, the State employment services referred 2.5 million women to jobs and placed almost 1.3 million—40 percent of the total for both referrals and persons placed. Of the women placed, 411,000 were minority group members and 370,000 were economically disadvantaged. The average starting wage for women was $2.60 per hour. In addition, 440,000 women were tested during fiscal 1975, and some 412,000 received job counseling.

In recognition of International Women's Year, the USES has been working to increase staff awareness of special employment barriers confronted by women and to encourage all ES agencies to strengthen and expand their services for this group. The national office has issued instructions to State agencies specifying women as a target group for special attention in both internal staffing and services to clients. Informational materials on nontraditional job and training opportunities have been developed for use by female jobseekers, and State agencies have been directed to prepare material on licensed day-care centers and guides to the selection of child-care facilities for clients.

Another activity was an experimental program conducted in seven cities to test innovative strategies for serving women. The program focused on developing a wider range of contacts with employers and jobseekers, better job development methods, new kinds of training programs, and more followup services through the use of volunteers. Several States have now adopted these experimental techniques on a permanent basis.

THE INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM

The Department of Labor participated along with 11 other major government agencies in the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF), a group established to direct the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the United States. Because employment was a primary concern of IATF, the U.S. Employment Service was heavily involved in this effort.

To direct and coordinate Department of Labor refugee activities, a small staff was assembled in the USES national office. Units assigned to work directly with the refugees were established at each of the four refugee reception centers (Camp Pendleton, Calif.; Ft. Chaffee, Ark.; Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.; and Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa.), with staff drawn from the Department of Labor regional offices and State employment security agencies that serve the areas where the centers are located.

At the centers, ES staff classified the refugees' job skills and matched them to the requirements of job openings. This information was then furnished to the volunteer agencies responsible for finding sponsors for the refugees in order to assist the agencies in identifying the right refugee for a particular job opportunity and enable them to coordinate job placement with sponsorship offers.

State ES staff provided technical assistance in all areas of refugee employment and gave the volunteer agencies labor market information, such as unemployment rates throughout the country, a list of occupational demand areas, and related data. In addition, the ES supplied each reception center with a monthly Job Bank Occupational Summary that listed unfilled job openings from each State.

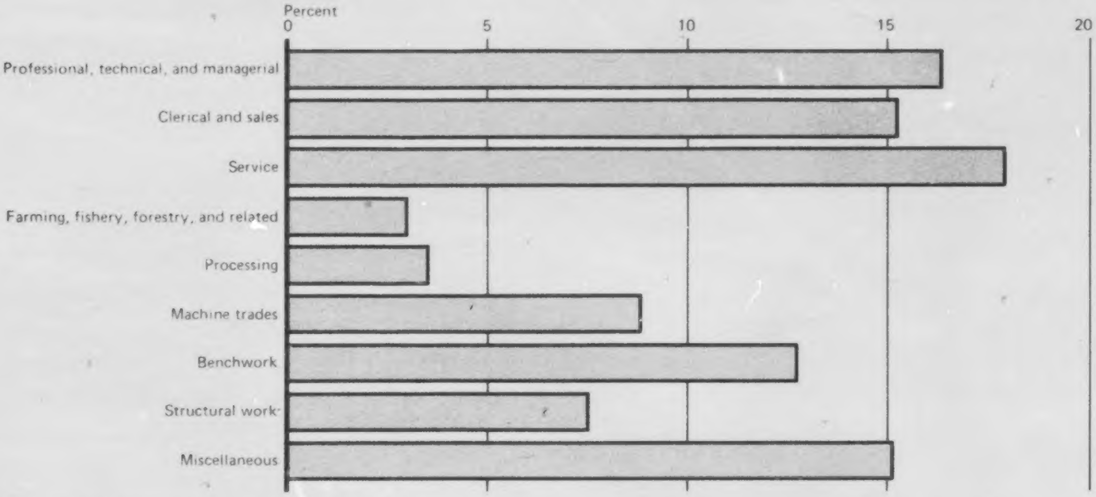
When refugees left a center to be resettled, they were given information concerning State employment services and the address of the local ES office nearest their new residence. As a followup during the early period of the refugee program, telephone reports from all States on ES local office activities involving refugees were obtained weekly at first and later every 2 weeks. This information was furnished to the Secretary of Labor, IATF, and the Congress.

By December 31, 1975, a total of 140,676 refugees had been admitted to the four refugee reception centers, and 130,614 had been released to settle in the United States. Of those released, 27,671 (19,749 men and 7,922 women) sought employment services at local ES offices throughout the country. Of the refugees seeking services, 5,507, or 20 percent, were placed in jobs, and 6,909, or 25 percent, were referred to training and other services. Of those placed in jobs, 18 percent were in service occupations; 16 percent in professional, technical, or managerial jobs; 22 percent in machine trades or benchwork; and 15 percent in clerical and sales positions. The remainder were in a range of occupations at various skill levels (see chart 20).

The Eglin Air Force Base center closed at the end of August, Camp Pendleton in October, and the remaining two centers in December 1975. However, the Indochinese refugees are eligible for employment services under existing laws and Executive orders, and the Employment and Training Administration will continue to serve them through local offices of the State employment security agencies for as long as they need such services.

CHART 20

About half of the Indochinese refugees placed[1] were in white-collar jobs.



[1] A total of 5,507 Indochinese refugees were placed as of Dec. 31, 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE

During fiscal 1975, an intradepartmental research committee was constituted to develop an overall research strategy for the employment service. The committee initiated a comprehensive program of research concerned with the objectives, functions, and operations of the public employment service. Its mission embraced the development and implementation of both short- and long-term research strategies and plans designed to provide factual information that could be used to identify and resolve problems and issues relating to the role, mission, functions, and effectiveness of the employment service.

The Research, Development, and Evaluation Committee established this two-pronged approach in recognition of varying information needs. The major long-term thrust, already underway, is a net impact study with a cost/benefit analysis focusing on two basic issues—the role of ES and the cost of ES operations. The goal is to obtain objective data as the basis for determining the role of the system as a whole in terms of benefits to be achieved and for setting appropriate budget levels. The overall plan also calls for an examination of other segments of the system on a shorter term basis with the objective of improving ES performance and productivity. The results of the two efforts will be integrated.

As a first step to help define the role of the public employment system and plan changes to meet the challenges of the next decade, a national conference on "The Role of the Public Employment Service: 1975–1985" was held in April 1975. It was jointly sponsored by the Department of Labor and the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc. The conference addressed three basic issues: (1) What should be the role and objectives of the employment service in meeting society's needs during the next decade? (2) What should be Federal, State, and local responsibilities and relationships in the public employment service? (3) How should the public employment service be financed? The discussions at the conference were meant to be the beginning of a process of evaluation and change that will significantly influence ES operations during the coming decade.

TEST RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The U.S. Employment Service, in cooperation with State employment services, develops and validates aptitude, proficiency, and interest measures used in counseling applicants and selecting jobs for them. Current emphasis is being placed on developing aptitude test batteries that predict success in specific occupations and do not have a discriminatory impact on minorities, as called for by Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines. Other programs are also in progress to improve USES testing tools used by employment interviewers and counselors in local offices of the State employment services.

The USES General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) is a multifactor test widely used for vocational guidance. A current project is underway to develop two new alternative forms of each of the 12 tests that measure the 9 aptitudes of the GATB. These forms will be used as retesting devices to assure that individuals are given ample opportunity to demonstrate their abilities, as required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's *Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures.*[14]

Research is also underway to improve the Nonreading Aptitude Test Battery (NATB), used in testing the aptitudes of educationally deficient applicants. The NATB, which measures the same aptitudes as the GATB, was introduced into State ES agency operations in 1970.

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[14] 29 CFR 1607. In addition, a new Spanish edition of the GATB, the *Bateria de Examenes de Aptitud General* (BEAG), is now being developed. A preliminary edition has been tried out in States with significant numbers of Spanish-speaking applicants to determine whether persons speaking different Spanish dialects understand the terms used in the directions for administering the tests. A Puerto Rican Spanish edition of the GATB has been in use for nearly 20 years in Puerto Rico and in large eastern cities on the mainland. However, it is not regarded as suitable for Mexican Americans in the Southwest. The objective in development of the BEAG is to make available a Spanish version of the GATB that can be used for counseling all Spanish-speaking applicants.

Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship programs have long been the chief means of entry into some 400 recognized skilled trades. Under these programs, apprentices receive a combination of supervised on-the-job training and related classroom instruction, usually provided at local vocational schools. The training period may last from 1 to 6 years, depending on the complexity of the craft, although the normal period of indenture is 4 years for most trades.

Most apprenticeship programs are conducted by unions and employers in cooperation with each other. In many localities, labor-management apprenticeship committees oversee the program, selecting applicants, supervising training, and certifying as journeymen those who complete their full term of indenture. The Federal role is defined by the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937. Under that act, the Federal Government—through the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT)—is responsible for promoting the program among employers and for protecting the welfare of apprentices through its support of high labor standards in all programs. Bureau staff, working in conjunction with State apprenticeship councils, approve and register local programs and provide employers with any necessary technical assistance. BAT has also approved the State apprenticeship councils in 32 States and territories to act as its registering agents.

TRAINING ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

Although apprenticeship is one of the oldest of all employment and training programs, it is still expanding and changing in response to new needs. A development of particular significance was the agreement signed in July 1975 by Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop and Acting Secretary of the Army Norman R. Augustine. This agreement marked the Army's adoption of national apprenticeship standards for training service personnel as skilled craft workers. Army commanders now have the authority to sponsor programs in apprenticeable occupations that can be approved by BAT in much the same way as those developed by private industry.

Labor and management representatives of the specific craft will assist in the development of these programs, under which soldiers may gain credit toward fulfilling the requirements for journeyman status. A Work-Experience Log Book will be used to record each apprentice's hours of training and experience in different phases of the program, together with the supervisor's certification of completion. The first apprenticeship programs to be offered by the Army will train soldiers in the operation and repair of heavy equipment (bulldozers, road graders, and mobile cranes).

Future programs will be in such areas as health care, food service, transportation, and automotive maintenance. For each, BAT and the U.S. Army's Office of the Adjutant General will jointly determine the length of training to be provided. Upon release from the service, those who need additional training to meet occupation or industry standards will be advised and assisted by Army Education Center counselors.

OTHER NEW APPROACHES

While the Army programs have the greatest potential for expanding apprenticeship opportunities, the scope of the system has also been broadened by working with correctional institutions and a local school system to design programs. Development of apprenticeship in penal institutions was suggested as early as 1964; not until January 6, 1968, however, was the first program approved at McNeil Island in Washington State.

Since then, facilities in other areas have started apprenticeship training. Currently, 13 Federal correctional institutions have programs registered with BAT and/or State apprenticeship councils. Those most recently approved are at the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., and the Federal Correctional Institutions in Lompoc, Calif., and

Lexington, Ky. State councils have also approved programs at 16 State prisons across the country.

At present, BAT staff are negotiating agreements with three more Federal institutions—the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., and the Federal penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kans., and Englewood, Colo. The District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council approved a program at the correctional facility in Lorton, Va., in November 1975.

Of particular importance is the fact that all of these programs are part of the general apprenticeship systems in their States or local areas. Consequently, men and women released from the institutions after completing apprenticeship are accepted as regular journeymen craft workers; and those who have finished only part of their term of indenture may continue without interruption in a similar program outside of prison.

Public schools have also begun to participate in apprenticeship activities. A pilot program of preapprenticeship training in carpentry for high school seniors, funded by the Department of Labor, was begun in June 1972 in the District of Columbia public school system. Seniors who complete the program, which offers an introduction to the terminology and tools of the trade with some related practical experience, are eligible to enter the 4-year carpentry apprenticeship program approved by the District of Columbia's Joint Apprenticeship Committee. After 2 years of testing with Labor Department support, the District of Columbia public school system took over the funding in 1974 and made the program part of its regular course offerings.

Finally, BAT has made a special effort to inform CETA prime sponsors about the apprenticeship program. Activities include the preparation of a technical assistance guide entitled *Apprenticeship and CETA*, which has been distributed in quantity by national industry representatives to their own subchapters and by BAT field staff to local CETA organizations.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES

In addition to promoting new apprenticeship programs, BAT has also been concerned with the need to open up more apprenticeship opportunities to women and racial minorities.[15]

One project, especially designed to break new ground for women in skilled trades, was the Women in Wisconsin Apprenticeships project, funded by the Manpower Administration's Office of Manpower Research and Development for the period July 1970 through June 1973.[16] Although Wisconsin had pioneered in establishing a modern apprenticeship program, with rights and duties of both apprentices and employers clearly defined by law, only 393 women in the State were registered as apprentices in 1970. All but 69 of these women were preparing to become cosmetologists, a traditionally sex-typed occupation. The rest were apprenticed as cooks or barbers or being trained in a few other trades, excluding either construction or heavy industry.

The aim of the Wisconsin project was threefold: To change attitudes regarding women in apprenticeship, to open avenues for women to participate in traditional apprenticeship programs, and to extend apprenticeship to include the large numbers of skilled and paraprofessional jobs usually dominated by women.

As part of the effort to change the prevailing attitudes of employers, union leaders, workers, and even potential women applicants about apprenticeship, the project staff held or participated in a number of conferences at which some of the false assumptions concerning women who work (e.g., that they have a higher rate of absenteeism, can't handle heavy work, and are interested only in "pin money") were discussed. To dispel the widely held belief that women could not or would not accept some types of employment, a special color film was prepared showing women already at work on very technical jobs or performing very dirty and/or heavy tasks.[17] Special attention was also devoted to making the administrators of various government-operated job training and placement programs more aware of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's *Guidelines on*

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[15] For further discussion of women and minorities in apprenticeship, see the chapter on Construction: The Industry and the Labor Force in this report.

[16] For a summary of this project, see *Women in Apprenticeship—Why Not?* Manpower Research Monograph No. 33 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974).

[17] "Never Underestimate the Power of a Woman," prepared by the University of Wisconsin's Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

Discrimination Because of Sex and affirmative action programs for Federal contractors mandated by the Department of Labor. A more direct effort was a project conducted jointly with the local WIN Program staff, which resulted in the placement of over 25 women in apprenticeship positions.

From its inception, the Wisconsin project's aim was to increase female interest and participation in apprenticeship programs. From 1970 to 1973, when the program ended, the number of female apprentices in Wisconsin in trades other than cosmetology rose from 69 to 199, while the number of occupations in which they were apprenticed increased from 10 to 39.

Racial minorities are another group that receives special attention from BAT with the aim of increasing their opportunities in apprenticeship programs. Of the 77,140 new apprentices indentured into federally approved programs during calendar year 1974, 12,697 (16.5 percent) were minorities. At the end of 1974, there were 184,066 apprentices in federally registered programs, of whom 28,770, or 15.6 percent, were minorities.[18] A current agreement between BAT and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska provides for the recruitment and inclusion of Alaska Eskimos and other Native Americans in apprenticeship programs. Many will be employed on the Alaska pipeline.

Preliminary data indicate that there were 284,318 apprentices throughout the United States in calendar year 1974, an increase of 33,233 over the previous year.

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[18] *Report of the Administrator: 1974* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, March 1975), p. 1.

Note: According to data from the State and National Apprenticeship System, on June 30, 1974, approximately 13 percent of all apprentices (i.e., in both BAT- and State-approved programs) were members of racial or ethnic minorities; 8 percent were black; 4 percent, Spanish American; and 1 percent, American Indian. (The proportion of Orientals in the total group was less than one-half of 1 percent.) Characteristics data for all of calendar year 1974 are not yet available.

6

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF WORK IN AMERICA

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF WORK IN AMERICA

Basic attitudes toward work have ranged from the idea that toil is an inevitable and lifelong punishment (Genesis 3:19) to the belief that work is ennobling and a way of serving God. More representative of the general attitude in America's last 200 years has been the view, expressed in the maxims of Benjamin Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanack* and in Walt Whitman's lyrics, that work is—or should be—intrinsically satisfying to everyone. The idea that the many should labor so that the few could advance civilization has given way to the notion that work should be shared by all.

The ways in which people's needs for real income, security, and psychic satisfaction have been met by work in America over the last 200 years are the basic concerns of this Bicentennial chapter. A summary of its major themes would highlight the following:

European observers of the United States in the 19th century were quick to note the American worker's willingness to abandon one occupation for another or to engage in more than one occupation at a time. Multioccupation workers were not unknown in Europe; indeed, the farmer/miller was an important figure in many rural economies, just as the clergyman/schoolmaster was an essential part of the village social structure. Unique to the American experience, however, were the long-term shortages of skilled workers that appeared in both settled and new territories with each expansion of the frontier. Just as these skill shortages encouraged experimentation and versatility, the climate of opinion favored "progress," self-sufficiency, and upward mobility. American workers were readily distinguished from those elsewhere by their occupational flexibility and even more by their reluctance to accept Old World views of hereditary occupational status for themselves or their children. In the "shifting, unsteady, improving mass" described in one section of the chapter, it was not unusual to find such occupational combinations as sheriff/blacksmith, farmer/carpenter, or even salesman/phrenologist. Nor was it by any means uncommon for a newcomer to the country to pass from apprenticeship in a skilled trade, to farming, to commercial entrepreneurship. On the other hand, the "family business" involving successive generations in one occupational specialty was far more typical of upper income groups than of the large mass of earners.

With the closing of the frontier, the advent of the large corporation in the late 19th century, and its proliferation in the 20th, the American economic environment has become somewhat less hospitable to occupational experimentation. American workers are still relatively willing to move from job to job, but both blue- and white-collar workers are likely to find that each new position involves skill requirements similar or related to those of the previous one. For professional and technical workers who have been conditioned to think in terms of a "career," a change of occupational specialty usually requires some degree of risk and may require long-term investment in retraining. While the routes to upward mobility still exist, they now pass more frequently through the educational system or other sources of formal training or licensing than they did in the past. As a possible corollary of this greater emphasis on "credentialism," contemporary economic and educational institutions may have become less able to properly exploit the flexibility and responsiveness of a work force that remains, in both geographic and interindustry terms, highly mobile. This somewhat pessimistic observation should be balanced, however, by an acknowledgment of the many ways—volunteerism, community endeavors, do-it-yourself activities, to name just a few—in which American workers have resisted or compensated for the increased rigidity of today's occupational structure.

Another major theme of the chapter concerns the changing demographic composition of the labor force over the past two centuries. Once a significant source of low-paid, unskilled labor, child workers—or "small help" as they were once called—disappeared from the labor force at a pace reflecting the increasingly rigorous enforcement of laws regarding compulsory education, minimum working age, and minimum wages. The proportion of older men in the labor force has also declined, as the availability of social security, disability, and other benefits have made it possible for many to cease working at considerably earlier ages than 19th-century conditions permitted. Compensating for these declines has been the dramatic rise in female labor force participation, especially in the years following World War II. More than half of all women aged 18 to 55 years are now in the labor force, in marked contrast to a participation rate of 15 percent for women 16 and over in 1870.

Real incomes and the level of living for workers have improved several times over. Moreover, the length of life itself has been increased by better medical care, as well as by higher standards of living. This longer life has been made richer by education and advances in communications, transportation, and cultural and recreational facilities. All this has been accomplished while the amount of time available to enjoy life outside of work has been increased markedly—in each day and week, in the course of the year, and in the course of a lifetime. And insecurities that hang over the worker's head—about loss of income from unemployment, old age, illness, or industrial accident—have been mitigated. Increased income and security have given the worker more options, including opportunity to choose between additional work and income or more leisure—a choice inconceivable when wages were at a subsistence level. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this summarization describes averages, obscuring the fact that a considerable number of workers have only a small share in these benefits. Members of this latter sector of the labor force earn the lowest incomes, have the highest incidence of unemployment, get the least education, are least likely to be protected by some of the insurance programs—and, when protected, receive the lowest compensation.

While it is true that technology has done much to reduce brute, exhausting physical toil, some workers have achieved the productivity that has made higher incomes possible at the cost of doing work that is wholly repetitive and—in contemporary jargon—"dehumanizing." Division of labor in some large organizations may tend to deprive some workers of the pride in achievement they might get if they were solely responsible for the entire product. While the available evidence indicates that the overwhelming majority of workers are not dissatisfied with their jobs, there have been much research and debate on trends in this area. Some approaches now in use or being explored to address potential dissatisfaction are membership in unions and other employee organizations, worker participation in management decision-making, flexible working hours, and the like.

With respect to working conditions, the record is also equivocal. In comparison with earlier years, a much larger proportion of workers now work indoors, protected from the weather, and in offices and other reasonably comfortable surroundings; safety and health conditions in the workplace are promoted by State and Federal laws, and the accident rate has been reduced in the most dangerous industries; but pollution and new chemical hazards—little understood, but perhaps lethal—hang over some workers.

Finally, opportunities for promotion to higher paid jobs are shrinking for workers with limited education, but educational opportunities are greater. The increase in the number of part-time jobs has given workers—especially students and adult women—more options concerning the scheduling of work and time for nonwork activities.

In sum, the aspects of work that lead to intrinsic satisfaction have shown uneven progress in the past two centuries. Continuing efforts to produce improvements, however, are appropriate responses to the realization that expectations have risen: a better educated, better paid, more secure working population has raised its standards and will be seeking work of a different and higher quality in the future.

The Workers

The story of work in America properly begins with the workers themselves—their numbers, personal characteristics, education, and training. This section therefore describes the growth and changing composition of the population, the flows of immigrants, and where people have lived. It then turns to the composition of the labor force and the patterns of work activity of each group in the population. Finally, it reviews the education and training of American workers.

POPULATION GROWTH AND CHANGE

Population Increase and Migration

> The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants. In Great Britain, and most other European countries, they are not supposed to double in less than five hundred years. In the British colonies in North America, it has been found, that they double in twenty or five-and-twenty years. Nor in the present times is this increase principally owing to the continual importance of new inhabitants, but to the great multiplication of the species. Those who live to old age, it is said, frequently see there from fifty to a hundred, and sometimes many more, descendants from their own body. Labour is there so well rewarded that a numerous family of children, instead of being a burthen, is a source of opulence and prosperity to the parents. The labour of each child, before it can leave their house, is computed to be worth a hundred pounds clear gain to them. A young widow with four or five young children, who, among the middling or inferior ranks of people in Europe, would have so little chance for a second husband, is there frequently courted as a sort of fortune. The value of children is the greatest of all encouragements to marriage. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the people in North America should generally marry very young. Notwithstanding the great increase occasioned by such early marriages, there is a continual complaint of the scarcity of hands in North America. The demand for labourers, the funds destined for maintaining them, increase, it seems, still faster than they can find labourers to employ.
>
> —Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776

Today's ambivalence about population growth was not widely shared in the early years of the Republic. Concentrated for the most part on the edge of a vast and thinly populated continent, the 3 million Americans present at independence welcomed the larger work force and new markets that would result from population growth.

From the 3.9 million persons counted in the first census of 1790, the population grew by approximately one-third every 10 years until 1860, or at an annual average rate of about 3 percent. Thereafter, the annual growth rate slowed down, and from 1910 to 1970, it was only 1.3 percent.

Accompanying the growth of population was the westward movement toward vast areas of readily available land that constantly drew farm people from Europe and unemployed or dissatisfied workers from the Eastern States. The migration, documented in great detail in the decennial censuses, is illustrated by the movement of the calculated center of population. In 1790, the center of population was in the Chesapeake Bay east of Baltimore; every decade thereafter, it moved westward, sometimes in large jumps, sometimes in small; in 1970, it was just east of St. Louis and about to cross the Mississippi.

Over 90 percent of the black population was in the South in 1790 and remained just as heavily concentrated in that region until 1900. The large outmigration of blacks began after World War I, and by 1975, only about half were still in the South.[1]

Another kind of geographic movement has profoundly affected work in the United States—migration from rural to urban areas, and, more recently, from cities to the suburbs. In 1790, 95 percent of the population was in rural areas, and 80 percent of the population was still rural on the eve of the Civil War. Not until World War I did half the population live in cities, but by 1970, nearly three-quarters of the people lived in more than 7,000 urban areas.[2]

Concentration of population in urban areas has been accompanied by expansion in the suburban ring around each city, where most of the more recent metropolitan area growth has taken place. The central cities have grown more slowly. In fact, 54 of the 153 cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants suffered population decreases between 1960 and

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[1] Figures on the black population were calculated from table AA-1 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix.

[2] Table AA-4 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix. (A change in definition of areas in 1950 added 4.4 percent of the population at that time to what was classified as urban.)

1970.[3] For millions of families, the move to the suburbs has meant a change in the material quality of life. For the individuals left behind, especially those in the deteriorating core of the cities, who are shouldering higher tax burdens, finding fewer job opportunities, and experiencing more residential segregation, the shift of population toward the suburbs has meant a loss.

The redistribution of population westward and into urban areas reflects migration in response to economic opportunity. Every census for the last hundred years reported that some 20 to 25 percent of the native-born people were living in States other than the ones in which they had been born. Most had moved to States at some distance from their home States, often in search of better jobs.[4] More recently, however, members of the middle and upper income population have begun moving into the Southern and Southwestern States, apparently for reasons more closely related to climate and lifestyle than to economics.

Immigration

In search of a greater measure of economic, political, or religious freedom came the greatest mass migration in history. It contributed to rapid growth in the labor force, bringing a wide spectrum of skills. But probably as significant as its economic contribution has been the cultural and ethnic diversity it has brought to the American scene.

Up to 1975, at least 47 million immigrants had arrived in this country, but since some later decided to leave, net immigration was closer to 36 million.[5] The major inflows were in the period from the late 1830's to the early 1920's (see chart 21). The peak decade was 1900–10, when net immigration was 5¼ millions. Immigration dropped off during wars in which the United States was involved and during nearly every extended depression. A more restrictive immigration policy reduced the flow in the 1920's, but it increased again after World War II. Net immigration accounted for about one-third of the population growth in the decades 1850–60, 1880–90, and 1900–10.

Immigration contributed even more to labor force growth than to total population increase. In the earlier years, a majority of the newcomers were men of working age, who emigrated before marriage or left their families at home. Foreign-born white workers amounted to one-fifth of all workers at each census year from 1870 to 1910; by 1930, their proportion had declined to 15 percent.[6]

Early immigration was preponderantly from Northern and Western Europe, but the balance swung toward Eastern and Southern Europe from 1900 to 1914 and in the first few years after World War I. Since World War II, major immigration flows have been from Latin America and the Caribbean (including a significant number of illegal entrants from these areas) and from Asia.[7]

Foreign-born workers have had more than their proportionate share of the unskilled, lower paying jobs in such industries as mining, construction, apparelmaking, and iron and steel. At the same time, an increasing number of skilled workers, farmers, businessmen, and professional and technical workers came into the country, primarily as a result of the more restrictive immigration policies adopted after World War I and the arrival of many relatively well-educated political refugees from Europe during the 1930's.[8] After World War II, some countries—both industrialized and "developing"—became

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[3] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1971* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1971), pp. 21–23.

[4] Table AA–3 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix. This is a *minimum* measure of migration, since it does not take into account people moving within a State; and it counts each departure from the State of birth only once, no matter how many times the migrant moved.

[5] The statistical record of immigration is far from precise and needs much critical analysis. From 1790 to 1820—a period in which perhaps one-quarter of a million immigrants arrived—only fragmentary data were maintained. Thereafter, statistics were crude and incomplete for many years—ignoring departures of both foreign-born entrants and emigrating natives, omitting arrivals at Pacific coast ports and over the Mexican and Canadian borders, and even today missing illegal entrants. The data are described in *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960), pp. 48–49. A critical analysis and improved estimates are presented in Simon Kuznets and Ernest Rubin, *Immigration and the Foreign Born*, Occasional Paper 46 (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1954). Recent immigration is described in *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, Manpower Research Monograph No. 31 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974). The data used here are based largely on Kuznets and Rubin, but a different method of estimating the contribution of immigration to population growth was used.

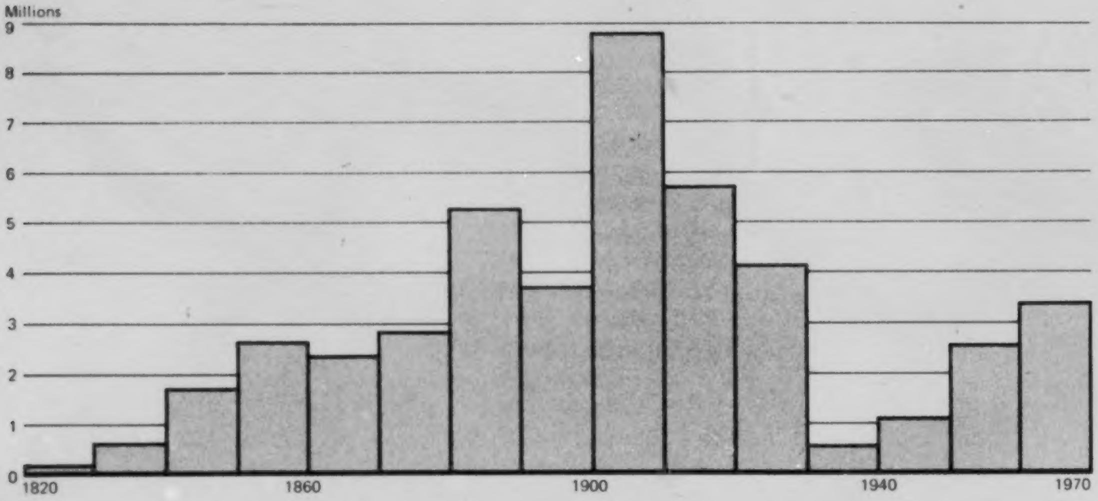
[6] Kuznets and Rubin, op. cit., p. 45; A. Ross Eckler and Jack Zlotnick, "Immigration and the Labor Force," in "Reappraising Our Immigration Policy," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 1949, pp. 92–101; and *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, p. 5.

[7] *Historical Statistics*, pp. 62–69.

[8] Eckler and Zlotnick, op. cit., p. 97. Tables AA–6 and AA–7 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix.

CHART 21

Immigrant arrivals peaked in the early years of this century.



Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

concerned about the "brain drain," the loss of their ablest and best educated people, many to the United States. For example, foreign medical graduates arriving between 1965 and 1973 amounted to 47 percent of all new physicians licensed in that period.[9]

The fact that so many Americans have been the children and grandchildren of immigrants has had a pronounced effect on labor force attitudes and expectations over the years. The improving fortunes of successive generations rode the general tide of rising real wages and the continuing occupational shift toward more high-status jobs. This experience helped create a general expectation of continued improvement.

Changing Composition of the Population

The population changed in its composition over the years. Its average age rose; the sex composition shifted slightly from preponderantly male to preponderantly female (mostly as a result of women's greater longevity); the proportion of blacks at first declined, but then began to rise; the proportions of native-born and foreign-born—and the ethnic origins of the foreign-born—have changed; and the population has become better educated. All these changes were reflected in the working population as well.

A decline in birth and mortality rates has resulted in a population with fewer children and more older persons. The median age rose from 16.7 years in 1820 to 28.8 in 1975.

Since the increase in the proportion of older people has tended to offset the decline in younger ones, the proportion of the population that is supported by the work of others has remained fairly stable. In the past hundred years, the population aged 20 to 64 years—ages at which the bulk of society's work, both in the marketplace and in the home, is carried out—has remained about half the total.[10]

Black Americans have always been the largest racial minority group. They amounted to almost a fifth of the population in 1790, but their share decreased as large numbers of white immigrants arrived, accompanied somewhat later by significant numbers of immigrants from Oriental countries. By 1930, blacks were only about 10 percent of the population. Since then, as immigration decreased and their own birth rate remained higher than the national average, the black population increased to 24.5 million by 1975, or 11.5 percent of the total.[11]

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[9] Rosemary Stevens and others, "Physician Migration Reexamined," *Science*, Oct. 31, 1975, pp. 439–442.

[10] *Historical Statistics*, p. 10, and *Statistical Abstract, 1974* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1974), pp. 6 and 31.

The second largest racial minority is composed of the American Indians, of whom about 793,000 were counted in 1970. The Japanese (591,000 in 1970) and the Chinese (435,000) together account for 0.5 percent of the total. The population of Hispanic heritage, numbering about 10 million in 1970, while not comprising the largest minority group, has grown very rapidly in recent decades.

CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCE

The labor force represents the human resources immediately available to the market economy. Economists distinguish between persons engaged in paid work done in the market economy and unpaid work done in the home or by volunteers. The distinction is useful, for example, in estimating the total number of people subject to unemployment in order to calculate an unemployment rate. But this distinction tends to downplay the significance of both the work done in the home and the large amount of volunteer work without which religious, charitable, political, and community organizations could hardly function.[12]

Early in the Nation's history, much of what the family consumed was produced in the home rather than in the market economy. Alexander Hamilton noted in his *Report on Manufactures* in 1791 that four-fifths of the clothing worn by the population was made at home. While this is not nearly true today, the work of the housewife is certainly crucial to the Nation's productivity, and references to women "working" in the market economy often really mean that they are taking on a job in addition to home and child-care responsibilities.

The historical perspective also needs to be taken into account in studying the work of men. Because there is always work to do on a family farm and much of it is done at the individual's option, labor force participation is usually closer to 100 percent for men living on such farms than for urban men, and unemployment (at least as it is measured today) is usually low. As residence patterns shift from predominantly rural to urban, unemployment increases, and labor force participation, particularly for older men, falls.

Growth of the Labor Force

The labor force, estimated at 1,900,000 in 1800, grew rapidly at an average annual rate of about 3 percent in every decade up to 1890, except during the Civil War period. (At this rate, it doubled every 24 years, on the average.) Growth slowed after 1890, however, and has averaged 1.6 percent in the 20th century.[13]

This rapid growth of available labor contributed greatly to the rate of economic growth in the 19th century. The slower labor force expansion of more recent years was accompanied by a substantial reduction in working hours, so that economic growth was less stimulated by the increase in labor input. (However, advances in technology, increased capital investment, and a more highly skilled work force resulted in a gross national product far exceeding the levels envisaged in earlier days, even though the proportion of this growth attributable to hours of labor declined.)

Slave Workers

In 1800, the 530,000 slaves of working age amounted to 28 percent of the labor force. Legal importation of slaves ended in 1808, but demand for slaves increased as cotton growing became more profitable following the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, and slave trafficking continued well into the 19th century. The number of slaves rose rapidly; they represented 32 percent of the labor force by 1810, but because of white immigration, their proportionate share of the work force declined in each subsequent decennial year, to 21 percent in 1860.[14]

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[11] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 614, pp. 2 and 6.

[12] *Americans Volunteer*, Manpower/Automation Research Monograph No. 10 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, April 1969).

[13] Stanley Lebergott, *Manpower in Economic Growth* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964), p. 510. The derivation of these estimates is described in the same author's paper, "Labor Force and Employment, 1800–1960," in *Output, Employment and Productivity in the United States After 1800*, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 30 (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1966), pp. 117 to 204. Subsequent page references are to *Manpower in Economic Growth*.

This large segment of the labor force was, of course, in no position to demand money wages or go on strike. They were employed not only in agriculture but in skilled nonfarm jobs, including construction and crafts; indeed, some were rented out by their owners for such work.[15] Much of the opposition to extending slavery to new territories in the West—an issue that was the center of political controversy in the decades leading to the Civil War—arose from free farmers' and workers' fear of skilled slave labor competition.

Trends in Labor Force Participation

The size and composition of the labor force are determined not only by the size of the population but also by the participation rates of various groups. Trends in participation describe the changing style of life itself, since participation rates reflect the decisions of millions of people about how to spend their time—whether to invest in education or seek immediate income, whether to stay at home with the children or enter the labor force.

The quantitative results are clear: participation of older men has dropped, while that of women—including those with young children—has increased dramatically. Participation of children 10 to 15 years old has declined, but that of older youth, after dropping early in the present century, has risen, owing largely to higher participation by girls.

"Small Help." Children had always helped out on family farms and slave children were put to work on plantations, so that, as nonfarm industries developed, it seemed natural to use children in whatever kinds of work they could do. Power machinery, eliminating the need for physical strength in some industrial processes and calling only for dexterity, led to employment of children in mills and factories. In fact, one early 19th-century cotton mill was run entirely by children between the ages of 4 and 10, with one adult superintendent. In the 1820's and 1830's, children under 16 were reported to comprise one-third to one-half the factory labor force of New England and one-fifth that of Pennsylvania.[16]

Throughout most of the country's history, children were in demand for some types of work. In the 1860's, a Fall River man reported to a committee of the Massachusetts legislature:

> Small help is scarce; a great deal of the machinery has been stopped for want of small help, so the overseers have been going round to draw the small children from the schools into the mills; the same as a draft in the army.[17]

Many children also worked in their homes on industrial tasks. Immigrant families, struggling to get a toehold in a new world, sought any chink or cranny in the economy—for example, collecting scraps of silk from dress factories and sewing them together to make linings for men's caps. The whole family and sometimes neighbors were involved. Home work in these "sweatshops" lent itself to abuse by the manufacturers; home workers could be played against each other and against the shopworkers, and contract prices could be squeezed down. Home workers were less able to organize unions, and there was no way to control the hours of work or the health conditions of the workplace.

Children's working conditions in factories did not meet particularly exacting legal or moral standards either. One factory overseer reported in 1870:

> Six years ago I ran night work from 6:45 to 6 a.m. with forty-five minutes for meals, eating in the room. The children were drowsy and sleepy; have known them to fall asleep standing up at their work. I have had to sprinkle water in their faces to arouse them after having spoken to them till hoarse.[18]

Between 1870 and 1900, the proportion of children 10 to 15 years old who were gainful workers actually increased from 13 to 18 percent, and their share of all gainful workers rose slightly.[19] While there were laws as early as 1813 dealing with child labor in factories, enforcement was perfunctory. Some progress was made when a National Child Labor Committee was organized in 1904 to press for limitation of child labor, and from 1902 to

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[14] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 252 and 510.

[15] Kenneth M. Stampp, *The Peculiar Institution: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South* (New York: Knopf, 1956), pp. 67–72.

[16] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 50.

[17] Edith Abbott, *Women in Industry: A Study in American Economic History* (New York: D. Appleton Co., 1910), p. 345.

[18] Ibid., p. 346.

[19] Alba M. Edwards, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1943), pp. 91–92. In censuses through 1930, the economically active population included "gainful workers" 10 years of age or over; beginning in 1940, data were compiled on the "labor force" 14 years of age and over. The labor force includes only persons who were employed or seeking work in the current week, while the time reference for gainful workers is broader. The latter concept is therefore slightly more inclusive.

1909, some 43 States adopted laws setting minimum ages for school leaving and controlling hours and working conditions for children in businesses.[20]

The labor force participation rate of children aged 10 to 15 had decreased to 5 percent by 1930. Similarly, they made up a declining proportion of the "gainful workers"—decreasing from 6 percent in 1890 to less than 2 percent in 1930—with two-thirds of them in agriculture.[21]

The Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 prohibited work of children under 16 in plants engaged in interstate commerce; under its provisions, regulations were issued prohibiting home work in certain industries.[22]

Women's Changing Role. The most remarkable change in labor force participation has been among adult women. In the earliest days, few women worked outside their homes. Private household work was the major area in which women found employment; in fact, many immigrant women got their first jobs in private homes.

When Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton urged the development of manufactures, he argued (to allay the farmers' fears that industry would rob them of labor) that factory workers could be recruited from among immigrants and the wives and children of farmers. "The husbandman himself," he wrote, "experiences a new source of profit and support from the increased industry of his wife and daughters, invited and stimulated by the demands of the neighboring manufactories." [23] Many women from rural families did enter the textile mills around Lowell and Fall River, Mass., and, by 1850, women constituted one-quarter of all factory workers.[24]

Nevertheless, the proportion of women participating in work outside their own homes continued to be low. For 1830, a rough estimate showed a participation rate below 10 percent for white women; virtually all black women, being slaves, were workers. By 1870, the participation rate for all women 16 and over was 15 percent.[25]

After 1870, women's labor force participation increased rapidly for 40 years, reaching 24 percent in 1910. There was little change for the next three decades, but many women went into warwork during World War II, and their participation increased remarkably thereafter, from 26 percent in 1940 to 46.4 percent in 1975.[26]

This dramatic increase reflects the changing patterns of women's life and the way they have dealt with their family responsibilities. The peak of women's participation has always occurred in their early twenties, before marriage or the birth of children. In earlier years, this peak was followed by a rapid drop in participation and a continued decline as women grew older (see chart 22). By 1960, however, the percent of women working, after decreasing in the late twenties, rose again at ages 35 to 44, as their children reached school age. Still another pattern had emerged by 1975: participation declined only slightly among those in their late twenties and thirties so that the participation rate remained above 50 percent from age 18 to age 55.

Throughout this whole period, there have been very large differences between labor force participation rates of white and black women, single and married women, and those with and without young children.

Black women have had a consistently higher participation rate than white ones, reflecting the lower income of their husbands and the larger proportion of them who were, and are, the sole support of their families. In 1890, for example, when 2.5 percent of married white women were in the labor force, 22.5 percent of minority group married women were workers.[27] The difference between white and black women's participation has, however, narrowed in recent years, as a rising proportion of white women have entered the labor market.

Participation rates for single and separated or divorced women have always been higher than that for married women. In 1890, 35 percent of the single white women, but only 2.5 percent of the married ones, were in the labor force; by 1960, the rate for single white women had risen to 46 percent, and that for married women had reached 30 percent. By 1975, rates for single women, re-

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[20] William Miller, *A New History of the United States* (New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1958), p. 308.

[21] Edwards, op. cit., pp. 92 and 97.

[22] Youth aged 16 to 19 years, however, still encounter many problems in the form of restricted employment opportunities and high levels of unemployment. See the chapter on Employment and Unemployment: 1975 in Review in this report.

[23] Henry Pelling, *American Labor* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960), p. 23.

[24] Abbott, op. cit., p. 83.

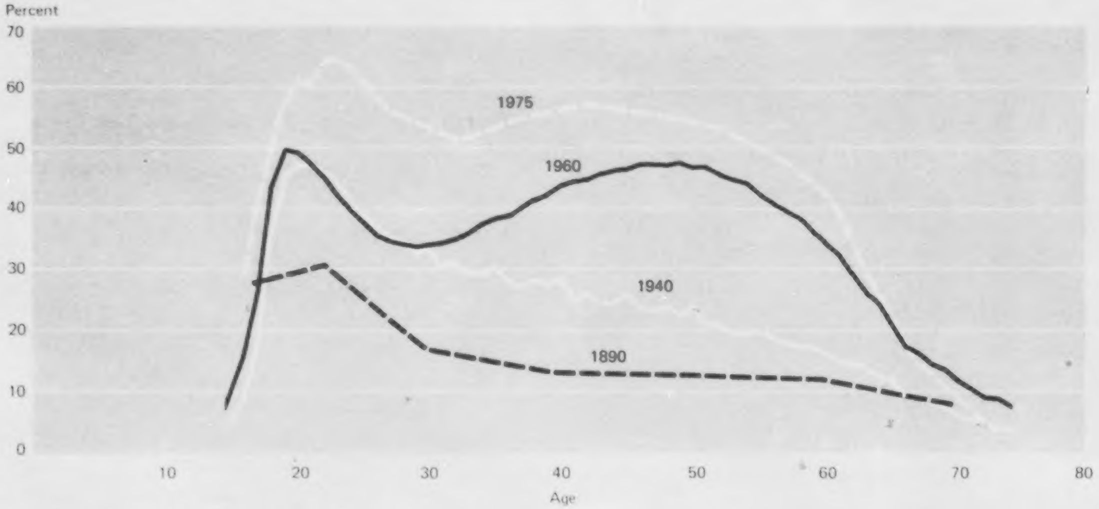
[25] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 519, and Edwards, op. cit., pp. 98 and 129.

[26] Edwards, op. cit., pp. 13 and 92, and app. table A-1 in this report.

[27] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 519.

CHART 22

Patterns of labor force participation by women of different ages have altered remarkably over the years.



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

gardless of color, in most age groups, had risen no further. Those for married women, however, had increased from 10 to 20 percentage points at each age. Women with young children have had the lowest rates, but their participation has also increased sharply in recent years; in 1948, only 11 percent of the married women with children under 6 years of age were in the labor force, in contrast to 36.6 percent in 1975.[28]

The rising participation rate of women is the reflection of vast social, economic, and cultural changes. Moving from farm to city gave women greater access to paid employment. Growth of white-collar occupations created demand for their services. Higher educational attainment opened more doors. Work-saving appliances in the home and the development of services (laundries, diaper services, convenience foods) lightened the burden of housework.[29] Declines in birth rates and the wider availability of kindergartens and nursery schools reduced the child-care responsibility. More part-time jobs were created, partly as a result of expansion of the service sector, which accommodates such jobs more easily, partly in recognition of the fact that women who work outside the home may retain home responsibilities as well. (This is especially true of female family heads, of whom there were 6.8 million in 1974, in contrast to 3.7 million in 1950.) The desire of families for more income, not only to buy more material goods but also to support a longer period of education for children, was another important factor. Finally, there were changes in social attitudes toward work outside the home for married women, including those with children.

Older Men. Another marked change in labor force composition stems from the declining participation rate of men 65 and over, which has paralleled the population shift from rural to urban areas. In 1890, two-thirds of these older men were in the labor force, but by 1930, this proportion had dropped to only a little more than half. With the provision of benefits under social security in the 1930's, the proliferation of private pension plans in the late 1940's and 1950's, and disability coverage under social security in the 1960's, the participation rate declined to 22 percent by 1975. This process was hastened, of course, by the imposition of mandatory retirement age requirements in both the private and public sectors. Among men 55 to 64 years of age, a decline began after World War II; from 90 percent in 1947, participation dropped to 76 percent by 1975.[30]

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[28] Ibid. and app. tables B–2 and B–4 in this report.

[29] Women's participation increased despite a decline in the availability of workers willing to take over some of the household tasks. The number of private household workers has declined relative to the number of households—from 1 for every 10 households in 1900 to 1 for every 30 in 1960. See Valerie Kincade Oppenheimer, *The Female Labor Force in the United States*, Population Monograph Series, No. 5 (Berkeley: University of California, 1969), p. 36.

Changing Composition of the Labor Force

As a result of these diverse trends in participation, the composition of the labor force has changed. For example, the labor force, like the population, has been getting older.

The importance of women in the labor force has increased as a result of their higher participation rates. In 1870, the 1.9 million women who were gainful workers amounted to 14.8 percent of all such workers.[31] The number of women workers nearly doubled in the next two decades, and they made up 17 percent of gainful workers in 1890. The rate of increase has accelerated in the 20th century, especially during the two major wars. By 1975, there were about 37 million women in the labor force, representing almost 40 percent of all workers.

The implications for industry and for public policy of a work force in which 4 out of 10 workers are women have been immense. Employers have had to adjust their practices, unions their policies. Pressure has arisen for equal employment opportunities, training opportunities, and pay. Recent interest in flexible working time has been stimulated in part by many women workers' need to carry on their home responsibilities. Perhaps most important in human terms, the greater dependence of the economy on women has been matched by the greater independence of women themselves.

Changing Patterns of Work in the Life Cycle

The place of work in the life cycle has altered greatly because of later entrance into the labor force for children, earlier retirement for men, and greater participation for women. This change can best be seen in relation to the lengthening of the lifespan itself.

A baby born in 1900 could expect, on the average, to live for some 50 years. In 1970, as a result of medical advances and healthier living conditions, a baby boy could expect to live about 19 years longer and a girl, 24 years longer (see table 1). From 1900 to 1970, however, men extended the average period in which they work by only 8 years, while their nonworking years—mainly for education and retirement—increased from 16 to 27. On the other hand, women's average working years rose from 6 to 23, while their nonworking years increased by less than 8 over the same seven decades. In other words, the average man has reduced his working years from two-thirds of his lifespan to about three-fifths; in contrast, the average woman has increased her working years from a little more than one-tenth to nearly one-third of her lifespan. These changes in the average worklife span have implications for education, family living, patterns of expenditure, the funding of pensions, leisure, and the quality of life itself.

TABLE 1. LIFE AND WORKLIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, FOR MEN AND WOMEN, 1900–70

Year	Men			Women		
	Life expectancy	Worklife expectancy	Nonwork years	Life expectancy	Worklife expectancy	Nonwork years
1900	48.2	32.1	16.1	50.7	6.3	44.4
1940	61.2	38.1	23.1	65.7	12.1	53.6
1970	67.1	40.1	27.0	74.8	22.9	51.9

SOURCES: Seymour L. Wolfbein, *Changing Patterns of Working Life* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training, 1963), and Howard J. Fullerton, Jr., and James J. Byrne, "Length of Working Life for Men and Women, 1970," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1976, pp. 31–35.

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[30] *Historical Statistics*, p. 71, and app. table A-2 in this report.

[31] Edwards, op. cit., pp. 122-129.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WORKERS

General Education

Education has played a major role in the qualitative development of the American work force. In addition to its traditional functions, the educational system has had three additional tasks thrust upon it: To help immigrants and their children learn the language and make up for educational deficiencies; to overcome the heritage of economic and social deprivation left by slavery; and to smooth the shift from an agricultural to an industrial and technical society.

Free public education was established in principle as early as 1647, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony passed a law requiring every community of 50 or more houses to contribute to the support of a teacher. Other colonies followed, but compliance was uneven. Through the first third of the 19th century, free public schools were reserved for the very poor; parents of other children had to find private schools.[32]

The demand for free, universal public education was raised by the unions in the 1820's. The Philadelphia Workingmen's Party in 1825 attacked the pauper system, urging free public education not only in the three R's but also in the knowledge needed for self-government and manual labor. Early public reactions were divided, however. The editor of the *Philadelphia National Gazette* wrote that "the scheme of Universal equal education at the expense of the state is virtually 'agrarianism,' an arbitrary division of the property of the rich with the poor."[33] But when the States did adopt laws setting up publicly supported schools open to all, budgets were low and instruction minimal for many years. Since children's help was needed on the farms, the number of days of schooling provided in a year was far lower than is common today.

The extension of high school education was a 20th-century development. In 1870, only 16,000 young people graduated from high school, or 2 percent of all youth of high school graduating age. Since a principal purpose of going to secondary school in those days was to prepare for higher education, more than half of the high school graduates of 1870 went on to graduate from college. The proportion of youth of high school age who were enrolled in high school rose gradually until the second decade of the 20th century, when it more than doubled—from 15 to 32 percent; by 1970, the proportion enrolled in high school reached 93 percent. While graduates of regular day high schools in 1910 amounted to 9 percent of the appropriate age group, they numbered 75 percent in 1974. Including graduates of night schools and persons getting high school equivalency certificates from State departments of education, about 80 percent of the population of high school age is currently completing high school or its equivalent.[34]

The extension of college education has lagged behind that of high school education by more than a generation. College graduates amounted to 2 percent of the population of college graduating age in 1910, but this figure had risen to about 25 percent by 1972.[35] This is only a partial measure of the extension of college education, however. The great expansion of community colleges, on the one hand, and of graduate education on the other has increased the proportion of youth served by colleges and universities. In 1973, 8.2 million students were enrolled in college, including 33 percent of all 18- and 19-year-olds and 29 percent of 20- and 21-year-olds. There were 1.9 million enrolled in 2-year institutions (compared with 222,000 in 1947) and 1.1 million graduate students enrolled in universities.[36]

The education of black youth has trailed far behind that of whites, but it has begun to catch up in recent years. In 1850, when slavery was at its peak, 56 percent of the whites aged 5 to 19 years were enrolled in school, but only 2 percent of the Negro and other races were enrolled; few of this small share were slave children. By 1880, 18 years after emancipation, black enrollment was up to 34 percent, and by 1970, 90 percent of black children were enrolled, about the same proportion as among white children. Blacks, however, are still far behind in college enrollment; 31 percent of the white youth aged 18 to 21 years were enrolled in college in October 1974, but only 21 percent of black youth. The enrollment rate for those of Spanish heritage was 22 percent. College enrollment differences between men and and women have narrowed in recent years; in 1974, 30 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women aged 18 to 21 years were enrolled.[37]

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[32] H. G. Good, *A History of American Education*, 2d ed. (New York: Macmillan Co., 1962), p. 116.

[33] Good, op. cit., p. 122.

[34] *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974* (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, 1975), pp. 33, 54, and 101; *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1973 and 1974*, Series P-20, No. 274 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 1974), p. 67.

[35] *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974*, p. 101.

[36] *School Enrollment in the United States, October 1973*, Series P-20, No. 261 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 1974), p. 45; *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974*, pp. 72 and 83.

Vocational Education

Public vocational education in America goes back to 1646, when the Virginia Colony provided that two children from every county should be taught, at public cost, the arts of carding, knitting, and spinning.[38]

As interest in vocational education revived late in the 19th century, the proportion of high school graduates going on to complete college dropped from over half in 1870 to less than one-quarter in the 1920's. To meet the needs of those not intending to go to college, the schools broadened their curriculums to include vocational subjects. Youth in secondary schools were trained in agriculture, trade and industrial occupations, and home economics, and in 1917, the Federal Government began to provide financial support. Enrollments in federally aided classes had expanded to 2.3 million by 1940, and further rapid growth took place after the war. Federal funds were increased after a new Vocational Education Act was passed in 1963; by 1973, enrollments reached 12.3 million, of which 61 percent were in secondary school programs, 11 percent in postsecondary programs, and 28 percent in programs for adults.

Training by Employers

Despite the important contribution of the school and apprenticeship systems to skill acquisition, by far the greatest proportion of vocational training is provided on the job by employers in both the public and private sectors. While there are no accurate measures of the real extent of such training, since it exists in all occupational and industrial sectors, there is abundant evidence that a substantial proportion of larger firms (and many smaller ones) offer formal training to new employees to supplement the informal "breaking-in" process experienced by every job entrant. For many employees with longer job tenure, there are additional training programs linked to career progression ladders or tuition-support arrangements in which the employer assumes part or all of the cost of courses attended by the employee. While many tuition-support arrangements apply only to job-related courses, some employers are willing to assume general education costs as well, either for selected employees or on a companywide basis.

Apprenticeship

Although apprenticeship in the English tradition was brought over by craft workers in colonial times and retained moderate strength in some areas, it was not as readily accepted in the New World as in the Old; apprentices often dropped out, attracted by the chance to get a farm or a business as soon as they had acquired the rudiments of agriculture or a trade. Workers without formal training were free to enter crafts, and many did.

In 1937, the National Apprenticeship Act gave the Department of Labor responsibility for promoting apprenticeship. By 1972, there were 270,000 apprentices registered, more than half of them in the building trades, but with large numbers in metal and printing trades as well; 53,000 persons completed apprenticeships in that year, 0.5 percent of the number of craft workers employed at the time.[39] There are, in addition, over 100,000 workers in allied industrial training programs and an unknown number in apprenticeship programs not registered with the State apprenticeship councils or the Department of Labor.[40]

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[37] *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1974*, Series P-20, No. 278 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, February 1975), pp. 6 and 7. Population data for men corrected to include Armed Forces.

[38] Good, op. cit., p. 21.

[39] *1975 Manpower Report*, app. table A-15, p. 225, and app. table F-13, pp. 330-331, and Neal Rosenthal, "Projected Changes in Occupations," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1973, p. 22.

[40] For a more extensive discussion of apprenticeship programs and a review of recent efforts to increase apprenticeship opportunities for minorities and women, see the chapters on Construction: The Industry and the Labor Force and National Program Developments in this report.

The Changing Nature of Work

In 1776, the most typical American worker was the farmer; in 1976, he—or she—is the white-collar worker. This section will review this and other changes in the nature of work that have taken place over 200 years: Shifts from a simple farming economy to a complex industrial one; changes in the way work is organized; changes in the kinds of work performed, as shown by the workers' occupations; and the changing conditions of work—including hours and days worked, health and safety in the workplace, and the extent of unionization.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Farming, the predominant way of making a living when the Nation was founded, continued to occupy a majority of the work force for the first 100 years. In 1787, more than 89 percent of all employment was in farming.[41] Nonfarm industries began to grow more rapidly than agriculture, however, and between 1880 and 1890, the number of people engaged in nonfarm activity exceeded those in farming for the first time. The number of farmers and farmworkers reached a peak in the decade of World War I and then shrank by two-thirds to 3.4 million in 1975, or 3.6 percent of the total labor force.[42] This decline in employment did not mean a drop in production; on the contrary, farm output in the early 1970's was at a historic high.

Growth of Nonfarm Industries

In the early days of the 19th century, manufacturing was stimulated by the development of internal transportation—by roads, waterways, canals, and later railroads—that gave the factory a wider market and made large-scale production more feasible. The Constitution's provision prohibiting internal tariffs provided the legal framework for a single national market, and additional stimulus to the division of labor was supplied by Eli Whitney's introduction (in small arms manufacture in Connecticut) of standardized interchangeable parts, which enabled mass production to supplant handicrafts.

By the eve of the Civil War, manufacturing production in the United States was second only to that of Great Britain. The war stimulated demand, starting a manufacturing boom that continued after the war. The railroads were extended rapidly; in the 8 years after 1865, 30,000 miles of track were laid, mostly in the East and Central States, but also across the continent; the golden spike signaling the creation of a transcontinental railroad system was driven in 1869. This, in turn, not only expanded markets but also stimulated the steel, lumber, and railroad car industries.

Growth of each new industry was rapid. Oil was struck in Pennsylvania in 1869; 3 years later, 40 million barrels were produced. The telephone was invented in 1876; 8 years later, the industry was so advanced that long-distance service was introduced, and by 1900, there were 1,350,000 telephones in service. Commercial manufacture of automobiles began in 1897; the Model T Ford was introduced in 1909, and a half-million cars were produced by 1914, creating new demand for steel, glass, rubber, petroleum, and roadbuilding.[43]

The Changing Industrial Distribution of Labor

The way in which rapid development of nonfarm industries profoundly changed the industrial distribution of the labor force can be highlighted by distinguishing among three broad industrial sectors: The extractive industries that develop the raw materials (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining), the industries that convert the raw materials into forms for final use (manufacturing and construction), and the service-producing industries (trade, finance, transportation and public utilities, government, personal, professional, and business services, and private household employment).

A look at the changing allocation of the American labor force in these terms reveals the following: 84 percent were in the extractive industries in 1810; by 1840 (the first year for which the full

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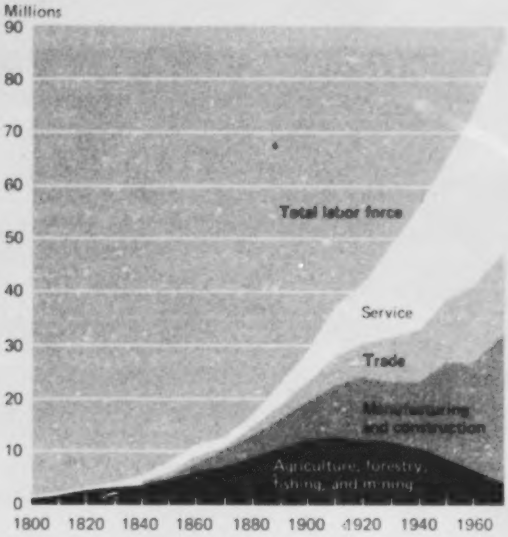
[41] Pelling, op. cit., p. 23.

[42] See app. table A-1 in this report.

[43] Miller, op. cit., pp. 264–294.

CHART 23

The preponderance of the labor force was in extractive industries until 1890 and has been in service activities since 1930.



Sources: 1800-1960 from Stanley Lebergott, *Manpower in Economic Growth*, p. 510 (persons 10 years and older); 1970 data from Current Population Survey data supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering persons 14 years and older.

comparison can be made), that sector was still dominant with 64 percent of all workers, but manufacturing and construction had 14 percent and the services 22 percent of the total (see chart 23).

Growth of the latter two sectors accelerated through the second half of the 19th century; by 1890, extractive industries had less than half of the labor force, and more than half the workers were in services and trade industries by 1930. In 1970, these sectors claimed 64 percent of all workers, extractive industries only 5 percent, and manufacturing and construction 31 percent.[44]

In summary, the preponderance of the American work force was in extractive industries up to 1890 and has been in service activities since 1930. For the past 100 years, about 1 worker in 4 has been in manufacturing and construction.

A closer look at the growth of nonfarm industries in the 20th century shows that the fastest growing sectors have been financial institutions and government, with average annual growth rates of about 3.5 percent from 1900 to 1974. Trade and service industries have grown annually at 2.6 and 2.8 percent respectively, manufacturing and construction at about 1.7 percent, and mining, after rapid growth early in the century, had returned to its 1900 level by 1970.[45]

Amidst the rapid growth of employment, some industries declined, with all that this meant in terms of unemployment and the need for their employees to shift into other lines of work. In addition to farming, industries with substantial employment declines include coal mining, which lost over half its jobs between World War I and the early 1970's, before expanding again in response to energy shortages; railroads, down by more than half since the mid-1920's; textiles, down by one-quarter since the early 1950's; shoes, down by nearly half in the same period; and many smaller industries. Shifts in consumer demand, competition from imports, and technological changes have taken their toll in these sectors.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The Large Organization

A major change in work over the past 200 years has been the rise of the large organization, which employs an increasing proportion of all workers, often on a transnational basis. In business, the prevalence of large firms increased in the second half of the 19th century. The "trust" form of corporate organization had its greatest growth toward the end of that century and in the early years of the 20th century. By 1951, 38 percent of all wage and salary workers in private industry were employed in firms that had 1,000 or more employees; 19 percent were in firms with 10,000 or more employees.[46]

Another area of employment in which the large organization is typical is government. In 1900, there were over a million civilian government employees, of whom only 22 percent were Federal and the rest State and local. Government employment rose to 14.8 million in the next 75 years, and increased its share of the total from 4 to 19 percent. The greatest growth has been in State and local government, where public education employs more than half the total.[47]

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[44] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 510. These data include self-employed persons in the labor force of each industry; when only wage and salary workers are included, employment in service-producing industries does not exceed that in goods-producing industries until after 1950.

[45] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 514 and 516, and *1975 Manpower Report*, app. table C-1, p. 278.

[46] Betty C. Churchill, "Size Characteristics of the Business Population," *Survey of Current Business*, May 1954, pp. 15-24.

The military side of government employment has also grown. In the year the Constitution was adopted, the land forces available to back up this new venture amounted to 718 soldiers.[48] At the wartime peak of 1945, personnel on active duty numbered over 12 million. Then, with the assumption of a larger international role after World War II, the Armed Forces numbered 2.2 million in 1975. Washington's and Lincoln's peacetime Armed Forces were 0.3 percent of the labor force; now the Armed Forces are 2.3 percent.[49]

Self-Employment

In the early days of the Republic, self-employment—in farming—was the reality for a majority of all workers. Except in the plantation agriculture of the South and in the large holdings of the Hudson Valley and several other limited areas in the North, the family farm was typical. The availability of land made it relatively easy for the immigrant to establish a family holding after getting a stake and gaining experience by working as a hired laborer. In the towns, the prevalence of small handicrafts and stores made it possible for many to be self-employed. (Farming is still a major area for self-employment; half the farmworkers enjoy this status, as they have for the past 100 years.)[50]

In nonfarm enterprises, where 19 out of 20 workers are engaged, the number of self-employed increased up to the early 1960's but declined somewhat since then; as a proportion of all workers, however, the self-employed decreased drastically, from 27 percent of nonfarm workers in 1900 to 7 percent in 1975.[51] Some of this decline, of course, reflects more frequent incorporation of small businesses, in which the former proprietor becomes an employee of the corporation. By and large, however, the chain store and the supermarket have grown; the "Mom and Pop" store and small businesses in general have not.

OCCUPATIONS

"A Shifting, Unsteady, Improving Mass"

Many observers of American experience in the early 19th century registered astonishment at the occupational flexibility of workers—their willingness and ability to shift among occupations and often to work at more than one occupation at a time. In addition to the large number who combined farming with other work, examples of multioccupation workers abounded: A judge who was also a butcher, fishermen who built ships, river boatmen who engaged in wholesale trade, flour millers who did blacksmiths' work on the side, and many others.[52] The quality of work may have suffered. Apprenticeship, as noted earlier, was ignored by many, and apprentices often skipped out before completing their training. Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814, remarked that "every species of trade, commerce and professions [is] equally open to all without requiring a regular apprenticeship, admission or license," and a visiting British economist said: "The country is so vast and the temptation to other and easier pursuits so great, that there is no constancy to certain employment as in England. The laboring population in America is not stable; it is a shifting, unsteady, improving mass." Another European observer contrasted the high quality of British workers' skills with "the more general aptitude" of Americans.[53] And it can be argued that this willingness to try any work and the freedom to do so were among the wellsprings of the remarkable productivity of American industry.

Changing Occupational Employment Patterns

Comprehensive statistics tracing the changing occupational patterns of the American work force go back only halfway through the country's history.[54] The major development since 1870 is the shift away from agricultural occupations, which engaged 53 percent of the gainful workers in that year. The gap was filled largely by white-collar occupations, which increased from 17.6 percent to 49.8 percent of the total between 1870 and 1975, and by service occupations, which increased from 9 to 13.7 percent.[55]

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[47] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 517; *Employment and Earnings*, January 1976, p. 165.

[48] *Historical Statistics*, pp. 736–737; Lebergott, op. cit., p. 510.

[49] See app. table A–1 in this report.

[50] Edwards, op. cit., p. 104; Lebergott, op. cit., p. 513; *Employment and Earnings*, January 1975, p. 150.

[51] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 513, and app. table A–17 in this report.

[52] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 115–119.

[53] These quotations cited by Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 119–120.

The growth of white-collar occupations was partly a result of the great expansion of service-producing industries, which employ many more white-collar than blue-collar workers. It was also generated by shifts in the composition of employment in each industry; in the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries (major employers of blue-collar workers), an increasing proportion of the workers are white-collar employees, as shown below:

	White-collar workers as a percent of total employment		
	1947	*1974*	*1975*
Mining	9	24	30
Construction	11	18	22
Manufacturing	17	27	31

The shift to white-collar work is dramatized in the story of clerical occupations, the fastest growing occupational field. The 1870 census found only 154 stenographers and typists in the Nation; 7 of them were women. A century later there were 1,153,000, as well as 2,770,000 secretaries, an occupation not separately identified in 1870. The business world got along with 1 clerical worker for every 20.6 nonfarm workers in 1900; in 1970 there was 1 for every 5.4 nonfarm workers. This growth is particularly impressive in view of the technological innovations designed to reduce labor requirements for office work—typewriters, copying machines, bookkeeping machines, calculators, electronic data processing, and many others.

Professional and technical occupations are the second-fastest growing group. One reason for this growth, the expansion of science and technology, is suggested by the increase in the number of engineers from the 7,000 found by the 1870 census to 1,257,000 in 1970. Working with them in 1970 were 843,000 science and engineering technicians, an occupation not identified in 1870, and there were 246,000 natural scientists and mathematicians in 1970 (not including those teaching in colleges and universities), compared with 774 tallied in 1870.

A second reason for growth of the professional and technical occupations is the expansion of health services. In 1870, there were 73,000 physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners, backed up by 1,204 trained nurses, or one professional health worker for every 538 people in the United States. In 1970, there were 1,773,000 workers in the health professions; the 541,000 physicians, dentists, and other practitioners were backed up by 848,000 registered nurses and 384,000 health technicians—amounting to one health professional for every 115 people in the country.

A third reason for growth of professions is the expansion of education. There were 128,000 teachers at all levels in 1870, or one for every 136 persons aged 5 to 24 years (at a time when 2 percent of the youth were finishing high school).[56] In 1970, there were 3,280,000 teachers, one for every 23 persons aged 5 to 24 years, at a time when three-quarters of the population of appropriate age were finishing high school and one-quarter getting bachelor's degrees.

Sales and managerial occupations, the other white-collar fields, increased less rapidly, but both increased their shares of the total labor force—sales, from 4.5 percent in 1900 to 7 percent in 1970; managerial occupations, from 5.8 to 8.1 percent. Although self-employment in nonfarm industries has declined relative to total employment, salaried managerial workers have increased with the rise of the large firm.

While white-collar workers increased greatly as a proportion of the total economically active population, the proportion of blue-collar workers remained relatively steady between 1900 and 1970 (see chart 24). The least skilled "laborers" category declined from 12.6 to 4.7 percent, craft workers and supervisors gained from 10.5 to 13.5 percent, and operatives—the middle group in skill level—increased from 12.8 to 18.3 percent. Thus, the average skill level of blue-collar workers appears to have risen. Occupational content, however, has also changed over the years, and the

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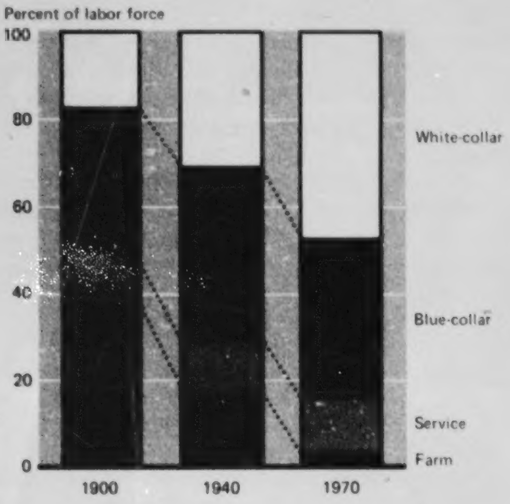
[54] Edwards, op. cit., and David L. Kaplan and M. Claire Casey, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1958). Difficulties in tracing trends over time include changes in what is measured: "Gainful workers" up to 1930 and "labor force" beginning in 1940; workers 10 years old and over up to 1930, 14 and over since 1940, 16 and over since 1966; changes in the time of year in which the census was taken, affecting the nature of the work people were doing; and changes in the way in which occupations were classified.

[55] Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)-7A, table 1, and app. table A-33 in this report.

[56] *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974*, p. 54.

CHART 24

While the proportion of white-collar workers has increased substantially since 1900, that of blue-collar workers has remained about the same.



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

retention of traditional job titles in many crafts does not always reflect the narrowing or expansion of work content in step with technological changes.

The major change in the craft field is the general expansion of repair occupations, as the amount of mechanical equipment in industry, farms, and homes increased. Mechanics and repairers numbered 2,518,000 in 1970, 23 percent of all craft and kindred workers; they included 834,000 automobile mechanics and 591,000 heavy equipment mechanics. The 1870 census did not list any repair occupations specifically. (In both years, members of many other crafts spent part of the time in repair work.) This growth in repair occupations accounts for the entire 3-percentage-point increase in the proportion of economically active workers who were in craft occupations.

None of the growth in service occupations was accounted for by service in private households. Private household workers were 5.4 percent of all workers in 1900 and only 1.5 percent in 1970. Despite the rise in the number of families that could afford such help and the increase in the proportion of women who worked outside the home and therefore might have liked to hire someone to do the housework, the number of persons engaged in private household work was smaller in 1975 than in 1900—1.2 million compared with 1.5 million. This had been one of the main work opportunities for immigrant and black women, but as better paying jobs opened for them in other kinds of work, they left the field.

The shifts in the distribution of workers among occupations reflect, as noted earlier, changes in patterns of consumption, technology, and the way in which work is organized. Some occupations have declined in numbers of workers employed; among them are a few that have disappeared almost entirely, although this is rare, because few products or technologies disappear completely. Wagons, buggy whips, gold pens, and candles are still being made; more than a century and a half after the invention of the steamboat sealed the doom of the sailing ship, there are more sailmakers in the United States than ever—and sails, with their complex shapes, are now designed and cut by computer. (It should be noted, however, that these surviving "old-fashioned" occupations serve a clientele quite different from that of earlier years.)

While few occupations disappear, many new ones develop. George Washington never met a telegrapher, sewing machine operator, railroad engineer, linotype operator, or electric lineworker, let alone anyone in such 20th-century occupations as automobile mechanic, concrete finisher, inhalation therapist, air-conditioning repairer, nuclear physicist, fashion model, or computer programer.

Women's Occupational Distribution

Nearly half of all women who worked outside the home in 1870 were in private household work, but only 3.9 percent were so occupied a century later, when over 60 percent of working women were in white-collar jobs. This dramatic change in status has affected the worklife of women immensely: it has stimulated their educational aspirations and made working outside the home an attractive lifetime career for many.

More than half the white-collar women workers are in clerical jobs, but one-quarter are professional workers (primarily teachers and nurses)—slightly more than the proportion of white-collar men in professional jobs. Sales and managerial jobs and service occupations other than in private households have claimed a higher proportion of women workers since 1900, but a smaller proportion are in blue-collar occupations.

Women's share of white-collar jobs increased from 18.5 percent in 1900 to 48 percent in 1970. Their share of every type of white-collar job—in fact of every job category in nonfarm industry except operatives—rose, as shown below:

	Percent of women in job category	
	1900	*1970*
Professional and technical	25. 6	40. 1
Managerial	4. 4	16. 7
Clerical	24. 2	73. 8
Sales	17. 4	40. 1
Crafts, supervisors	2. 5	4. 9
Operatives	34. 0	31. 9
Laborers	3. 8	8. 2
Service, except private household	34. 3	55. 8

SOURCES: Kaplan and Casey, op. cit., table 5, and 1970 Census of Population, *Occupational Characteristics*, table 1.

A good part of the increase, however, was in the relatively low-paying clerical and sales fields, which helps account for the fact that average earnings of year-round full-time women workers are less than three-fifths those of men.

Black Workers' Occupational Status

Throughout the country's history, some blacks have been recorded in almost every occupation. The heritage of slavery, however, left black farmworkers with few of the skills required for jobs in the nonfarm sector that expanded so quickly after the Civil War.

Migration to southern cities and to the North brought black workers to places where nonfarm jobs were available. After finding their way into the steel mills, heavy industry, and service jobs, they encountered much greater difficulties in breaking into white-collar and craft jobs. But their rising educational level, together with training opportunities provided in the military, the civil rights movement, and enforcement of equal employment opportunity legislation, have since enabled them to enter a wider variety of jobs.

Most of the gains made by black workers in entering occupations involving higher skills, status, and pay in the 113 years since emancipation have been made in the years following the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on school segregation and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Blacks have shifted out of private household service and farm and laborer jobs and have attained a larger share of the white-collar and skilled jobs (see chart 25). One way to measure their gains in each occupation is to use as a rough yardstick their 11-percent share of the labor force. The small proportion of black workers in the higher level occupations in the past has been one indication of the extent of their disadvantage. In 1950, black workers had less than 4 percent of the professional, technical, and craft jobs and an even smaller share of the managerial, clerical, and sales positions, while they had more than half of private household jobs and high proportions of other service, labor, and farm jobs. An indication of their progress in the direction of occupational equality is the fact that their share of jobs in almost every field is now closer to their proportion in the labor force. (A disproportionate number, however, are still in the lower paying jobs in each category.)

Changes in the Content of Work

In addition to the shifts in employment among the various occupations, there have been profound changes in the content of occupations—the work that is done and skills required by each—and in the way in which workers enter occupations and advance in their careers.

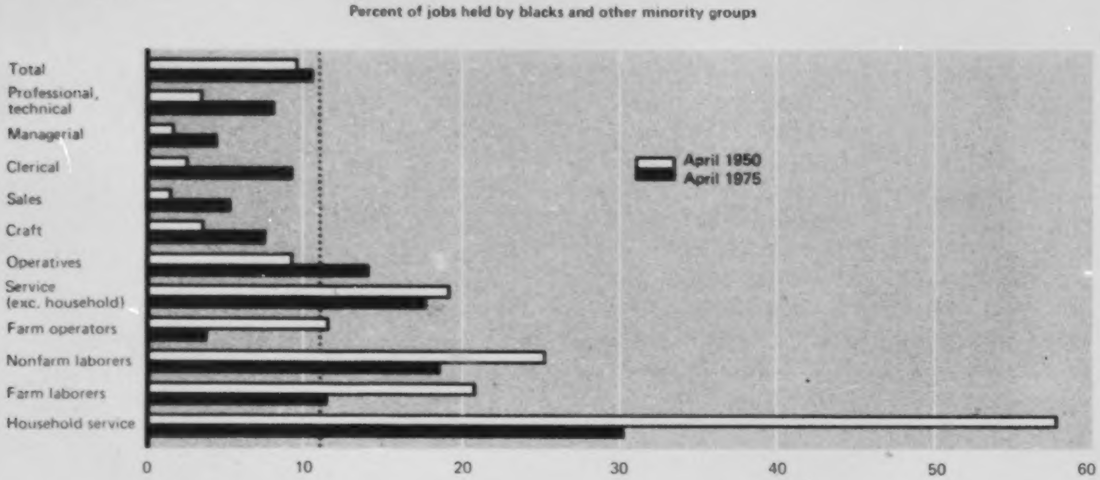
Changes in the content of work have followed technological innovations or changes in the way work is organized, which reduced skill requirements in some fields and increased them in others. Since the Jacquard loom replaced the skilled hand weaver in weaving a design or pattern into cloth, the remaining loom tenders are less skilled; on the other hand, many electricians have taken special training in electronics arranged by their union in order to keep up with skill requirements.

Some occupations have lost out to technological change—the horseshoer, the boilermaker in railroad repair shops when the diesel locomotive came in—while others have made the new technology their own, like the coal miner who has abandoned pick and shovel for coal-digging machinery, or the construction craft worker who has increased productivity with power tools.

Extension of occupational scope has enriched the work of many. But the converse of this—and the more typical pattern as factory production supplanted handicrafts—is the narrowing of scope that occurred when the work was divided into many small tasks, each given to a different worker.

CHART 25

Blacks have obtained a rising share of white-collar and skilled jobs since 1950.



Note: Dotted vertical line shows the percent of blacks and other minority group members in the labor force in 1950 and 1975.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In place of the 18th-century cordwainer, there are now 135 shoe-producing occupations, each consisting of a single repetitive operation. This division of labor has contributed to great increases in productivity, which in their turn made possible higher real earnings—but at the sacrifice of variety in work and a sense of versatile proficiency.

Division of labor has not been confined to manual workers. The rise of the large firm creates specialization in managerial and clerical occupations as well. Titles on the doors of the executive suite include controller, accountant, personnel manager, purchasing agent, credit specialist, sales manager, public relations director, economist, traffic manager, and many others. The lone company bookkeeper has been supplemented by an army of file clerks, payroll clerks, accounts receivable clerks, keypunch operators, billing clerks, tabulating machine operators, and shipping clerks.

One of the most common changes in occupations associated with technology has been the craft worker's loss of responsibility for decisionmaking. Judging, from the color of the smelt, the moment when it was ready to be poured or knowing how thick a beam is needed to support a floor were traditional elements of craft wisdom, learned through training or long experience. But as the chemistry and physics underlying industrial processes have been mastered, the scientist and the engineer have taken over these decisions or provided precise (often computerized) instruments for measuring the process.

A significant trend in worklife has been the increasing complexity of rules governing entrance into occupations. Licensure, originally designed to protect the public against incompetent workers where health or safety are involved, has been used by those in many occupations to keep others out and reduce competition.[57] In other occupations, certification is used to identify workers who have gone through a training program. Unions in some crafts are selective in admitting workers to apprenticeship or membership. Employers give preference to workers with paper educational qualifications or administer screening tests of their own—a practice that has been discouraged, but not eliminated, by judicial recognition that such tests may have the effect of unlawfully discriminating against some minority groups.

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[57] *Occupational Licensing and the Supply of Nonprofessional Manpower*, Manpower Research Monograph No. 11 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1969).

In general, credentialing and licensing have had the primary effect of raising the standards of training and the quality of workers in the protected occupations, but they have also had the secondary effects of reducing occupational mobility and limiting the supply of labor.

Another barrier to mobility is the way in which the roads to progression up the line have been changed. Many a corporation president of past years could boast of coming up the hard way. Even professional jobs could be learned by experience and independent study: a substantial proportion of the older engineers still in industry have no college degree. But, as a rising proportion of young people have gone to college, more and more companies have adopted the practice of recruiting executive trainees from among college graduates.

One result of these trends toward occupational rigidity is that "workers have jobs; middle and upper class people have careers." Manual, sales, and clerical workers not only earn less than professional and managerial workers, but they also reach an income peak earlier in their worklives, and the peak is not as high, relative to their starting rates, as that of workers in higher status occupations.

Another result of these trends is that young people feel they have to seek education to improve their competitive position. This has contributed to the great increase in the proportion of youth going to college—an increase that may have already produced a surplus of college graduates in relation to the number of jobs that have traditionally required college education.[58] It has also created balkanized labor markets, in which the less educated sector of the work force is restricted to a "secondary labor market" of undesirable, low-paid, and irregular jobs.

These accumulating rigidities are in marked contrast to the openness of access to occupations in early America.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Hours of Work

The issue of hours of work has been a major one for labor throughout American history, not only because time, in relation to pay, is at the heart of the bargaining process, but also because the length of the workday and workweek defines the time left to the worker for personal life.

In farming, the predominant activity at the Nation's beginning, worktime was generally from sunrise to sunset. This applied to independent farmers, hired hands, and slaves equally. In the early years, this pattern was adopted in nonfarm work, with a 6-day week. A little later, however, artificial light made possible a longer working day in factories and other indoor workplaces; while 12 and even 14 hours in the summer were common in construction and other outdoor work, textile mills worked up to 15 hours.[59]

Hours were a major issue pressed by workers' organizations, through both collective bargaining and labor laws. The early history of these groups is one of spotty gains followed by deterioration, as weak unions collapsed in depressions or as laws achieved with much effort failed to be enforced. The house carpenters in Boston struck for a 10-hour day in 1826, and again in 1832, this time joined by other outdoor trades. A 10-hour day was achieved generally by union workers in Philadelphia in 1835 and in other cities soon afterwards, with broad public support. The Federal Government established a 10-hour day in naval shipyards in 1836 and extended it to other Federal public works in 1840. But the gains were difficult to maintain. By 1840, 11 and 12 hours were still the most common worktimes in eastern factories, and mill girls in Lowell, Mass., regularly worked a 14-hour day as late as 1839.[60] Agitation continued, and by 1860 the average workday was 11 hours in most industries and 10 in the building trades and metal industries.[61]

The goal of unions shifted to an 8-hour day at about that time. Various State laws proclaiming 8 hours to be "a legal day's work" were enacted in the 1860's, but they were ineffective. A drive for an 8-hour day was launched nationwide in 1881, with massive parades on May 1 in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. Among the participating groups was the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. Employers of 185,000 workers conceded a 9-hour day soon thereafter. By 1890, the average workday in manufacturing was just under 10 hours, and building trades averaged 9.4.[62] And, in 1916, the Adamson Act awarded the 8-hour day to railroad workers, a key sector of the labor force at that time.

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[58] Rosenthal, op. cit., pp. 18–26.

[59] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 47.

[60] Ibid.

[61] *Historical Statistics*, p. 90; Lebergott, op. cit., p. 48.

The campaign for the 8-hour day, continued during and after World War I, was aided by the depression of the 1930's, when shorter hours were seen as a way of spreading the work, and the average dropped as factories went on part time. In wholesale trades, an average of 41 to 43 hours was maintained, and in railroads, the 1939 average was 43.7.[63]

In 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act established a flexible standard and required pay at time and a half after 44 hours (reduced to 42 in 1939 and then to 40 in 1940) for workers covered by the provisions of the act.

After a period of lengthened hours (often reflecting paid overtime) during World War II, an average of about 40 hours became general in all major industries. There are variations around the average, however. While a 35-hour week was achieved in women's apparel manufacturing as early as 1933, hours in papermills and some other continuous-process industries still average over 40.[64]

One of the factors making for shorter average hours is the increasing number of workers, mostly adult women and students, who work part time out of personal preference. The number of workers voluntarily on part-time schedules increased from about 5.4 million in 1955 to 12.1 million in 1975.[65]

Safety on the Job

For many years, the worker had little protection against industrial accidents or occupational disease. The history of workers' compensation is discussed in a later section; the point to be made here is that employers were motivated by the insurance feature of the laws passed in the early decades of the 20th century to pay more attention to safety and health standards. Some of the results show up in the statistics of industrial accidents, which are expressed by the number of disabling injuries in relation to the total number of hours worked. Since the early 1920's, rates of injury have been reduced by three-quarters in railroads, two-thirds in stone quarries, and more than half in manufacturing; since the early 1930's, rates in bituminous coal and in metal and nonmetallic mining have been cut by nearly half.[66]

Nevertheless, the risk is still there. In 1973, it was summarized in this way:

> Preliminary estimates show that 3.1 million recordable occupational injuries and illnesses and nearly 4,300 work-related deaths occurred in the nonfarm sector during the reporting period [July–December 1971]. Injuries accounted for 95 percent of all recorded cases, illnesses the other 5 percent; the statistics, however, may not reflect all occupational illnesses since some illnesses of occupational origin may not have been recognized as such.[67]

Occupational disease, much more insidious and perhaps even more devastating in the long run than industrial accidents, has become the focus of great concern in recent years. This concern reflects increased public awareness of the potential size and seriousness of problems arising from exposure to chemical products used in industry. One of the earliest hazards recognized was phosphorus used to make matches; as early as 1838, it was observed that match factory workers contracted "phossy jaw," described as "the most loathsome of all industrial diseases." But it was not until 1912, and after bitter opposition by some of the manufacturers, that a Federal law placing a prohibitive tax on use of phosphorus in matches was passed.[68] In that year, the Bureau of Labor listed 54 industrial materials that were injurious to health, of which one alone, lead, was used in more than 150 trades.[69]

Initial attacks on industrial disease consisted of laws requiring reporting of the diseases (passed in 16 States between 1911 and 1916), laws prohibiting employment of children or women in work involving such hazards (passed in many States at about the same time), and prohibition of use of dangerous substances.

The problem is serious; new diseases keep appearing as thousands of new substances are introduced in industry every year. This fact, together with greater understanding of the physiological effects of chemicals and more advanced methods of detecting minute quantities of industrial poisons, makes it seem as if the problem is outrunning the capacity to deal with it. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 required the Department of Labor to investigate possible dangerous situations, issue safety standards, and enforce compliance with them.

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[62] *Historical Statistics*, pp. 90 and 91.

[63] Ibid., pp. 91 and 94; *Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909–1972*, Bulletin 1312–9 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973), pp. xii and 527.

[64] *Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909–1972*, p. xii.

[65] *Employment and Earnings*, January 1976, p. 139.

[66] *Historical Statistics*, p. 100, and *1962 Supplement*, p. 17.

[67] *The President's Report on Occupational Safety and Health, 1973* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1973), pp. 5–6. Based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of a sample of approximately 60,000 employers in private nonfarm industry, about one-third of them manufacturers.

[68] John R. Commons and John B. Andrews, *Principles of Labor Legislation* (New York: Harper and Bros., 1916), pp. 325–326.

[69] *List of Industrial Poisons and Other Substances Injurious to Health Found in Industrial Processes*, Bulletin No. 100 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Labor, May 1912).

Since then, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has conducted a continuing review of safety and health hazards, in order to promulgate standards, including those applying to worksite exposure to asbestos, inorganic lead, carbon monoxide, beryllium, ultraviolet radiation, and noise. Onsite inspections by the OSHA field inspection force numbered more than 80,000 in 1975, and occupational injury and illness surveys in a sample of about 550,000 establishments have been conducted on an annual basis since 1972. (Prior to passage of the act, statistics on work-related injuries were based on the voluntary participation of about 150,000 employers with payrolls totaling some 15 million employees. Today, all employers subject to the act's provisions—with the exception of those employing fewer than 11 persons—are required to keep statistical records of work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries other than those requiring only minor first aid. The recordkeeping system, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides the field inspection force with onsite records for each establishment.)

Unionization

Among the most important conditions affecting the character of many workers' life on the job is the presence or absence of a union engaged in bargaining collectively for them. The fact of being represented, of having a right to object to unfair treatment—to "grieve," in the parlance of industrial relations—is perhaps as important to organized workers as the bread-and-butter gains in wages and fringe benefits unions have negotiated.

Although strikes of both masters and their employees occurred earlier, probably the first strike by wage earners against their employers was by the Philadelphia printers in 1786. The extent of 18th-century organization is suggested by the fact that 4,000 mechanics representing over 30 trades participated in the New York parade celebrating the ratification of the Constitution in 1788.[70] The main goals of workers' organizations in colonial times were social and philanthropic, but emphasis on economic issues soon developed; a Federated Society of Journeymen Cordwainers organized in Philadelphia in 1794 had as one of its aims protection from employers. Strikes in this period were mostly spontaneous, brief, and unorganized.

Broader organizations of local unions combined into workingmen's parties in various cities and in local federations of the separate trades in the 1820's and 1830's. By this time, economic issues, such as the 10-hour day, were paramount, but the workers' organizations were also pressing for universal free public education and abolition of imprisonment for debt.[71] This divided emphasis partly reflected an important legal problem: organizations of workers solely to gain higher wages and other benefits were considered conspiracies punishable by jail or fine. In 1842, however, Chief Justice Shaw of the Massachusetts Supreme Court issued the landmark decision that workers using lawful means to attain lawful ends were not acting illegally—thus legitimizing the labor movement.

In the 1850's, as unions grew and gained experience, concentration on economic issues increased. National unions were founded by the stonecutters, hat finishers, molders, machinists, printers, and locomotive engineers. The unions were less stable in those days; they had difficulty in surviving economic depressions when members could not afford to pay their dues or to forgo work at nonunion firms. A burst of organization during the Civil War and immediately afterward brought union membership to 300,000 by 1872, on the eve of the 1873 depression; membership dropped to 50,000 6 years later, but rebounded to 300,000 by 1885. The Knights of Labor, founded in 1869 as a secret organization and emphasizing educational and political methods of achieving gains rather than negotiation and strikes, claimed over 700,000 members by 1886. In that year, a group of unions led by Samuel Gompers of the cigarmakers and Peter McGuire of the carpenters founded the American Federation of Labor. While the Knights of Labor dropped to

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[70] John R. Commons and others, *History of Labour in the United States*, vol. I (New York: Macmillan Co., 1936), p. 75.

[71] Ibid., pt. II.

100,000 members by 1890, the AFL steadily developed in strength.[72]

The Knights had been a national union open to skilled and unskilled workers. This organization of the unskilled as a political force conflicted directly with Gompers' concept of "business unionism." To him, the unions' primary emphasis was to be on negotiation. Only the skilled could have bargaining power, since their numbers were limited, placing them in short supply. On the other hand, there was a virtually unlimited supply of unskilled workers (including vast numbers of new immigrants). Organization of the unskilled was therefore delayed until the 1930's and the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

There were tensions reflecting diverse views among the unionists in those days; some emphasized the immediate issues of wages and working conditions, while others felt that socialism was the only way of achieving justice; some pushed for achieving improvements through the political process, while others put their trust primarily in collective bargaining. In spite of these tensions, American unions generally turned toward business or economic goals, at least to a greater degree than did their European counterparts. Among the many reasons for this choice of orientation was the fact that, in the absence of many of the political and class rigidities of European social systems, American unions could focus their energies to a greater extent on achieving economic goals.

By the opening of the 20th century, unions had nearly 800,000 members, about 8 percent of all potential members (defined as wage and salary workers in nonfarm enterprises, excluding self-employed persons and private household workers). Many employers vigorously opposed the growth of unions. The powerful large corporations refused to negotiate, forced workers to sign "yellow dog" contracts, fired and blacklisted active unionists, brought in strikebreakers, and pressed the government to intervene against strikes. In 1902, George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, stated this view of unions when the company's coal mines were being struck: "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of this country." [73]

Nevertheless, workers flocked to the unions, raising their membership to over 2 million by 1904, 17 percent of potential membership. In 1914, the Clayton Act made it clear that "Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor organizations . . . instituted for the purpose of mutual help . . ."; and subsequent organizing efforts doubled union membership. By 1920, there were over 5 million members, 22 percent of the potential.

Membership dropped in the depressions of 1921 and the early 1930's. But then, aided by the anti-injunction provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the enactment of the statutory collective-bargaining structure of the National Labor Relations Act, and the CIO split with the AFL over the unionization of the unskilled, membership increased rapidly. Organizing drives in the steel, automobile, coal, and other mass production industries raised membership to 8.3 million by 1938—over 30 percent of the potential. World War II provided an even more supportive climate for union organization, and membership grew to nearly 15 million by 1945, nearly 40 percent of the potential. This was the high point in terms of the proportion of workers organized. The growing strength of labor after World War II prompted the 80th Congress in 1947 to amend the National Labor Relations Act through the Taft-Hartley provisions, to place some limitations on union practices. Although fairly steady membership gains were achieved in the postwar period, employment grew even faster, and by 1972 membership was down to 27.5 percent of the potential.

Over the years, the stance of Federal authorities toward union activities changed from that of strikebreaker (sometimes through the use of troops) to that of mediator. The change was first institutionalized by the elevation of the Bureau of Labor to a cabinet department in 1913 and is clearly embodied in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, established in 1947.

In the 1950's, meanwhile, white-collar employment surpassed blue-collar employment, the traditional stronghold of organized labor. Between 1950 and 1974, white-collar employment rose by 20 million, blue-collar by 5 million. Government employment, mostly white-collar, grew by 8 million in the same period. Some white-collar workers—musicians, performers, newspaper workers, and postal workers—had long been organized. Others resisted unionism, however, out of closer identification with the employer, a professional ethos, and, among many, relative satisfaction with their higher incomes. White-collar workers in government had an additional reason for not organizing—the traditions and laws prohibiting collective bargaining and strikes against the government by civil servants.

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[72] John M. Brumm, Theodore W. Reedy, and Witt Bowden, *Brief History of the American Labor Movement*, Bulletin No. 1000 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, rev. 1957), pp. 8–14.

[73] Quoted in Miller, op. cit., p. 318.

But these attitudes have been changing. More and more white-collar workers have found themselves in large organizations where personal contact with the employer is minimal. Teachers, police officers, firefighters, and hospital workers among government employees and employees in insurance and trade among other white-collar workers have begun to organize in large numbers in recent years, and many have gone on strike despite the existence of laws prohibiting such strikes. In fact, even some physicians began to organize in 1975.[74]

Earnings From Work

The real earnings of American workers have increased substantially over the past 200 years, but not at a steady pace, and there were long periods when real earnings did not rise at all.

Analysis of long-term trends in earnings is complicated by a number of significant cultural and economic changes. Supplements to wages—in the form of board and lodging or in the form of insurance premiums and holiday or vacation pay—have been an important but changing part of total compensation. Moreover, irregularity of employment, as well as changes in the workweek, must be taken into account in translating weekly or monthly wage rates into comparable terms for different periods. Finally, the changing impact and incidence of taxation affect the net earnings workers can spend at their own discretion; the obverse of this is, of course, the provision of services by government (education, for example) that workers no longer have to pay for out of earnings.

This section first discusses how earnings have been affected by both payments in kind and other supplements to wages, by occupational differentials, and by irregularity of employment. It then describes the trends in real earnings and the factors affecting those trends. Finally, changing standards of living and the distribution of income among families are discussed.

MONEY WAGES

In the early days of the Republic, a very substantial proportion of the people who worked received no money wages at all. They include not only the slaves, who were 28 percent of the labor force (omitting farmers, there were 80 slaves to every 100 free wage earners in 1800 [75]), but also the many indentured workers who had bound themselves to work without pay for a period of years to pay their debts or to defray the costs of their passage from Europe.

For those workers who were paid money wages, the rates were higher than in Europe throughout the colonial period and well into the 19th century.[76] One reason for this was stated by Benjamin Franklin in 1751: "Till it is fully settled, Labor will never be cheap here, where no Man continues long a laborer for others, but gets a Plantation of his own, no Man continues long a Journeyman to a Trade, but goes among those new settlers and sets up for himself." [77]

Labor shortages and the resulting upward pressure on wage rates became so serious a problem for employers in early colonial times that the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies adopted maximum wage legislation in 1630, and the Virginia Colony attempted wage fixing 20 years later. None of these laws were successfully enforced.[78]

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[74] Mario F. Bognanno, James B. Dworkin, and Omotayo Fashoyin, "Physicians' and Dentists' Bargaining Organizations: A Preliminary Look." *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1975, pp. 33–35.

[75] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 19.

[76] *History of Wages in the United States From Colonial Times to 1928*, Bulletin 499 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1929), p. 27.

[77] Quoted in Pelling, op. cit., p. 15.

[78] *History of Wages*, pt. 1, pp. 9–11.

For the early years, there are no consistent and comparable wage data that permit a coherent description of levels or trends. Painstaking and imaginative researchers, however, have pieced together a rough picture of levels and changes in wage rates and in real wages for the early 19th century. One striking characteristic is the considerable variation in wage rates from place to place, a result of the imperfection of the labor market at a time when transportation was slow and difficult and there was little exchange of information concerning wage rates from one part of the country to another. A survey in 1832 showed wage rates of 40 cents a day for women textile workers in New Ipswich, N.H., and 63 cents in Peterborough, only 10 miles away. There is evidence, however, that patterns of migration among the States responded to wage rates.[79]

Occupational Differentials

Wage distinctions among skill levels and occupations were not so clearly made in the early years because of the relative ease with which workers could enter occupations and the lack of formal training on the part of so many workers. Scattered information suggests that skilled construction workers earned anywhere from 25 to 100 percent more than unskilled laborers in the period 1785 to 1808, the wide range possibly reflecting a disorganized labor market.[80] In 1832, the daily rates of blacksmiths in New England and the Middle Atlantic States averaged 46 percent above those of common laborers, which were 60 to 74 cents a day.[81]

Such differentials were generally greater early in the 20th century than later on. Wages of skilled manufacturing workers in 1907 were 2.05 times those of unskilled; the differential narrowed to 1.75 in 1918–19, and, after an increase when the Great Depression hit unskilled wages harder, declined further to 1.55 by 1945–47, partly as a result of wartime labor shortages. Organization of the unskilled by the newer industrial unions and the practice of negotiating flat cents-per-hour increases for a whole industry, common during World War II, tended to narrow the differentials. Other factors were increased demand for less skilled workers, as production processes were simplified and routinized, minimum wage laws pushing up the bottom-level wages, and decreased immigration, reducing the downward pressure on rates for unskilled workers.[82]

A somewhat similar picture is shown for the skilled and unskilled workers in the building trades. Over the long term, the skilled-unskilled differential narrowed from 1.96 in 1907 to 1.32 in 1973. Wage scales for laborers have generally risen faster than those for craft workers during economic upswings and fallen behind or declined faster during downturns.[83]

Irregularity of Employment

The total income yielded by laborers' daily wage rates was very substantially affected by the irregularity of employment early in the 19th century. For outdoor work, such as construction, farming, logging, and shipbuilding, weather took its toll from the worker's income; as more work moved indoors, the effect of weather and seasons diminished. Aside from its impact on working time, of course, weather also affects farm crops, creating widespread ripples in an economy heavily dependent on income from agriculture. An undeveloped transportation system made shipment of materials, supplies, and finished products more chancy, and workers were subject to layoffs for lack of work. Business cycles and wars also cut into regularity of employment and therefore into income.

Supplements to Wages

In the early days, the most typical supplement to money wages was payment in kind; more recently, a complex of "fringe benefits" has become common.

Paying wages partly in cash and partly in kind was called "country pay." Room and board were commonly provided, since there were often no shops where earnings could be spent; in addition, the worker would sometimes be given a sack of flour, a bushel of rye, or whatever else was on hand and in surplus. For example, a worker in a Nashville brickyard in 1841 was paid off in bricks; for 5 months' work he had a heavy load to cart off, and he had to barter it for something edible.[84] Shipyard workers in Massachusetts received grog privileges as part of their remuneration until 1817, and canal workers were guaranteed a certain amount of rum.

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[79] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 77–99, 132, and 257–352.

[80] *History of Wages*, ch. 4, and BLS Bulletin 604, a revision of Bulletin 499, with a supplement, 1929–1933, p. 58.

[81] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 547.

[82] Harry Ober, "Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907–47," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1948, pp. 127–134.

[83] Arthur Rose, "Wage Differentials in the Building Trades," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1969, pp. 14–17; and Martin E. Personick, "Wage Differentials Between Skilled and Unskilled Building Trades," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1974, pp. 64, 66.

More recently, however, different kinds of supplements to pay have come into the picture, and now they amount to a substantial part of the worker's total compensation. These supplements include pay for time not worked (holidays, vacations), premium pay for overtime or nightwork, and employer contributions for social security, private pensions, unemployment insurance, and life, accident, and health insurance. By 1972, pay for time actually worked accounted for only four-fifths of the total compensation of workers in the private nonfarm economy. The remaining fifth was devoted to supplements, including 7 percent of the total for retirement programs, 6 percent for paid leave, and 5 percent for life, accident, and health insurance benefits. Unionized workers generally receive a higher proportion of their compensation in supplementary pay than do nonunion workers.[85]

REAL EARNINGS

It is worth remembering in the mid-1970's that, historically, wage rates have gone down as well as up. The earliest record of wages for cabinetmakers (which first appeared as a distinct trade toward the end of the 18th century) shows that they were paid the exceptionally high rate of $2 a day for building furniture for the Massachusetts State House in 1797; 50 years later they were getting $1.50 for a 10-hour day in the District of Columbia. Successive "Books of Prices" for New York City cabinetmakers showed considerable declines from 1817 to 1834.[86] The question, of course, is what was happening to the prices of the things workers bought with their wages.

Before 1860, there is little in the way of consistent information on which to base a judgment about the movements of money wages in relation to consumer prices. Fitting together a mosaic of scraps of information, the most indefatigable student of this period suggests an increase of nearly 60 percent in real wages from 1800 to 1860.[87]

From 1860 on, the data improve. In these times of concern about inflation, it is instructive to recall the wide swings in consumers' prices in the past 100 years. During and immediately after the Civil War, a typical war-related pattern appeared: prices nearly doubled from 1860 to 1865. Thereafter, in contrast with recent experience, there was a long period of slowly declining prices, accelerating somewhat in depression periods, until consumers' prices were 46 percent below the 1865 peak at the end of the century and only 6 percent above the 1860 level. Prices shot up by 84 percent to a postwar peak in 1920. They fell in the 1921 depression and dropped 25 percent from 1929 to the depths of the depression in 1933. Controlled during World War II, consumers' prices jumped after the war and were 63 percent higher in 1948 than in 1941. Increases during the Korean war and in the period of inflation since 1967 brought the index to more than double the 1948 level in 1974. Altogether, consumers' prices were over six times higher than in 1860 and nearly three times their level in 1929.

Wage rises in the Civil War lagged behind the price increases; real wages of nonfarm employees dropped by 30 percent from 1860 to 1866 and did not return to their 1860 levels until 1883. They continued their slow rise for the remainder of the century (except in the 1894 depression) and, by 1900, were 25 percent above the 1860 level—an average annual increase of 0.6 percent. From 1900 to 1929, they rose by 57 percent, for an average annual increase of 1.6 percent. The real earnings of farmworkers trailed behind, however; at the end of the century, they were not much higher than in 1860.[88]

Real earnings declined during the depression of the 1930's; wage rates fell by nearly 5 percent from 1929 to 1934, but when allowance is made for unemployment (which affected as much as 25 per-

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[84] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 146.

[85] *Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1972*, Bulletin 1873 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

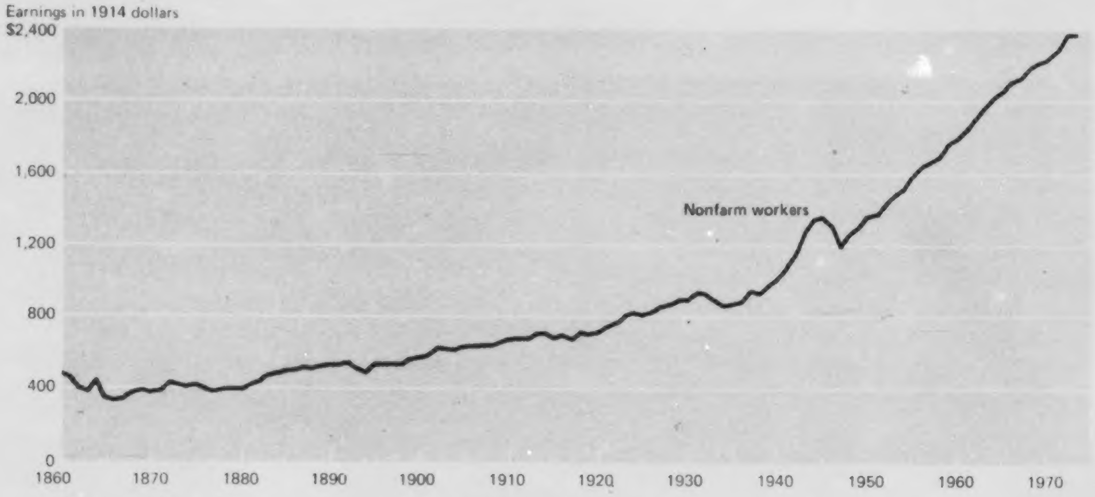
[86] *History of Wages*, pp. 61–62.

[87] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 154.

[88] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 528 and 539. Farmworkers' cash wages (in addition to board) were no higher when deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

CHART 26

Real annual earnings of nonfarm workers have risen more rapidly since World War II than in earlier years.



Sources: Stanley Lebergott, *Manpower in Economic Growth*, pp. 524 and 528, and U.S. Department of Labor.

cent of the civilian labor force) and for shorter hours, real earnings dropped by 34 percent from 1929 to the 1933 low. Following World War II and the rapid postwar price increases that set real earnings back for several years, real earnings resumed their uptrend, reaching a level in 1973 that was 2½ times that of 1929 (see chart 26). The average annual rate of increase from 1929 to 1973 was 2.2 percent. Today's nonfarm worker has annual real earnings about five times that of the nonfarm worker in 1860.

Reversing the 19th-century pattern, farmworkers' earnings grew faster than those of nonfarm workers in the 20th century, so that real earnings of all workers increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent from 1900 to 1929 and at 2.4 percent from 1929 to 1973.[89]

The change in real earnings is dramatically illustrated in table FF-8 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix, which shows the number of hours of work required to buy several different commodities over the years from 1890 to 1973. For example, it took a factory worker 63 minutes to earn the price of a dozen eggs in 1890, 11 minutes in 1973.

Another insight into the change in levels of living can be gained by seeing what part of the consumer's dollar is spent on food, clothing, and shelter. In 1909, 64 percent of consumption expenditures went for these items; in 1974, only 44 percent. Among the items taking an increased share were medical care, recreation, and private education.[90]

Workers' Family Income

A more comprehensive view of the impact of wage changes on levels of living can be seen in the results of several attempts over the years to develop the cost of a minimal standard of living for a worker's family.

Matthew Carey, a Philadelphia economist, calculated in 1833 that the wages of a canal construction worker, even if he was employed throughout the year, were too low by $30 a year to support a family of four on the most economical budget Carey could devise.[91]

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[89] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 523–528; more recent data calculated from *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1975, p. 101, and *Survey of Current Business*, July issues 1961–74.

[90] Table FF-6 in the Bicentennial Supplement to the Statistical Appendix.

Another account reports that, by the end of the 1880's, an annual income of roughly $500 was needed for a family of five in a middle-sized industrial town to enjoy any of life's amenities (newspapers, beer, lodge membership, outings, tobacco) without depriving themselves of the basic necessities. About 40 percent of working-class families earned less. Somewhat above this minimum level were the families of workers in such skilled occupations as molder, carpenter, machinist, coal miner, and mule skinner; they could have a four- or five-room house or flat and some amenities. The "aristocracy of labor"—iron rollers, locomotive engineers, patternmakers, and glass blowers, and others in the top 15 percent of the working class—earned $800 to $1,100 yearly and could have a parlor, carpets, curtains, and a piano bought on time.[92]

In 1906, John A. Ryan, taking inspiration from Pope Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum novarum* of 1891, tried to find out what a worker's family needed to live on. He estimated that $600 ($650 to $800 in higher cost urban areas) was needed by an average family for a modest budget, including not only necessities but also medical care, insurance, education, and some savings.[93] In 1906, the average annual earnings for nonfarm employees working all year was $566.[94]

In 1974 a "poverty threshold" standard of living, as defined by a Federal interagency committee, was set at $5,038 a year for a nonfarm family of four. In that year, 5.1 million families (9 percent of the total) had incomes below the poverty level (adjusted for family size).[95]

The minimum budgets in these several studies are not consistently derived; what constitutes a minimum acceptable living standard at any time is difficult enough to establish, and differences in values and expectations over a century cannot be reconciled. The budgets also reflect different concepts, as well as the costs for families of different sizes.

Still, it is clear that a substantial proportion of 19th- and early 20th-century workers—even if they had been employed year round—received wages that would have afforded less than what contemporary budgetmakers considered a reasonable minimum standard of living. The proportion of workers with such low wages was much smaller in 1974, but it was still substantial. More than half of the 5.1 million families below the low-income level had at least one member working; in 1.2 million families the head had worked the entire year without earning enough to keep the family above a poverty level, and in another 1.5 million families the head was employed part of the year.[96]

Factors Behind the Increase in Real Earnings

The increase in real wages was made possible by a very substantial long-term gain in productivity. For most of the 19th century, there is no comprehensive measure of productivity, but there are limited data on labor requirements per unit of output. In 1900, the hours of labor required to produce what 100 hours had produced in 1800 were as follows:[97]

	Hours
Cotton textiles	16
Pig iron	4
Wheat	29
Corn	43
Cotton	47

For the period since 1890, there are more comprehensive measures of productivity change. In 1974, output per hour worked by persons employed in the private economy was nearly seven times as high as in 1889. The annual rate of growth was about 2 percent in the last part of the 19th century and in the first three decades of the 20th and 2.6 percent from 1929 to 1974.[98] These growth rates since 1900 do not differ greatly from those for real earnings, but in the period 1889–1900, the rate of productivity growth was twice as high as the rate of increase in real earnings.

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[91] Blanche D. Coll, *Perspectives in Public Welfare* (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1969), pp. 34–35.

[92] In 1889, Lebergott estimates, average annual earnings for nonfarm employees working all year were $471.

[93] Coll, op. cit., pp. 65–66.

[94] The average earnings figure is from Lebergott, op. cit., p. 524.

[95] *Consumer Income: Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Line: 1974*. Series P–60, No. 102 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 1976), table E.

[96] *Consumer Income: Money Income and Poverty States of Families and Persons in the United States: 1974* (advance report), Series P–60, No. 99 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, July 1975), table 20.

[97] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 156.

[98] John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States* (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1961), table A XXII. Estimated by linking Kendrick's estimates for 1889 to 1909 to those published currently by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975*, Bulletin 1865; *Trends in Output per Man-Hour in the Private Economy, 1909–1958*, Bulletin 1249, 1959.

In addition to the gains in productivity, a host of market and social factors impinged on wage levels. Among them were the availability of land for farming, immigration, the ending of slavery, the growth of unions, minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws, and the rising skill composition of the labor force.

While there is no consensus among economic historians as to how far into the 19th century the relatively easy availability of land offered an alternative to nonfarm employment and brought upward pressure on wages, this was certainly a factor in the early years.

That the heavy immigration of the late 19th century and early 20th century exerted a downward pressure on wages is generally conceded. The effect of the ending of slavery is not so obvious. Unions had opposed the extension of slavery partly on the grounds that it offered cheap competition to free labor; yet it appears likely that the ending of slavery had a depressing effect on wages. The price at which slave labor was offered by slave owners had to include not only the cost of maintaining the slaves but also a return on the owners' investments; and the owners, since they had some financial reserves, could hold out for their price. The freed slaves, however, were thrown on the labor market with every possible disadvantage and were barely able to earn their own maintenance. Wage-rate changes in the 1860's seem to support this assumption.[99]

Unions began to organize substantial segments of the labor force only in the 20th century; the proportion of nonfarm workers who were organized increased from 8 percent in 1900 to 17 percent in 1904, 22 percent in 1920, and about 36 percent in 1945. While there is some dispute among economists as to the direct effects of union organization on wage levels in unionized plants, the indirect effects (wage and other benefits granted to forestall unionization) and the gains unions achieved through the political process (e.g., State and Federal minimum wage laws) contributed to the rapid growth of real wages in the last 50 years. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 introduced a 25-cents-an-hour minimum, which has been raised a number of times since, while coverage has been extended to a wider spectrum of industries. Each new minimum affected wages above the minimum, as pressures built up to maintain skill differentials. And unemployment compensation, since it sustains workers for a period while they look for jobs as close as possible to their former occupational and wage levels, undoubtedly reduced downward pressure on wages.

The increasing proportion of high-paid professional, managerial, and craft workers in the labor force explains some of the increase in real wages. Occupational shifts from 1900 to 1970 account for a 20-percent increase in average real wage rates, reflecting returns on the higher investment in education of the 1970 labor force.[100]

Legal and social pressures against discrimination, together with improvement in educational attainment levels, have helped black workers enter higher paid occupations, as noted earlier. This gain has been reflected in some narrowing of the differential between the incomes of minority group members and those of whites. Median family income of the former was 51 percent of that of whites in 1947; in 1974, it was 62 percent of the white median income.[101]

Has the increase in real wages been accompanied by changes in income distribution? Are the poor getting a larger share of the pie? Data on the distribution of income among consumer units (families and unrelated individuals), available only for the last few decades, show that there was a substantial increase in the equality of distribution from the 1930's to the mid-1940's as the country came out of the depression and went through the wartime period of labor shortages. On the other hand, there has been no clear-cut trend in the postwar years. Some measures (such as family income) appear to show slightly greater equality of income distribution currently than just after the war, while others (such as earnings of individuals) show a perceptible decrease in equality.[102] The one-fifth of consumer units with the highest incomes have a smaller share of total income than in the early postwar years, while the second- and third-highest fifths gained a larger share. The share of the lowest fifth rose slightly (see table 2).

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[99] Lebergott, op. cit., pp. 158–161.

[100] Calculated by applying the median earnings of full-year workers in 1969 to the occupational composition of the labor force in 1900 and 1970.

[101] *Consumer Income*, Series P–60, No. 99, p. 7.

[102] Various studies on this subject are summarized in Peter Henle, "Exploring the Distribution of Earned Income," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1972, pp. 16–27; concepts and methods of estimating income distribution are described in Edward C. Budd, ed., *Inequality and Poverty* (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1967).

TABLE 2. PERCENT OF AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED BY EACH FIFTH OF CONSUMER UNITS,[1] SELECTED YEARS, 1929 TO 1974

Type of data and year	Income rank					
	Total	Highest fifth	Second highest fifth	Third highest fifth	Fourth highest fifth	Lowest fifth
PERSONAL INCOME SERIES[2]						
1929	100.0	54.4	19.3	13.8	9.0	3.5
1935–36	100.0	51.7	20.9	14.1	9.2	4.1
1941	100.0	48.8	22.3	15.3	9.5	4.1
1944	100.0	45.8	22.2	16.2	10.9	4.9
1947	100.0	46.0	22.0	16.0	11.0	5.0
1950	100.0	46.1	22.1	16.1	10.9	4.8
1954	100.0	45.2	22.5	16.4	11.1	4.8
1959	100.0	45.6	22.6	16.3	10.9	4.6
1962	100.0	45.5	22.7	16.3	10.9	4.6
CENSUS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SERIES[2]						
1947	100.0	45.6	23.6	16.7	10.6	3.5
1950	100.0	45.0	24.1	17.3	10.5	3.1
1955	100.0	44.3	24.5	17.4	10.5	3.3
1959	100.0	43.9	24.7	17.7	10.6	3.2
1962	100.0	43.9	24.8	17.5	10.4	3.4
1965	100.0	43.6	24.8	17.5	10.6	3.6
1970	100.0	44.1	24.7	17.2	10.3	3.6
1974	100.0	44.4	24.8	16.9	10.1	3.8

[1] Families and unrelated individuals.

[2] The two series differ in method of compilation and in definition of income. The personal income series, prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, is based on statistics from government agencies on funds received and paid out to individuals and includes various kinds of nonmoney income excluded from the Census definition (such as wages received in kind and the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms) which amount to about 4 percent of total personal income. The Census Bureau series, based on a survey of households, includes some types of income excluded from the personal income series (such as income received from boarders or roomers, support received from other family members, and employee contributions for social insurance) which altogether amount to less than the nonmoney items included in personal income.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: Personal income series: Edward C. Budd, ed., *Inequality and Poverty* (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1967), p. xiii, Census household survey series: 1947–70 from the *Historical Statistics of the United States—Colonial Times to 1970* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1974); 1974 from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census.

The increase in the number of working wives has helped to bring their families into the higher income brackets; at the same time, the increasing availability of pensions has enabled more elderly persons to live apart from their families. In addition to the aging of the population, this latter development has raised the number of unrelated individuals more than twice as fast as the number of families in the postwar period. Since median income of unrelated individuals is one-third that of families, the effect of this trend is to make the income distribution for all consumer units taken together appear less equitable.

With the highest one-fifth of consumer units having a share of total income that is more than 10 times the share of the lowest one-fifth, the United States is far from equality in income distribution; nevertheless, a study by the International Labour Office found that the distribution of incomes in the United States was more equitable than in most non-Socialist countries in the 1960's.[103]

Three other comments should be made about the distribution of incomes among families. First, since the classification is based on income before taxes, it does not take into account any differences in amount of taxes paid by families at the various income levels, which affect the distribution of their spendable income. (Studies show that the percentage of incomes absorbed by all taxes—income, property, sales, etc.—is not very different along the spectrum of incomes.[104]) Second, families at lower income levels may benefit more than those at higher levels from such government services as free public education, scholarships, medical care, food stamps, or skill retraining, a factor not reflected in the family income figures. Third, a worker's income generally rises with age, before reaching a plateau in the preretirement years. Distribution of lifetime income therefore shows a degree of disparity among families similar to distribution of income for given years.

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[103] *Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States*, Series P-60, No. 97 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 1975), tables 10, 42, and 44; *Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 99, tables 1 and 4; and Felix Paukert, "Income Distribution at Different Levels of Development: A Survey of Evidence," *International Labor Review*, August–September 1973, pp. 97–105.

In summary, the earnings of American workers, and the level of living they afford, have improved markedly over the past 200 years, with most of the improvement in the last quarter of this period. Moreover, there is evidence—in narrowing occupational wage differentials, in narrowing income differentials between white and black families, and in shifts in the distribution of income among families—that earnings are distributed somewhat more equally.

Work and Security

As the Nation's industrial economy developed, economic security became a major concern of workers. Weather is the principal source of economic insecurity in an agricultural society, but workers dependent on a weekly paycheck also have to fear loss of income from unemployment, sickness or injury, and old age. The record of employment and earnings insecurity and how American society has coped with it is the subject of this section.

Several general themes are woven through this history. One is the changing view of the responsibility for individual misfortunes—whether they result from personal sloth, improvidence, or negligence or arise out of social circumstances over which the individual has no control. A second is the shift from assistance as a form of charity to the concept that the worker has a right to it, embodied in the notion of insurance for which employees and/or employers pay premiums. A third theme is the change from completely local and often private assistance to assumption by the States and then the Federal Government of major roles in funding and administering security programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Experience

Even in the Nation's earliest years, when about 4 out of 5 workers were in farm employment, joblessness was a frequent problem in the nonfarm sector. Seasonal slack periods in construction, milling, and canal transportation left many workers jobless.[105] Joblessness among seamen had been a problem since the early days of the Revolution. Indeed, many of these seamen were active members of the "mobs" participating in patriotic demonstrations and later were among the privateers who harassed English shipping during the war. The Embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812 again stranded thousands of seamen along the east coast. Then a major business crisis struck in 1819, as British manufacturers tried to regain American markets lost during the Napoleonic wars by cutting into the business of infant American industries; in that year, New York and Philadelphia were each reported to have 20,000 unemployed and Baltimore, 10,000.[106]

Between 1834 and 1965, there were, by one estimate, 31 business cycles of 3 to 8 years' duration,[107] or an average of one every 4 years. Before the Civil War, unemployment, whatever its severity in particular cities, tended to be localized. But as communications and transportation improved, the country became a more integrated market across which economic events rippled with increasing speed. The long and deep depression of the 1870's affected the entire country, with 12 to 14 percent unemployment at its peak. In the depression of the 1890's, a peak of 4.6 million unemployed was reached in 1894—18 percent of the labor force—

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[104] See, for example, Joseph A. Pechman and Benjamin A. Okner, *Who Bears the Tax Burden?* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1974).

[105] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 171.

[106] Commons, *History of Labour*, vol. I, p. 135.

[107] *Long Term Economic Growth 1860–1965* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, October 1966), p. 5.

and there were still over 3 million out of work 4 years later.[108]

Unemployment resulting from technological change or business failures has occurred repeatedly through America's history, going back to the mechanization of the shoe industry during the Civil War. And when the giant Amoskeag cotton mills of Manchester, N.H., closed down in 1936, a large majority of the 11,000 workers laid off found no jobs for more than a year.[109]

Finally, a certain amount of unemployment is endemic in the economy as a result of normal frictional joblessness, as well as seasonal and casual employment. Although great hopes were once held for the reduction of seasonal unemployment by action of business firms in spreading their operations more evenly over the year,[110] seasonal swings in unemployment are still extensive: an increase of 27 percent from the lowest to the highest month of the year is the average experience of recent years. Unemployment resulting from all causes (including frictional factors) affects a far larger share of the work force than the monthly figures indicate. When the average monthly unemployment rate is 5 percent, for example, about 15 million workers suffer some unemployment during the course of the year, one-third of them for more than 15 weeks.[111]

Measures To Alleviate Unemployment

"Continuous, Hard, and Underpaid." The way in which American society responded to distress caused by unemployment goes back to the Elizabethan poor laws and reflects a tension between two approaches, both of which were grounded in religious views. One was the impulse to charity and the other a work ethic that saw idleness as the reflection of faults of character, to be dealt with punitively. Cotton Mather thundered, "For those who indulge themselves in idleness, the express command of God is that we should let them starve." The fear that charity would corrode incentives to work was voiced early, as it is today. "Human nature is so constituted," said Josephine Shaw Lowell, head of the New York Charity Organization in the 1890's, "that no man can receive as a gift what he should own by his own labor without moral deterioration." [112] Even when the poor were given a chance to earn their bread by their own labor, through work relief, Ms. Lowell warned, "Relief work, to be a benefit and not an injury, must . . . be continuous, hard and underpaid." [113] In the late 19th century, this approach was bolstered by the social Darwinism of Herbert Spencer, who argued that "the unfit must be eliminated as nature intended."

On the other hand, there was no lack of compassion for the poor. Generous aid was given to refugees from frontier wars and to the Acadians who were forced to leave Nova Scotia in 1755 and resettle in the other colonies. George Washington wrote to his estate agent in 1775:

> Let the hospitality of the house with respect to the poor be kept up. Let no one go away hungry. If any of this kind of people shall be in want, supply their necessities.[114]

The advent of large numbers of German and Catholic immigrants after the Revolutionary War hardened attitudes, however. The poorhouse commissioners of New York City complained of the "enormous and growing expense . . . not so much from the increase of our own poor, as from the prodigious influx of indigent foreigners in this city." [115]

Much of the burden of relief was assumed by private charities, some of them set up by ethnic or religious groups to take care of their own people, especially immigrants. While their most typical philosophy was that the poor needed "re-education, moral suasion and individual counseling, not relief," they did recognize their material needs, gave aid, and even tried to find them jobs.

The principal method by which aid was given in the earliest days derived from the Elizabethan poor laws. The recipients of public charity were housed in almshouses, and those who were able were given work to do. Boston's almshouse inmates paved roads, built fortifications, did mending, and manufactured textiles and iron, and in 1774, the town of Providence built a meetinghouse to give work to unemployed carpenters.[116]

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[108] Lebergott, op. cit., p. 522.

[109] Daniel B. Creamer and C. W. Coulter, *Labor and the Shut-Down of the Amoskeag Textile Mills*, National Research Project, Report No. L-5 (Washington: Works Progress Administration, November 1939).

[110] Testimony of Isador Lubin before Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Mar. 1, 1929, reprinted in *History of Employment and Manpower Policy in the United States*, pts. I and II, vol. 5 of *Selected Readings in Employment and Manpower* (Washington: 89th Cong., 1st sess., U.S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 1965), p. 1618.

[111] Computed from the seasonal adjustments and from recent annual work-experience surveys published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[112] Walter I. Trattner, *From Poor Law to Welfare State* (New York: The Free Press, a division of Macmillan Co., 1974), p. 86.

[113] John R. Commons, Don D. Lescohier, and Elizabeth Brandeis, *History of Labour in the United States, 1896–1932*, vol. III (New York: Macmillan Co., 1935), p. 166.

[114] Trattner, op. cit., p. 52.

[115] Ibid.

Public aid other than in almshouses—"outdoor relief"—was tried, but viewed with misgivings. When unemployment rose after the crisis of 1819, the chairman of a Massachusetts commission investigating public outdoor relief declared that this was "the most wasteful, the most expensive, and the most injurious to their morals and destructive to their industrious habits." In New York, an official investigating the same problem in 1824 recommended that no able-bodied person between the ages of 18 and 50 be given public assistance and that the old, the young, and the disabled be given relief only in institutions.[117]

When public officials did give work relief, it often had the character of work tests; the Overseers of the Poor in Massachusetts gave "outdoor relief" but, in 1875, installed a woodpile at each municipal center and required 2 hours of work before handing out a dinner. In time, rock crushing for roads and street cleaning or snow shoveling were introduced, as well as chair caning and other light work for the weaker clients.[118]

Whenever the numbers of unemployed rose in the severe depressions late in the 19th century, the primary methods of aid for the unemployed became soup kitchens, breadlines, grocery orders, and even some attempts to give work relief. New York City gave about 6 days' work at $1 a day to between 600 and 1,100 men to help build Central Park in 1858; in Philadelphia, culverts and reservoirs were built by the needy; and Chicago spent $30 million for work relief in 1890–92.[119] In the 1914–15 depression, work relief was used more extensively; over 100 cities throughout the country provided temporary part-time jobs on such public work as sewer building, street and road paving, quarrying, forestry, drainage, waterworks, painting buildings, and even clerical duties.[120] In the transition period after World War I, emergency public works programs, or the machinery for running them, were set up in 209 cities at the urging of the U.S. Department of Labor to conduct work that had been postponed during the war, financed in some cases by special bond issues.[121] Thus, there was a dawning perception of work relief as a possible countercyclical instrument.

Unemployment insurance began in the United States with private efforts by unions and employers. As early as 1831, the Typographical Association of New York paid benefits of $4 a week to unemployed members who were married.[122] The first employer plan was set up in 1916 by the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass.; by 1929, 14 company plans, 13 set up by international unions, 24 joint employer-union plans, and more than a score of local union plans, the oldest type of unemployment benefits, had been established. Some were really guaranteed work plans and others true unemployment benefit plans, and the compensation varied from minimal to liberal.[123]

Depression of the 1930's. The depression of the 1930's was the worst in the Nation's history, awesome in its depth, severity, and duration. Banks failed, as many as 13 million workers—one-quarter of the total—were unemployed and many more had their hours and pay reduced, farm mortgages were foreclosed, and long breadlines formed. Local governments could not raise enough taxes to pay for relief, cash was so short that self-help groups were formed to barter work for each other, and hundreds of thousands of homeless jobseekers crowded the railway freight cars and bedded down in the jails.

This chilling disaster shook, but did not eradicate, the belief of some that individuals were wholly responsible for their own fate. A businessman explained to a conference on unemployment in December 1930 that the problem was that the workers had failed to save money while working to tide them over periods of unemployment, just as a prudent business firm tries to maintain a surplus: he saw the proper role of government as teaching thrift through the schools.[124]

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[116] Steven J. Erlanger, *The Colonial Worker in Boston, 1775*, Regional Report 75-2 (Boston: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New England Regional Office, 1975), p. 5.

[117] Trattner, op. cit., p. 55.

[118] Leah H. Feder, *Unemployment Relief in Periods of Depression* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1936), pp. 66 and 174.

[119] Ibid., pp. 31–33, and Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, p. 167.

[120] Commons and Andrews, *Principles of Labor Legislation*, p. 314.

[121] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, p. 173.

[122] John B. Andrews, "Trade Union Out-of-Work Benefits," in *Business Cycles and Unemployment* (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1923), p. 294, and Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, p. 259.

[123] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, pp. 260 and 286.

A different view was, however, beginning to gain support. At the same conference another speaker said:

> **To care for the unemployed, the present agencies in the United States are charity, a disconnected system of employment bureaus, and a few new jobs created by a small extra amount of public and private works. . . . Charity will continue to some extent and in some form under any society. Now, however, public and private charity is used as a wholesale substitute for justice.[125]**

It had become apparent that private charity could not handle the situation. Local governments tried, but they were swamped in the winter of 1930–31 by the combination of swelling needs and shrinking taxes; State governments tried to pick up the burden the following winter, but they, too, had insufficient resources and called for Federal help. Such help was justified not only by the financial plight of cities and States but also because residence requirements for local relief excluded hundreds of thousands of transients looking for work, who appeared to be a national, rather than a local, responsibility. In 1932, Congress authorized "advances" to the States by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to give local relief and work relief, and in May 1933, a Federal Emergency Relief Administration was established. The Federal Government thus assumed a major role.[126]

A varied program of Federal aid was developed over the next few years. The Public Works Administration channeled funds for construction of public facilities to generate jobs in the private sector. The Work Projects Administration directly employed over 3 million workers at its peak (and 8.5 million in all) in work designed to meet a variety of public needs and employ workers with different skills—building roads, water and sewer systems, public buildings, and parks and also writing State guidebooks, painting murals in post offices, presenting concerts or plays, and providing mental health services to children in schools. National forest recreation areas were developed by youth working in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and students got part-time jobs through the National Youth Administration.[127]

A More Permanent Approach. While giving this immediate relief, the Federal Government began to move toward building a more permanent approach to security against unemployment and income loss. It included two elements: Income maintenance for persons directly affected and measures to stabilize the economy and help workers to find jobs. The Social Security Act of 1935 provided unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and direct aid to the families of dependent children and to the blind. The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a Federal-State system of employment offices. A complex of measures to stabilize the banking system, industry, and agriculture and to stimulate homebuilding moved in the direction of setting up safeguards against severe depressions in the future. Unemployment insurance also had a stabilizing effect, since it cushioned declines in purchasing power. In short, out of many measures designed to serve different needs, the elements of a system of economic security began to emerge.

Important in this development was the Employment Act of 1946, which attempted to tie the diverse elements together. It declared as the explicit purpose of public policy the maintenance of "maximum employment." Noting that the Federal Government impinges on the economy in many ways—taxes, the Government's own payrolls and purchases, public works, monetary policies, the regulation and promotion of industries and agriculture, and tariffs, to name just a few—it established the policy that the actions of the separate Government agencies responsible for each be coordinated so that they contribute to, rather than unwittingly defeat, the major goal. The Council of Economic Advisers was created to advise the President and the Congress to this end.

The Nation's bicentennial year is the 30th anniversary of this act. In those three decades, an employment and income security system developed further. The earliest emphasis in administering the Employment Act of 1946 had been on establishing and maintaining levels of general demand for labor high enough to keep unemployment down.

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[124] John E. Edgerton, president, National Association of Manufacturers, "Principles of Economic Security," at Conference on the Insecurity of Industry, Philadelphia, Dec. 5–6, 1930, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 1931, pp. 73–77. In fairness to Mr. Edgerton, it should be pointed out that this speech was made before all the savings banks closed down in the "Bank Holiday" of 1933.

[125] Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 1931, p. 42.

[126] Paul Webbink, "Unemployment in the United States, 1930–40," in *Selected Readings*, p. 2017.

[127] *1975 Manpower Report*, pp. 40 and 41, and *Selected Readings*, pp. 1961–68 and 2014–2029.

Economic downturns in 1949, 1954, 1958, and 1961 were not severe, but it appeared that unemployment was "sticking" at a higher level after each one. Observers questioned whether measures to maintain general demand were enough. Were "structural imbalances" between demand and supply—such as pockets of unemployment in local areas, geographic immobility of workers, shortages of some skills, displacement of workers by automation, and discrimination in employment—keeping people unemployed even when there was demand?

From this concern followed a series of measures—area redevelopment (aid to industry designed to create jobs in local areas with high unemployment), skill development (including training or retraining the unemployed and out-of-school youth and increased support for vocational education), equal employment opportunity legislation, and public employment. All are discussed in some detail in recent volumes of the annual *Manpower Report of the President*. Toward the end of its first 200 years, then, the United States was developing an arsenal of measures designed not only to relieve the effects of unemployment but also to reduce its causes.

The balance of this section briefly reviews two major elements of this system: Security against loss of income from accidents and sickness and security in old age. Other elements are discussed elsewhere in this report. (See the chapter on The Unemployment Insurance System: Past, Present, and Future and the section on the public employment service in the chapter on National Program Developments.)

ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS

In earlier years, the worker suffering an injury at work was likely to experience a legalistic nightmare. The only recourse was to sue for damages through the courts under the common law. Negligence by the employer had to be proved and nonnegligence by the employee had to be demonstrated. Even so, the employer could still escape payment of damages if he or she could prove that the negligence of a fellow employee had brought on the accident or that the injured employee had known of the employer's negligence but had "assumed the risk" by continuing on the job; this defense applied even when the hazard was a violation of a safety law. The result was that not more than 15 percent of injured workers ever recovered damages under common law, and then only after long delays. In any event, much of what was awarded went to pay legal expenses.[128]

An 1856 Georgia statute was the first to temper the common law rules on employers' liability, and almost every State had followed suit by 1910. The first modern workers' compensation law, enacted in New York in that year, was declared invalid under the State constitution, but a majority of States had passed such laws by 1917, when the Supreme Court held them constitutional.[129] All States now have workers' compensation laws based on the insurance principle. About 83 percent of wage and salary workers are covered by such laws, the principal exemptions being those in small firms, farmworkers, private household and casual workers, and employees of religious or charitable organizations. The injured worker gets compensation regardless of fault or blame for the accident and with a minimum of delay and legal formality. An important feature of this system is that the premiums paid by many firms (in most States to private insurance companies, in a few to State funds) vary with the risk and are influenced by the hazard experience of the industry or occupation—sometimes by the experience of the individual employer. Premiums average a little over 1 percent of payroll but may go up to as high as 20 percent in extremely hazardous occupations. This can provide powerful motivation to maintain safety practices and has contributed to reduction in the accident rate.[130]

Workers' compensation is presently intended to cover only certain work-related conditions; occupational diseases, as distinct from injuries, are almost always treated separately, and the coverage is more limited; for example, only specified diseases are covered in nine States. To some extent, these limitations reflect the greater difficulty of establishing a causal link between many diseases and the worksite conditions experienced by the victims.

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[128] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, pp. 564–573, and *Compendium on Workmen's Compensation* (Washington: National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, 1973), p. 3.

[129] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, pp. 575–576.

[130] *Social Security Programs in the United States* (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, January 1973), pp. 72, 84–85, and *Compendium on Workmen's Compensation*, pp. 29 and 30.

Workers' compensation for temporary total disability replaces 40 to 44 percent of wage loss, on the average; in two States, it replaces less than 29 percent and in two others, from 60 to 64 percent. (In addition, the employer pays for medical care.) In 33 States, however, the maximum weekly cash benefit was below the poverty level in 1972.[131]

Disability not caused on the job is far more prevalent than occupational disability, but workers have less protection for this risk. A 1916–17 survey of 431 establishments in 31 States, employing approximately a million workers, found that "In nonhazardous industries some employers provided sickness care extending beyond occupational illnesses; others believed it inadvisable to do more than furnish first aid, leaving the balance of the medical care of the employee to his family and his own financial responsibility." [132]

The situation has improved since then. It was estimated that, in 1971, about two-thirds of the Nation's private wage and salary workers (or more than 70 percent, if government workers are included) had some protection against loss of earnings caused by short-term nonoccupational disability. This protection is achieved through group disability insurance or formal paid sick leave programs, through accident and sickness insurance policies purchased by the worker, or, in a few States, through compulsory public temporary disability insurance under State law. In addition, 70 percent of wage and salary workers had employee benefit plans covering hospital and surgical expenses, 67 percent had such plans covering regular medical expenses, and 73 percent had plans covering life insurance in 1973. Workers with long-term nonoccupational disabilities may be able to qualify, after 6 months, for coverage under the social security system's disability provisions, if they have enough work experience under the social security system.[133]

Finally, under the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (as amended in 1972), the coal industry is required to maintain respirable dust concentrations in the mines at acceptable levels. Title IV of that act created a program of "black lung" benefits, to be administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, for coal miners who are suffering from pneumonconiosis ("black lung" disease) and for their survivors.

OLD AGE

Unlike earlier public attitudes toward the unemployed, those directed toward the elderly reflected sympathy. It was an industrial firm, the American Express Company, that established the first old age pension plan in the United States in 1875, with the company paying all the cost. The State of New Jersey's teachers' pension plan, set up in 1896, was the first plan for government employees. In the early 1900's, 72 railroads with two-thirds of the industry's employees had pension programs, and a number of local governments were setting up retirement plans for police officers, firefighters, and municipal employees generally. By 1929, 3.8 million workers in private industry—1 out of 7—were covered under plans, most of which were paid for entirely by employers. A major drawback was that the pensions could be earned only after more years of continuous service than most wage earners could attain.[134]

In the development of social security for the general population, however, the United States lagged behind other industrial nations. As early as 1907, Massachusetts appointed a commission to study the problem, but the first comprehensive old age pension law to be put into operation was passed in the Alaska Territory in 1915. By 1923, State laws had been passed in Montana, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, and by 1935, 35 States had enacted old age pension laws. A big selling point was that pensions were cheaper than supporting people in the poorhouse.[135]

The trend toward recognizing public responsibility for the general security of the population culminated in the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, which authorized the employee-employer-financed old age pension system. In addition, the act provided Federal grants to the States for aid to the aged (those not covered by the newly established insurance system), the blind, and dependent children and for various maternal and child health and welfare services, as well as vocational rehabilitation and public health services. Coverage of the contributory pension system was far from universal at first, but successive amendments have extended it to private household workers, self-employed persons, employees of nonprofit agencies, and State and local governments (inclusion being optional with the government in the last case). By 1975, 95 percent of all employed civilians were covered by the social security program or by retirement systems for government or railroad employees. The remaining noncovered workers are mainly those whose employment is casual or intermittent.[136]

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[131] *Compendium on Workmen's Compensation*, pp. 33, 119–120, and 122.

[132] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, pp. 364–365.

[133] *Social Security Programs in the United States*, pp. 87–88, and Alfred M. Skolnik, "Revised Coverage Estimates for Employee-Benefit Plan Series," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1975, pp. 18–20.

[134] Commons, Lescohier, and Brandeis, *History of Labour*, vol. III, pp. 386–389.

[135] Ibid., pp. 611–616.

The program has been extended in other ways, the most important being disability benefits and medicare. The former, first introduced in 1956, makes workers with a long-term disability (now defined as one expected to last for 12 months or more) eligible for benefits. A worker can qualify after being disabled for 5 months; thus, the social security program dovetails with various private and public programs to maintain income for the disabled. Medicare, a comprehensive health insurance program for older people, was introduced in 1965. It provides protection against the costs of hospital, convalescent, or nursing home care, funded by a tax on earnings, and a voluntary medical insurance plan financed by premiums paid by the elderly, matched by a Federal contribution.[137]

At the beginning of 1972, 112 million persons were insured—that is, they had worked long enough in covered employment to be eligible for the benefits when they reach appropriate age—and nearly 30 million persons were receiving benefits. Half of them were retired workers, 7 percent disabled workers, and the balance dependents. Average monthly benefits in December 1972 were $161.97 for retired workers and $179.22 for disabled workers.[138] In 1970, new beneficiaries received about 31 percent of their most recent preretirement earnings. Improvements in social security benefits raised this share to 35 percent in 1974.[139]

The retirement pension plans set up by employers were not abandoned as a result of the enactment of the Social Security Act. Far from it: they took a new lease on life during and after World War II. Under wartime wage controls, unions were free to negotiate for increases in deferred income, and many company pension plans were negotiated. Such plans, in conjunction with social security benefits, were aimed at providing workers with retirement benefits amounting to a very substantial proportion of the income they had been earning before retirement.

After World War II, the numbers of both private pension plans and workers covered rose rapidly. In 1950, 9.8 million workers were covered; by the end of 1973, there were 29 million (excluding self-employed and Federal, State, and local government workers), or about 44 percent of all private wage and salaried workers.[140] The proportion of workers with pension plans is greatest in the high-wage industries and occupations; as a result, proportionately more men than women and more whites than other races are covered.[141]

With both social security benefits and private pensions, older workers can come closer than such workers usually have to the level of living they had before retirement. Among workers retiring in 1970 who had both forms of coverage, men received benefits nearly half as high as their preretirement incomes, women a smaller fraction of former incomes. Husbands plus dependent wives also receiving benefits got about three-fifths of the men's previous earnings.

Only about 30 percent of newly retired men and 13 percent of newly retired women receive both types of pensions.[142] The minimum standards required by the Employee Retirement Insurance Security Act (ERISA) passed in 1974 (which established government standards for private pension plans for the first time) may in the long run increase the proportion of workers who benefit from private pensions.[143] Minimum requirements for participants under ERISA include an age threshold of 25 years and 1 year of job service.

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[136] Susan Grad, "Economically Dependent Persons Without Pension Coverage in Old Age," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1975, p. 13. To be covered, a worker must earn a minimum amount—$50 in a calendar quarter for nonfarm wage or salary workers, $50 in a quarter from one employer for farm or private household workers, and $400 a year for the self-employed.

[137] *Social Security Programs in the United States*, pp. 8–10.

[138] Ibid., p. 37.

[139] Alan Fox, *Earnings Replacement From Social Security and Private Pensions: Newly Entitled Beneficiaries, 1970*, Report No. 13 (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, September 1974). Calculations of the proportion of earnings replaced by benefits are made on the basis of the average earnings in the worker's 3 best years; most commonly, they are the last 3 years before retirement.

[140] Skolnik, op. cit., pp. 19–20.

[141] *Coverage and Vesting of Full-Time Employees Under Private Retirement Plans: Findings From the April 1972 Survey* (Washington: U.S. Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Labor, and Treasury, September 1973), pp. 2 and 12.

[142] Fox, op. cit., pp. 5–7.

Under the act's recordkeeping requirements, employers must provide the Federal Government with a yearly record of all departing employees with vested pension rights. When the retired worker applies for social security benefits, the Social Security Administration must notify the applicant of these private pension rights. Through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the act also features a degree of protection against unexpected termination of private pension plans without payment of vested benefits. Private defined benefit plans pay the Corporation an annual premium intended to cover any deficit between a terminating plan's assets and the amount required to pay all vested benefits up to a set maximum.

In summary, a case can be made that any of the diverse elements of the present system of workers' security can be improved. For many workers, benefits are not adequate to maintain a reasonable level of living or one close enough to what they had before loss of their earning power. In the perspective of history, however, the system represents a substantial gain in the security of American workers: 95 percent of employed persons are covered by retirement pensions and are insured against medical costs and long-term disability; over 85 percent of wage and salary earners have unemployment insurance; 83 percent can draw workers' compensation; and over 70 percent have sickness or disability protection.

Conclusion

On November 12, 1775, the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* carried the following advertisement:

> Just arrived from London, in the ship Hawke, Jacob Getsheus, master, and now lying off Market-street wharf, a few LIKELY HEALTHY SERVANTS, amongst whom are farmers, shoemakers, tailors, silversmiths, a jeweller, curriers, a plaisterer, clothier, butcher, hatter, cabinet maker, clerks and two young women, whose times (of indenture) are to be disposed of by STEPHEN and JOSEPH SHEWELL, WILLIAM CRAIG, or the master on board.

These workers, like many others, had indentured their services to pay their passage on a voyage lasting from 6 to 10 weeks from a secure home country to a string of colonies edging a wilderness. Some 8 months after the ship *Hawke*'s arrival, the same colonies proclaimed their independence and avowed their intention to secure certain rights which were, they asserted, inalienable.

Although the subsequent fate of the individual passengers aboard the *Hawke* is unknown to later historians, it can be assumed that, like those who preceded and followed them on similar voyages, they experienced rapid and repeated change in their working conditions and their social environment. Many (though not all) of these changes brought improvements in living standards, skill levels, and educational opportunity and were eagerly sought by the newcomers, either for themselves or for their children.

From this chapter's review of two centuries of working life in America, it is possible to extract this overriding theme of a generally sanguine commitment to positive change in the situation of the labor force—whether through the abolition of child and slave labor, through a long-term rise in industrial productivity and real earnings, through the extension of social security benefits to retirees and their families, or through a myriad of other mechanisms and procedures designed to enhance the situation of wage earners.

Economic and social institutions have become more complex over the years and correspondingly more resistant to change, but the labor force has remained responsive to new technological challenges, just as its individual members have retained a considerable measure of faith in their capacity to improve both the present and the future through their own efforts. While American history has been marked in the past two centuries by conflicting attitudes toward many issues, there has been widespread agreement that the Nation's course has been shaped by the disposition of a productive and striving labor force to take swift advantage of the possibilities latent in a generous physical environment.

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[143] Peter Henle and Raymond Schmitt, "Pension Reform: The Long, Hard Road to Enactment," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1974, pp. 3–12.

REPORT ON VETERANS SERVICES BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. J. Usery, Jr., *Secretary*

AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary of Labor shall report annually to the Congress on the success of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The report shall include, by State, the number of recently discharged or released eligible veterans, veterans with service-connected disabilities, other eligible veterans, and eligible persons who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities or who were otherwise assisted, with separate reference to occupational training under appropriate Federal law. The report shall also include any determination by the Secretary under section 2004 or 2006 of this title and a statement of the reasons for such determination.

38 U.S.C., section 2007(c)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MAY 1976.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
The Honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIRS: I have the honor to present herewith a report reviewing the performance of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in providing employment and training services for veterans, as required by 38 U.S.C., section 2007(c).

Respectfully,

W J Usery Jr.

Secretary of Labor.

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REPORT ON VETERANS SERVICES

This report reviews the work of the Department of Labor in attempting to curb the rapid growth of Vietnam-era veteran unemployment during the year, particularly among veterans with special labor market problems.[1] It analyzes employment and unemployment trends in the veteran population and evaluates their effect on the young, minority, and disabled veteran groups. The report next assesses the employment, training, income maintenance, and other types of services provided to veterans by the Department through the public employment service, the unemployment insurance system, programs authorized under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Labor-Management Services Administration, the Employment Standards Administration, the National Alliance of Businessmen, and other Federal agencies cooperating with the Department in the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee. The report concludes with an examination of the Department's annual plan for fiscal 1976, which stresses the need to generate sufficient employment and training services for veterans to reduce the gap between the unemployment levels of the labor force as a whole and those of the special problem target groups of veterans.

While fiscal 1975 was a poor year for labor in general, conditions were particularly severe for certain veteran groups—the young, minority group members, and the disabled.

Even though the year-to-year public employment service placement figures for veterans declined only slightly, the average number of unemployed Vietnam-era veterans almost doubled during fiscal 1975, with the special problem target groups, as usual, experiencing higher-than-average incidences of unemployment.

Important considerations in assessing the plight of the Vietnam-era veterans as a group were the general deterioration of the economy and the "last hired, first fired" seniority rule. Other factors may have played a role, however; general public apathy and perhaps even some lingering hostility to the war may have compounded the problems of the Vietnam-era veteran.

Whatever the reasons, double-digit unemployment levels prevailed in the target groups by the end of the year, with unemployment among young black veterans reaching a serious 26.9 percent.

Employment and Unemployment Among Vietnam-Era Veterans

The severe downturn in the Nation's economy had a serious impact upon the job market situation of Vietnam-era veterans[2] during fiscal 1975. Employment growth was dampened and unemployment reached record levels. And, unlike most other worker groups, veterans failed to show improvement in the first half of fiscal 1976, as their jobless rate in the October–December quarter actually exceeded the recession peak. Those veterans in their twenties were particularly affected by the downturn.

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[1] Statistical information required by 38 U.S.C., sec. 2007(e) appears in detailed form in the Statistical Appendix to this volume. See tables F-9, F-11, F-12, and F-13.

[2] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

For fiscal 1975, data derived from the Current Population Survey show an average of about 6.3 million Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 years. (This group accounted for some 90 percent of all Vietnam-era veterans.) Of the 6.3 million, 6.0 million, or 94.1 percent, were in the civilian labor force. An average of 5.5 million were employed, only 175,000 above the fiscal 1974 level, compared with employment gains of about one-half million during each of the previous 2 fiscal years.

This small employment gain was not sufficient to absorb the continued increase in the veterans' labor force and their average fiscal year jobless rate rose to 7.5 percent, up from 4.8 percent in the previous year (see table 1). A sizable part of the year-to-year increase was accounted for by younger veterans (20 to 24 years of age), who continued to experience severe problems in adjusting to the civilian labor market. Their jobless rate rose from 9.0 to 15.7 percent.

The effects of the downturn, however, were pronounced for all veteran groups. The rates for veterans aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years rose markedly to 6.1 and 4.6 percent, respectively, approximating those of their nonveteran counterparts.

Quarterly unemployment rates clearly illustrate the deterioration in the veteran job situation during the fiscal year. In the first quarter, the unemployment rate for veterans stood at 5.3 percent (seasonally adjusted). The jobless rate rose sharply in each successive quarter until it reached 9.4 percent in the final quarter (but it was 10.1 percent in the last calendar quarter of 1975). Despite this very substantial increase in joblessness, the average fiscal 1975 unemployment rate for veterans was 7.5 percent, well below the fiscal 1975 average rate of 8.3 percent for nonveterans aged 20 to 34 years.

The jobless rates for minority group and white veterans rose to 14.1 and 7.0 percent, respectively, (see table 2). Not only was the minority veterans' rate significantly higher than the rate for white veterans, but it was also above that of their nonveteran counterparts.

YOUNGER VETERANS

Although younger veterans (those aged 20 to 24 years) constitute a small and declining proportion (18 percent) of the Vietnam-era veteran

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY QUARTERS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1974 average	Quarterly averages (seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1975 average
		July–Sept.	Oct.–Dec.	Jan.–Mar.	Apr.–June	
TOTAL, 20 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans	4. 8	5. 3	6. 7	8. 6	9. 4	7. 5
Nonveterans	5. 1	5. 9	7. 7	9. 4	10. 1	8. 3
20 TO 24 YEARS						
Veterans	9. 0	11. 5	14. 0	17. 7	20. 7	15. 7
Nonveterans	7. 1	8. 4	10. 0	12. 8	13. 7	11. 3
25 TO 29 YEARS						
Veterans	3. 8	4. 1	5. 7	7. 2	7. 4	6. 1
Nonveterans	4. 3	4. 3	6. 8	7. 9	8. 2	6. 9
30 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans	2. 6	2. 7	3. 3	5. 4	6. 5	4. 6
Nonveterans	2. 6	3. 6	4. 7	5. 2	6. 0	4. 9

TABLE 2. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND QUARTERS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1974 average	Quarterly averages (not seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1975 average
		July–Sept.	Oct.–Dec.	Jan.–Mar.	Apr.–June	
WHITE						
Total, 20 to 34 years						
Veterans	4. 4	4. 0	5. 1	10. 1	8. 9	7. 0
Nonveterans	4. 5	4. 9	6. 2	10. 3	9. 5	7. 7
20 to 24 years						
Veterans	8. 3	8. 4	10. 8	20. 6	19. 0	14. 4
Nonveterans	6. 3	6. 8	8. 1	13. 8	13. 1	10. 4
25 to 29 years						
Veterans	3. 4	3. 5	4. 2	8. 3	7. 3	5. 8
Nonveterans	3. 8	3. 7	6. 0	8. 7	7. 6	6. 5
30 to 34 years						
Veterans	2. 5	1. 5	2. 7	7. 0	6. 0	4. 5
Nonveterans	2. 3	2. 9	3. 4	6. 1	5. 2	4. 4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
Total, 20 to 34 years						
Veterans	9. 2	10. 8	11. 9	18. 0	15. 4	14. 1
Nonveterans	9. 3	9. 0	10. 8	16. 2	16. 4	13. 1
20 to 24 years						
Veterans	15. 1	23. 2	22. 7	30. 3	32. 8	26. 9
Nonveterans	12. 9	14. 1	15. 2	22. 0	22. 7	18. 5
25 to 29 years						
Veterans	8. 1	6. 3	8. 2	15. 6	11. 2	10. 5
Nonveterans	8. 3	5. 0	8. 0	14. 9	12. 4	10. 1
30 to 34 years						
Veterans	4. 6	6. 6	8. 7	9. 4	10. 3	9. 3
Nonveterans	4. 8	5. 3	7. 2	9. 6	10. 8	8. 3

population, they are the only group whose jobless rate exceeds that for nonveterans of similar age. In fiscal 1975, the unemployment rate for young veterans averaged 15.7 percent, compared with 11.3 percent for nonveterans. While both figures were substantially above fiscal 1974 levels, the rate for young veterans increased by a much greater margin over the year.

Some of the gap between veteran and nonveteran jobless rates in this age group is accounted for by the fact that young nonveterans have been in the labor market longer than the recently returned veterans and thus are better established in jobs. In addition, Vietnam-era veterans are eligible for unemployment compensation payments based on their military service wage credit; these benefits play a significant role in softening the impact of their joblessness and possibly encourage them to continue their job search until they find the "right" job. Many unemployed young nonveterans, on the other hand, do not have enough wage credits either to qualify for unemployment compensation or to receive benefits for the maximum period and may, therefore, feel pressed to take any job available. These problems, of course, tend to disappear with increasing age, since most older veterans have been out of the service longer and thus have been more fully assimilated into the civilian economy. Moreover, the fact that all veterans were screened for health problems and specially trained while in the Armed Force may contribute to their better subsequent performance in the labor market.

MINORITY GROUP TRENDS

The jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans of Negro and other races averaged 14.1 percent during fiscal 1975, up from 9.2 percent a year earlier. The rate for white veterans rose from 4.4 to 7.0 percent, a relatively greater increase than that for black veterans. The ratio of their jobless rates, however, maintained the 2-to-1 relationship that has characterized the overall black-white unemployment situation in recent years. While minority group veterans continued to experience far higher unemployment rates than their white counterparts, there were signs of improvement relative to their nonveteran peers. Rates for minority veterans in the last quarter of fiscal 1975 (and into early fiscal 1976) were somewhat lower than those for minority nonveterans, except in the crucial 20- to 24-year-old category, which continued to have the highest unemployment rate.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Data from the Current Population Survey indicate that the jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans more than doubled in each region except the West in fiscal year 1975. By the last quarter (April-June 1975), regional unemployment rates ranged from lows of 8.3 percent in the South and 9.7 percent in the West to highs of 10.3 and 10.2 percent, respectively, in the Northeast and North Central States.

DISABLED VETERANS

While the available data do not reflect the number and rates of unemployment for disabled Vietnam-era veterans, the Veterans Administration (VA) has indicated that approximately 430,000 Vietnam-era veterans received disability payments at the close of the fiscal year. This number constituted about 5.6 percent of the overall Vietnam-era veteran population. In addition, a Department of Labor-sponsored study [3] completed in 1975, which included a survey of 7,800 disabled Vietnam-era veterans, noted the following findings:

—Disabled Vietnam-era veterans (those receiving a VA compensation for a service-connected injury or disease) have a rate of unemployment almost twice the rate of nondisabled veterans.

—It was estimated that in January and February 1974 about 31,000 disabled Vietnam-era veterans who were neither working nor in training were looking for a job; 6,700 (21.5 percent) of them had been searching for work for more than 6 months. Those veterans with more severe disabilities had the most trouble finding employment.

—The most common service-connected disabilities are bone and joint impairments or disease (31 percent), psychiatric and neurological disorders (20 percent), and muscle injuries (21 percent). The disabled veteran is commonly pictured as an amputee or blinded, but only 6 percent of disabled Vietnam-era veterans fit this picture.

—Severely disabled veterans under 30 have a much higher unemployment rate than other veterans; many tend to give up looking for a job, and others often work in low-paying jobs.

—Approximately two-thirds of the severely disabled and about 1 out of 3 of the slightly disabled report that they have had vocational counseling. Of all the veterans who received counseling, 80 percent identified the VA as the source, 33 percent mentioned the State employment service, and 10 percent had gone to veterans' organizations. This is not surprising since such counseling is a requirement for those entering VA programs. For example, the VA Vocational Rehabilitation Program, ordinarily limited to veterans with a disability rating of 10 percent or more, requires counseling prior to enrollment.

—Most seriously disabled veterans, like other disabled veterans and nonveterans, find jobs on their own. Although 3 out of 4 disabled veterans searched for jobs with the help of the public employment service, only 1 in 6 of the severely disabled indicated an agency or organization such as the State employment service, the VA, or a veteran service organization as the most useful source of job referrals.

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[3] *Jobs for Veterans with Disabilities*, Manpower R&D Monograph 41 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975).

Veterans Employment and Training Services in Fiscal 1975

There was no question that the recession of 1974–75 adversely affected the Department's employment and training program for veterans. Although several of the programed objectives were attained, the severity of the economic downturn contributed to increases in the number of veterans in the ranks of the unemployed. By the end of the year, the jobless total for Vietnam-era veterans had almost doubled, thereby nullifying some projected program gains.

This section of the report deals with the veteran employment and training goals and objectives and the various measures taken by components of the Department of Labor both to meet these goals and objectives and to provide necessary employment and training services to veterans according to the provisions of the law. It describes the actions taken by the public employment service and the unemployment insurance system, the measures taken under CETA, and other departmental and interagency contributions.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As part of the overall strategy of the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee (a subgroup of the Domestic Council Committee on Veterans Services), the Department of Labor planned to focus on the unemployment problems of those special groups of veterans—the young (20 to 24 years old), minorities, and the disabled—that still showed substantial unemployment during the spring of 1974. Specific objectives were to increase employment and related services to these veteran groups, which account for a large proportion of unemployed Vietnam-era veterans.

Instead of scattering resources in a nationwide effort that would be costly and somewhat ineffective, the Department emphasized concentration of program service for these groups in the seven States that accounted for almost half of all unemployed Vietnam-era veterans. The target States identified for program emphasis were California, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Washington. These States accounted for approximately 300,000 of the total number of Vietnam-era veterans seeking work.

At the time of program development, it was believed that concentration of services on the problem target groups, combined with program emphasis in the geographic areas with the greatest numbers of jobless veterans and the application of high-impact employment and training programs, would result in the greatest return in terms of employment and training for veterans.

These plans were developed during a period when the national unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and the overall rate for veterans (20 to 34 years of age) was 4.9 percent. The full impact of the recession, especially among veterans, was still several months away.

To match the broad goals for fiscal 1975 with specific performance targets, the following national objectives were established:

Organization	*Objective*
State employment service agencies	330,000 placements
National Alliance of Businessmen	200,000 placements (including 7,500 for disabled veterans)
CETA prime sponsor veteran enrollments	100,000 enrollments

Coupled with the pledges of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the Veterans Administration, and the U.S. Postal Service, the operating program for fiscal 1975 appeared to be ambitious enough for an economy that was then experiencing a 4.9-percent Vietnam-era veteran unemployment rate.

Employment Service Activities

Reflecting the high level of unemployment generated by the recession, the total number of applicants seeking service from the public employment service (ES) in fiscal 1975 increased to over 15 million, compared with 13.3 million the previous year. The same economic forces were responsible for reducing the number of placements made by the employment service from 3.3 million in fiscal 1974 to 3.1 in fiscal 1975. Roughly, the success rate (applicants : individuals placed) was 5 : 1, or 20 percent, for fiscal 1975. However, some applicants were only temporarily unemployed, with continuing attachments to specific jobs, and did not want job placement assistance.

Veteran Applicants. The situation of veterans was similarly influenced by the economic decline. The number of veteran applicants increased from 2.4 million in fiscal 1974 to 2.7 million in fiscal 1975, a 15-percent rise. Applicants who had achieved veteran status during the previous 4 years climbed to 756,531, up 28 percent, while disabled veteran applicants increased 19 percent to 135,481. The large rise in all veteran applicant categories could be anticipated in a period of economic stress, since the public employment service is regarded as a placement service that serves everyone, including those with labor market handicaps.

Veteran Placements. In fiscal 1975, the ES fared somewhat better in placing special target group veterans in jobs than it did the year before. While the total number of veterans placed declined from 608,897 to 592,522 in fiscal 1975, the number of "recently separated" veterans placed was up from 162,459 in fiscal 1974 to 195,304, and the number of disabled veterans placed grew from 26,931 to 30,882. Veterans constituted 19 percent of all individuals placed in jobs by the employment service during the year. The growth in veteran target group placements, held to a minimum by fewer job opportunities, was largely the result of the intensified employment service campaign of fiscal 1975. There was a significant gain of nearly 15 percent over fiscal 1974 in the placement of disabled veterans. However, the general success rate (applicants: placements) for veterans was 2.72 million : 592,522 (4.6 : 1), or 21.7 percent, slightly better than that for the general population. The largest number of veterans placed in jobs was in California (66,854), followed by Texas (47,390), New York (24,905), Pennsylvania (23,283), and Florida (22,788).

Veteran Enrollments in Job Training. In the enrollment of veterans for job training by the employment service, total performance was significantly lower than that of the year before, falling from 51,628 in fiscal 1974 to 39,429 in fiscal 1975, a drop of 23.6 percent. The declines were also significant in the recently separated and disabled veteran categories, which decreased 16.5 and 8.5 percent, respectively.

Much of this loss may be attributed to the phasing out of training programs that had been conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (MDTA), for which State employment service agencies had been the primary recruiting sources. When MDTA was replaced by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, this recruitment function was assumed in large part by the prime sponsors, with the employment service becoming an alternate referral agency. (See the CETA chapter for the prime sponsor contributions to veteran training.) California (3,154), Pennsylvania (2,195), Ohio (2,133), and New York (1,923) led the States in ES-referred veteran job training enrollments. These four State agencies accounted for almost 24 percent of such veteran job training enrollments; with 11 other States that had more than 1,000 enrollments, the figure became 58 percent of the total.

Other ES Services. In addition to job placement and training, the employment service provided veterans with other services, such as counseling, testing, referral to other agencies, and job development. In fiscal 1975, a total of 913,810 veterans were provided with these services, up 17.5 percent from the previous year. Similarly, the services provided to recently separated veterans (290,726) and disabled veterans (56,340) also increased by a sizable 40 percent and 36 percent, respectively.

To achieve the goals and objectives of the veterans programs, the ES provided the foregoing veteran employment and training services through its network of affiliated State agencies, utilizing all available cooperative services.

The intensive employment service campaign to find jobs for young, minority, and disabled veteran groups conducted in the seven States containing half of all unemployed Vietnam-era veterans ended the year with encouraging results. Approximately 39 percent of State ES placements of Vietnam-era veterans involved those in the 20- to 24-year age bracket. Almost a quarter of the total were minority veterans, and about 5 percent were disabled veterans. (However, less than 37 percent of the placements made during the year were made by the seven States having roughly half the problem.)

Some of these successes can be attributed to the recently augmented Veterans Employment Service (VES) field staff that strengthened the Department's capacity to monitor services provided to veterans at the local employment service level. The augmented field force of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), which helped garner job pledges from private sector corporations, also served to aid the veteran program. Despite the adverse economic circumstances, NAB completed the year with three-quarters of its objectives achieved.

In order to develop new techniques to assist a subgroup with particularly difficult problems, a special contract was awarded to the Blinded Veterans Association (BVA) to place a small number of blinded veterans in suitable employment. In addition, BVA contacted several thousand blinded or visually impaired veterans to offer assistance in job-finding techniques if they wished such help. The Department will renew the contract in fiscal 1976 and will continue efforts to assist this group of disabled veterans.

To encourage the hiring of Vietnam-era veterans, the Department also:

—Reminded Federal contractors, by advertising in the *Commerce Business Daily*, of their responsibility to list job openings with State ES agencies in accordance with the law.

—Provided monthly summaries of job bank openings to approximately 200 military installations for use by prospective releasees and personnel advisers.

—Joined the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Coordinating Committee of Federal agencies, private organizations, and veterans groups. The Committee attempts to assure that disabled veterans receive needed rehabilitation services.

—Developed, in conjunction with NAB and the VA, a veterans employment seminar program, to be used by the Department of Defense and NAB Metro Offices in informing veterans and soon-to-be-released military personnel about marketing their training and skills for employment.

—Promoted employment and training opportunities by increasing the number of visits by the VES field service staff to employers and labor union officials. The visits were intended to develop a greater number of job openings.

Mandatory Listing

The mandatory listing (ML) program, set in motion by the President in 1971 as part of a six-point veterans program, requires Federal contractors and subcontractors to list suitable job openings with local offices of the Federal-State employment service.

The basis for the program was altered by enactment of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, which amended title 38 of the U.S. Code. A major revision requires eligible contractors to take affirmative action in hiring and upgrading disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. The Secretary of Labor's regulation under 41 CFR, part 50–250 is currently being revised to incorporate this change.

As shown in table 3, mandatory listing activity grew steadily from the program's initiation through fiscal 1974. Because the economic downturn was marked by layoffs and retrenchments by many Federal contractors, each of the four program items indicative of activity levels lost its year-to-year acceleration in fiscal 1975 and suffered a slight decline from fiscal 1974 levels.

Job openings received by the ES under the mandatory listing program reached almost 1 million in fiscal 1974. In fiscal 1975, however, the number of openings received dropped 14 percent to 845,000 (a level still significantly higher than that for fiscal 1973).

The number of individuals placed in ML openings rose to a peak of 431,000 in fiscal 1974 and then dropped less than 2 percent—to 424,000—in fiscal 1975. Similarly, the number of veterans placed in ML jobs declined from the fiscal 1974 peak of 111,000 to 110,000—a drop of less than 1 percent. The fall in the number of Vietnam-era veterans placed in ML openings was about 2.5 percent, from 82,000 to 80,000. The one category registering a gain was special disabled veterans (as de-

TABLE 3. VETERANS PLACED ON MANDATORY LISTING ORDERS, FISCAL YEARS 1972–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973[1]	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975	Percent change, 1974–75
MANDATORY LISTING ACTIVITY					
Mandatory listing (ML) openings received	313	709	985	845	−14. 2
Individuals placed on ML orders	86	283	431	424	−1. 6
Total veterans placed on ML orders	31	89	111	110	−. 9
Vietnam-era veterans placed on ML orders	23	67	82	80	−2. 4
TOTAL ES ACTIVITY					
Total openings received[2]	9, 656	10, 436	9, 851	7, 889	−19. 9
Total individuals placed	2, 308	2, 956	3, 334	3, 138	−5. 9
Total veterans placed	536	606	609	593	−2. 6
Vietnam-era veterans placed	327	390	393	391	−. 5

[1] Excludes the State of Washington.

[2] Including those for 3 days and under.

fined in title 38 of the U.S. Code); 1,500 were placed in ML openings during fiscal 1975, a 7.1-percent increase over the fiscal 1974 figure of 1,400.

As is shown below, the contribution of the mandatory listing program to veteran placement efforts by the ES has risen steadily since the program's inception:

ES veteran placement activity	*Percent supplied by ML jobs* Fiscal 1972	Fiscal 1973	Fiscal 1974	Fiscal 1975
Total veterans placed	5. 8	14. 7	18. 2	18. 5
Vietnam-era veterans placed	7. 0	17. 2	20. 9	20. 5

The program received additional stimulation in fiscal 1975 from a series of seminars designed to provide all State and regional mandatory listing coordinators with a better understanding of the mission of the program. Techniques to bring about more effective program operation were also reviewed in these sessions.

Compliance support activity by contracting Federal agencies was accelerated during fiscal 1975. A number of Federal contractors and their corporately related companies were brought into fuller compliance by Federal agency contract officers.

Job orders received by the ES solely as a result of mandatory listing requirements cannot be readily separated from those it would otherwise have received. Apparently, however, the increase in the number of individuals placed by the ES from 2.3 million in fiscal 1972 to 3.1 million in fiscal 1975 is partly attributable to the mandatory listing program.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

In addition to the work of the public employment service, the Department of Labor provided a number of other services for the unemployed veteran. They included income maintenance activities, employment and training assistance under the provisions of CETA, and the monitoring of veterans' reemployment rights.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen

The Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program provides unemployment benefits for eligible veterans while they are seeking employment. Pursuant to agreements with the Secretary of Labor, State employment security agencies take claims and pay benefits from Federal funds to veterans under the same terms and conditions and in the same amounts provided by the unemployment insurance law of the State in which the veteran files his or her first claim. Veterans who have had 90 or more days of continuous active service and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable are entitled to UCX benefits.

The level of UCX activities increased between fiscal 1974 and 1975, as shown in table 4. The average duration of unemployment also increased, indicating that some claimants were experiencing difficulty in obtaining new employment.

The substantial rise in the total dollar amount of program benefit payments from $206 million in fiscal 1974 to $361 million the following year reflected an increased number of claimants, higher maximums in weekly benefit amounts payable as a result of revisions in State laws, and an increased average duration of weeks of unemployment experienced by claimants.

In addition to providing income maintenance for qualified unemployed veterans, State unemployment insurance units also serve veterans in other ways. For example, unemployed veterans applying for UCX benefits are referred to the ES for placement, training, or other services. As part of an intensive nationwide effort to place veterans in jobs or training, local State unemployment insurance offices have been providing lists of veterans unemployed for 13 or more weeks to local State employment service offices, so that special services may be given to any long-term unemployed veterans.

Veterans Services Under CETA

The regulations that govern the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act contain a number of specific provisions relating to veterans which enable them to more easily qualify for assistance. Under title I regulations, for example, prime sponsors are required to give special consideration to eligible disabled veterans, special veterans, and veterans who received other than a dishonorable discharge within 4 years of the date of their CETA application. In selecting participants for title I programs, sponsors are to take into consideration the extent to which such veterans are represented in the area's population.

In order to be eligible for participation under title I, veterans—like all other applicants—must be unemployed, underemployed, or economically disadvantaged. However, a directive issued by the Department of Labor regarding the method of computing annual income in determining whether an individual is economically disadvantaged includes special exceptions for veterans. Pay or allowances received while serving on active duty, as well as educational assistance and compensation payments to veterans and other eligible persons under chapters 11, 13, 31, 34, 35, and 36 of title 38 U.S.C. (such as war orphans' and widows' educational assistance and vocational rehabilitation), are excluded from income computations.

TABLE 4. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (UCX) PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1974–75

Activity	Fiscal year		Percent change
	1974	1975	
Military separations (number)	527, 000	541, 000	2. 7
Initial claims (number)	341, 806	395, 086	15. 6
Weeks claimed (thousands)	3, 319	4, 273	28. 7
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	9. 7	10. 8	11. 3
First payments (number)	219, 371	273, 110	24. 5
Final payments (number)	47, 963	79, 618	66. 0
Percent who exhausted benefits	21. 9	29. 2	33. 3
Weeks compensated (thousands)	2, 998. 0	4, 326. 4	44. 8
Average duration of claim (weeks)	13. 6	15. 8	16. 2
Average weekly benefit [1]	$65. 67	$70. 32	7. 1
Average benefits paid [1]	$939. 65	$1, 320. 02	40. 5
Total benefits paid (thousands) [1]	$206, 132	$360, 511	74. 9

[1] Net dollar benefits include extended benefits.

In selecting participants for public service employment (PSE) programs under titles I, II, and VI of CETA, State and local governments are required to provide special consideration to eligible disabled veterans, special veterans, and veterans who received other than a dishonorable discharge within 4 years of the date of their application to CETA. Again, consideration must be given to the extent to which such veterans are represented in the area. All PSE vacancies except those to which former employees are being recalled must be listed with the State employment service at least 48 hours before such vacancies are filled. During this period, only those veterans specified above can be referred for consideration. Only if the number of veteran applicants is insufficient may the State employment service, upon request, refer members of other target groups for consideration.

Special attention to developing appropriate full- or part-time employment opportunities for veterans is emphasized in CETA. In addition, information on job vacancies and training opportunities funded under titles I, II, and VI is to be made available on a continuing and timely basis to State and local Veterans Employment Representatives (VER's) and to veterans organizations for the purpose of disseminating information to those eligible.

In another effort to facilitate assistance to veterans under titles II and VI, a CETA regulation allows veterans to qualify for public service employment immediately upon discharge, without regard to the usual 30-day unemployment requirement.

According to the latest data available, veterans enrolled under titles I, II, and VI constitute 13.4 percent of all CETA participants. Titles II and VI programs, however, serve higher percentages of veterans—23.9 percent and 27.1 percent, respectively (see table 5). The lower rate of veteran participation in title I programs seems to indicate that the majority of veteran applicants are job ready, possessing the skills needed for—and preferring—public service employment positions instead of the training offered under title I.

A survey based on a 5-percent sample of CETA prime sponsors located in each of the 10 regions of the Department of Labor is being conducted in an effort to obtain information on the nature of training and the types of occupations for which veterans are being prepared under CETA. Interim results of the study reflect the following:

- Under title I, the largest proportion of veterans are enrolled in classroom training, followed by on-the-job training:

Activity	*Percent*
Classroom training	30
On-the-job training	23
Work experience	14
Public service employment	12
Other	21

- In programs under titles II and VI, veterans were placed most frequently in public works and transportation jobs and in law enforcement:

Occupational group	*Percent*	
	Title II	*Title VI*
Public works and transportation	30	45
Law enforcement	13	13
Parks and recreation	13	7
Environmental quality	9	5
Social service	6	5
Education	4	5
Health and hospitals	1	3
Fire protection	1	2
Other	23	15

- Veterans were being trained in a wide variety of occupations:

Advertising worker
Air-conditioning mechanic
Automobile-body repairer
Automobile mechanic
Brake operator
Civil drafter
Clerk
Dental technician
Dining room attendant
Drafter
Electric assembler
Electrical/mechanical inspector
Electronic technician
Equipment operator
Food-service worker
Fuel-injection servicer
Licensed vocational nurse
Maintenance repairer
Metal-furniture assembler
Mold setter
Piano tuner
Plumber
Property controller
Refinery worker
Stenographer
Vacuum plastic forms mechanic
Welder

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

For many years, Federal statutes have entitled eligible veterans, National Guard members, and reservists to return to the employment they left to perform military training or service, with the position, seniority, status, and rate of pay they would have achieved if their employment had not been interrupted. On December 3, 1974, as part of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, the mandatory coverage of these provisions was extended to employment in State and local government.

The Department of Labor, through its Labor-Management Services Administration, helps veterans, reservists, and National Guard members exercise their reemployment rights in both the private and the State and local government sectors. In those few cases where investigation and mediation fail to produce a solution and the veteran requests litigation in the courts, the Department refers complaints through its Regional Solicitor's offices to the Department of Justice. The actual litigation of these cases is generally undertaken by Department of Labor attorneys in cooperation with the Department of Justice. The Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over cases involving reemployment rights in the Federal Government (including the U.S. Postal Service). Voluntary enlistees have the same reemployment rights as draftees, and the law remains fully operative despite the end of the draft.

During fiscal 1975, as shown in the following tabulation, the veterans' reemployment rights program received a slightly larger number of complaint cases than during fiscal 1974. The increase resulted partly from the expansion of coverage under the December 3, 1974, amendments and partly from increased training activity by the National Guard and the reserves. A substantial majority of the cases received and handled continue to involve rights after reemployment, such as missed promotions, pay increases, and pension credits, rather than the basic right to reemployment itself.

TABLE 5. CETA ENROLLMENTS AND PLACEMENTS, FISCAL 1975

Item	Title I	Title II	Title VI
ENROLLMENTS			
U.S. total	1, 126, 000	227, 100	157, 000
Veterans	106, 100	54, 300	42, 500
Special Vietnam-era	56, 600	25, 700	19, 600
Other	49, 500	28, 600	22, 900
PLACEMENTS			
U.S. total	176, 000	16, 600	9, 800
Veterans	26, 200	4, 700	3, 300
Special Vietnam-era	14, 700	2, 400	1, 700
Other	11, 500	2, 300	1, 600

Veterans' reemployment rights cases, fiscal years 1974-75

	Fiscal 1974	Fiscal 1975
Complaint cases received	3, 239	3, 516
Complaint cases closed	3, 790	3, 645
Cases pending at end of period	825	694
State and local government cases received	[1]	295
National Guard and reserve cases received	273	418
Cases received with reemployment as primary issue	1, 107	1, 460
Cases received with other rights as primary issues	2, 132	2, 056
Cases referred to Department of Justice	581	401

[1] Not applicable.

In cooperation with the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor also operates an information program under which persons being separated from military service fill out, at the military separation center, three copies of a short Reemployment Rights and Employment Data form.

These forms are mailed by the separation center to the Department of Labor's Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, which sends the first copy along with general information about the reemployment rights program to the veteran's home address and the second, plus similar information about the program, to the preservice employer, if any. The third copy is sent to the State employment service of the veteran's home State for use by local Veterans Employment Representatives in contacting the veteran at home to offer job-finding and employment counseling services. During fiscal 1975, this information program continued at about the same level as during the previous year, except for a small decline in the number of veterans showing a preservice employer on the form, as shown below:

Information program activities, fiscal year 1974-75

	Fiscal 1974	Fiscal 1975
Veterans contacted with general information on reemployment rights	295, 704	295, 483
Employers contacted with general information on reemployment rights	124, 396	118, 465

Departmental Programs Under Development

Title IV of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974:

—Extends the benefits of job counseling, training, and placement services to eligible spouses of veterans who have (or had) service-connected disabilities and to the spouses of any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who has been listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured in line of duty by a hostile force, or forcibly detained or interned in line of duty by a foreign government or power.

—Requires the Department of Labor to establish performance standards to permit measurement of compliance by State agencies with the provisions of the law and expands and strengthens administrative controls to be used by the Secretary to insure that sufficient employment services are provided to the veteran client groups.

—Requires Federal contractors to take actions in addition to job listing, in order to assure affirmative action in employing and promoting qualified disabled and Vietnam-era veterans.

The Department initially attempted to comply with the provisions extending eligibility to spouses by issuing an internal directive. Later, however, it decided to issue formal regulations concerning the provisions on eligibility and performance standards. By close of the fiscal year, proposed drafts of the new regulations had been cleared by the State agencies and regional offices and final redrafting had been completed. The proposed regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on October 22, 1975.

In the 1974 law, Congress reinforced the mandatory listing program by requiring all Federal contractors and subcontractors with contracts of $10,000 or more to take affirmative action to employ and promote qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era. The Secretary of Labor delegated to the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) the responsibility for developing and administering this program. ESA has similar responsibilities regarding other Federal contractor affirmative action programs, including those for handicapped workers, minorities, and women. An Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs was established within ESA to manage these diverse efforts, with the twin objectives of providing uniform and consistent direction to Federal agencies, contractors, and subcontractors and of serving the distinctively different needs of each of these programs.

During the latter part of the fiscal year, ESA began its development of the affirmative action program for veterans by consulting with representatives of various interested parties. Among them were the major national veterans' organizations, the AFL–CIO, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other Government agencies in related work, particularly the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. A key subject of these discussions was the specific guidance to be provided, through the program's regulations, to contractors and subcontractors concerning activities they should undertake in order to meet their affirmative action obligations.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

Through the Department of Labor's chairmanship of the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, Department staff members were able to establish close working relationships with other member agencies,[4] which had committed themselves to specific quantitative targets and objectives for the fiscal year. The various accomplishments of the interagency effort described in this section are in addition to the gains for veterans reflected in the Department's own tallies.

As part of the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, several agencies were committed to an annual plan of action to assist veterans. Among their major contributions during the year were the following:

Organization and program	*Number and category*
Civil Service Commission	95,000 Federal hires
National Alliance of Businessmen	156,000 placements (including 4,400 disabled Vietnam-era veterans)
U.S. Postal Service	29,500 hires
Veterans Administration:	
Veterans Assistance Centers	25,300 placements
GI bill	2,692,000 enrollments
On-the-job training outreach	7,900 served
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Medical Experience Directed Into Health Careers	6,800 hires
Vocational Education Training Program	600,000 trainees

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[4] The Interagency Committee's members include the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, Defense, and Commerce; the Veterans Administration; and the National Alliance of Businessmen.

Organization and program	*Number and category*
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued:	
National Direct Student Loan	34,000 loans
College Work-Study	28,000 served
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants	23,200 grantees
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	15,000 grantees

To achieve these results, Committee members adjusted their operations in various ways to improve services to veterans:

—The NAB augmented its staff by 50 managers. Twenty-eight of them were concentrated in the seven States with the highest veteran unemployment rates, and all were veterans. They proved effective in dealing with employers, community groups, and the problem target groups of veterans they were to serve.

—The Office of Education established 12 educational opportunity centers, designed to assist approximately 240,000 students in developing plans to continue education beyond the high school level. These centers were intended essentially for veterans, the disadvantaged, and the handicapped; however, all students have access to the services.

—In cooperation with the Veterans Administration and the Department of Labor, the NAB developed and implemented the disabled "miniprofile" to assist in placing disabled veterans.[5]

—The Veterans Administration assigned 1,327 representatives ("vet reps") to college campuses to resolve problems affecting allowance payments. This outstationing assures accessibility of VA administrative machinery to the veteran and provides for the timely resolution of discrepancies. The vet reps served over 3,300 institutions and provided 3.5 million services to their clients.

—The Department of Defense signed an agreement with the Department of Labor giving Army field commanders authority to sponsor apprenticeship programs approved by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. An operating engineer program, developed by the Corps of Engineers, was approved for activation. Another, on culinary arts, was started during the year.[6]

—The Department of Commerce encouraged some 2,000 trade associations to emphasize the hiring of Vietnam-era veterans by their member companies.

—The NAB developed an effective public information program and communicated it to the media by way of the Advertising Council and an advertising agency. This effort included the publication of the *Jobs for Veterans Report*, which was given widespread distribution to employers and unemployed veterans, as a means of renewing interest in the employment of veterans.

—Under the auspices of NAB, 10 job fairs were conducted in an effort to bring veterans and employers together.

—The Veterans Administration operated 75 Veterans Assistance Centers, providing one-stop service to veterans needing all types of assistance from the Federal Government. These centers were staffed by skilled specialists of the Veterans Administration, Civil Service Commission, State employment services, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Outlook

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to alleviate the effects of the recession on veteran client groups, the following goals and objectives are being emphasized during fiscal 1976:

- Focus on the job-related problems of veterans groups with critically high unemployment—the young, disabled, and minority Vietnam-era veterans.

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[5] See the *1975 Manpower Report*, p. 146, for a description of the "miniprofile."

[6] For further discussion of apprenticeship programs for service personnel, see the chapter on National Program Developments in this volume.

- Monitor the performance of the State employment services in assisting veterans through counseling, testing, training, enrollment in employment and training programs, job development, referral, placement, and supportive services.
- Fully implement the Federal contractor affirmative action program for disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. The regulations, partly developed in fiscal 1975, have been issued in proposed form for public comment. Congress has appropriated funds for permanent staffing of this program, which will become fully operative in fiscal 1976.
- Provide for the necessary services to be given to the spouses who have been added to the veteran client group . . . and monitor performance.
- Provide an effective veterans outreach and public information system in coordination with the Veterans Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The information system will be designed to change any erroneous views about veterans and to motivate employers to hire them.
- Improve field communications, develop better sources of program data, obtain more timely information, emphasize greater program monitoring, and supply immediate and appropriate technical assistance where problems have been found.
- Work to obtain higher rates of veteran enrollments by prime sponsors in programs authorized under titles I, II, and VI of CETA.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

To achieve these objectives, the Employment and Training Administration has planned the following activities:

- State employment security agencies will work to place 391,000 veterans.
- The National Alliance of Businessmen has pledged placement of 155,900 veterans.
- Veteran placements by CETA prime sponsors are expected to aggregate 72,000.
- Veterans outreach and an improved public information program are to be conducted.
- Employment service counselors stationed at selected Veterans Assistance Centers will provide one-stop service in coordination with the Veterans Administration.
- A multimedia public information program will alert employers to the need for placing veterans and, concurrently, reach unemployed veterans and motivate them to seek work.
- Men and women about to leave the armed services and their personnel officers at some 200 major military installations will receive listings of current job openings reproduced on microfiche and job information readers with which to review them. The Department of Labor will supply this material to the Department of Defense.
- To step up CETA prime sponsor activity in veteran placements, public employment enrollments, and job training activities, a technical assistance guide is being developed for prime sponsors which will spell out how they can increase activity on behalf of the veteran.

The successive levels of Regional, State, Assistant, and local office Veterans Employment Representatives will help to bring about quantitatively and qualitatively acceptable performance in providing services to veterans by frequent monitoring of accomplishments and evaluating them in relation to operating plans.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Employment Security Automated Systems

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATION

Automation of the various employment security functions has proceeded on a somewhat independent basis over the years. The employment service has developed and implemented job bank and applicant data systems in most of the Nation. The Unemployment Insurance Service (UIS) automated systems are less uniform, having been implemented on a State-by-State basis. Employment security management systems, designed at the Federal level primarily to gather and produce financial and statistical information, were also developed and installed at different intervals. At the end of fiscal year 1975, a number of automated systems sponsored by the Manpower Administration (now the Employment and Training Administration) were in place, some nationwide and some in individual States, resulting in certain computer processing inefficiencies and duplication in data gathering.

An Employment Security Automation Plan

The Employment and Training Administration has recently developed a 5-year plan to rationalize the automation of the employment security system. The plan seeks a fully coordinated and integrated approach in which resources and data will be shared to the maximum extent by both the employment and unemployment insurance services. The objective is to improve the operations in local offices. When the plan is fully implemented and operational, local offices should have terminal access to their computer-based files. Common data will be entered into the system only once, but data files will be accessible to local offices in a State either to help individuals find jobs or to process their unemployment benefit claims. The information for management needs will be available at all levels, from the same files serving local operational needs, thereby eliminating the necessity for separate reporting functions in the local offices.

The plan also envisions some interstate activity through communication links among State computer facilities. These links will enable State employment security agencies to request wage and benefit information, as well as information on job applicants and opportunities, from other State agencies or transmit such data to them.

Costs for the next 2 years are estimated at about $52 million. Initial estimates in the plan indicate that startup costs for all States over the 5-year period will be approximately $170 million. Beginning in fiscal year 1978, offsets and cost recoveries are expected to reduce the total additional funds needed. Sixty percent of the initial investment will be for purchase of terminals to improve operations in local offices and hence will be used directly for providing better service to the public.

Job Service Matching Systems

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, like the legislation it replaced, provides in section 312 for the development of a computer-aided job matching system as a goal for the Secretary of Labor.

The implementation of job banks, a first key step toward establishing a complete computer-assisted matching system on a national basis, is now nearly complete. Almost 85 percent of the U.S. population is covered by job banks, which operate in 43 States as statewide systems and in major cities in other States.

Major efficiencies and staff savings are expected to result from matching systems, through reduced need for reregistering and reinterviewing of applicants and through elimination of referral control staffs. For example, local office professionals will be freed to concentrate on their employer/applicant contact responsibilities and leave data handling to the computer. In addition, the creation of an areawide applicant file for matching will eliminate the need for persons to register in several different offices. Unemployment insurance claimants and applicants will be automatically considered for new job orders and hence will not have to return to their local offices as frequently as they now do. Furthermore, the increased placement capabilities of local employment service offices will be of benefit to other employment efforts, such as the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and CETA programs, particularly where several prime sponsors operate within a single labor market area.

Pioneer job matching projects have generally shown improvement in operations, as indicated by increases in the number of placements per employment service staff member and in the total number of placements, as well as by reductions in the cancellation rate of job orders and in the time required to fill openings.

Computerized job matching will also aid in enforcing work test rules, which apply to unemployment insurance claimants, food stamp recipients, and mandatory WIN registrants. Among the prime difficulties in completing this task have been the sheer volume of jobseekers registered with a local employment service office and the number of job openings listed by employers, making effective manual search of applicants' records to compare against job orders difficult and time consuming.

In fiscal 1975, over 15 million applicants were registered with the public employment service (ES). Of these, almost 8 million were subject to the work test.

Job Service matching systems are planned for installation in nearly all States. The systems to be installed will match either applicants to job opportunities or job openings to jobseekers. Installation of these systems is proceeding in fiscal year 1976.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

Plans were drawn up and substantial progress made during fiscal year 1975 in instituting an On-Line Benefit Payment System, which will eventually make an automated benefit payment procedure possible in all States. Four pilot States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri) have installed the system, with the goal of making it fully operational by July 1976.

In essence, this project gives local claims interviewers terminal access to the State office's automated files, which contain wage and benefit data for all claimants, thereby eliminating much of the recordkeeping formerly required at the local level. The interviewer can thus tell a prospective claimant making his or her first appearance in a local office whether he or she has any wage record against which benefits may be drawn and how much may be drawn. The automated system will also provide access to data about claims filed and payments made. In addition to reducing costs, the system should help eliminate delays in payments resulting from errors in filing or incorrect information supplied by a former employer. Furthermore, it should provide faster service to claimants who ask questions about their unemployment insurance claims.

CONSOLIDATION

A number of computer-assisted systems have been developed in State agencies over the past 8 years to aid both employment service and unemployment insurance operations. They include job banks for collecting data on job orders, the Applicant Data System (ADS) for information on job applicants, the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) for information on services provided to employers and applicants, and the Cost Accounting (CA) System. Job banks and ADS are designed as operational tools and

ESARS and CA as means of providing management information for local, State, and Federal administrators. Each system was designed for a particular purpose and at a different time, resulting in duplication of data and computer files.

A major consolidation effort aimed at eliminating much of the duplication in data collection and files is now underway. Collection of data on employment service activities has been standardized nationwide so that nearly all data for the automated system are derived from a copy of the documents used for local office operations. When fully implemented (about Oct. 1, 1977), the system will combine job banks, ADS, and ESARS. States installing a job matching capability will add additional modules to this consolidated system. The system envisages one common input module that will accept data for all employment security functions, thereby enabling staff to gather an element of data on a client only once, whether he or she is in need of assistance in jobseeking or in processing a UI claim.

FIELD CENTERS

Three field centers have been established to assist State employment security agencies in implementing, installing, and maintaining automated systems. Each center is staffed by State employees but is under the functional direction of the Employment and Training Administration.

UIS Systems Design Center

Located in Baton Rouge, La., the center designs and develops prototype systems for automating such UI functions as gathering base employment and wage data, tax collection, accounting, and field auditing. As States implement UIS systems, the center will provide staff onsite to assist in getting these automated systems installed and operational.

Center for State Employment Security Automated Systems

This center, located in Albany, N.Y., provides support for design, development, and maintenance of Job Service matching systems (JSMS's), including the development of specific training packages for the matching modules. The center places concentrated emphasis on assisting States in developing and implementing automated procedures in local offices. As States install JSMS's, onsite assistance is provided by the center.

Employment Security Systems Institute (ESSI)

Located in Topeka, Kans., ESSI has two major activities—training and system maintenance. A professional training staff designs, develops, and conducts a series of technical training courses for the employment security system. These courses deal with all aspects of automation, and many of the management-type courses are conducted onsite in State employment security agencies. Courses are modified or added as the technology and data systems change. In addition to the training staff, the ESSI has a system and programing staff, who provide system maintenance for operational and management systems. These staff members give onsite assistance to State employment security agencies as systems are implemented or modified.

APPENDIX B

Report on the Incidence of Unemployment Among Offenders, as Required by Section 705(d) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, as Amended

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 stipulates an annual compilation of data on the incidence of unemployment among offenders. Section 705(d) of CETA provides:

> The Secretary, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall annually compile and maintain information on the incidence of unemployment among offenders and shall publish the results of the information obtained pursuant to this subsection in the report required under subsection (a) of this section.

As indicated last year, after exploring this question, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has determined that: (a) Comprehensive data on the labor force status of offenders are not presently available; and (b) data necessary to satisfy this CETA requirement would be difficult to obtain, except at exceedingly large cost.

An offender is defined in section 701(a)(6) as follows:

> "Offender" means any adult or juvenile who is confined in any type of correctional institution and also includes any individual or juvenile assigned to a community based facility or subject to pretrial, probationary, or parole or other stages of the judicial, correctional, or probationary process where manpower training and services may be beneficial, as determined by the Secretary, after consultation with judicial, correctional, probationary, or other appropriate authorities.

This definition, along with provisions of the act itself, poses serious conceptual and operational questions that would have to be answered before any survey could be conducted.

For example, the above definition states that only those offenders who can benefit from manpower training should be included. How is this determination to be made? Equally important, how could offenders be located and identified? Would persons be willing to identify themselves as ex-offenders, or if identified, would they be willing to discuss their labor market experience? Other very important questions are: How can the rights of persons accused but not yet convicted be protected; i.e., should they be included in the proposed statistics on offenders? Also, how should minors be treated—should juveniles be treated the same as adults?

No satisfactory answers have been found for these questions. Moreover, the Department's priority needs for funding other projects have been such that no funds have been available for actual data collection on a pilot basis.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Employment and Training Administration. (See also the note which follows on the historic comparability of the labor force data.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings.*

In addition to the tables published previously, section A (labor force, employment, and unemployment) includes a new table, A–33, which presents detailed occupational data for the years 1972 through 1975.

In section D, data on total unemployment and unemployment rates in 150 major labor areas, which were formerly presented in the same table, are now shown in two separate tables, D–7 and D–8. The same is true for data on insured unemployment and unemployment rates, which are presented in tables D–9 and D–10. An additional modification is that the data on insured unemployment and rates are for State programs only, exclusive of Federal employee and ex-servicemen's programs.

Revised projections were available for only some of the tables in section E at press time.

Major revisions were made in section F to reflect operations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), in lieu of the categorical work and training programs of earlier years. However, this section still includes tables previously presented pertaining to the employment service, unemployment insurance, veterans, apprenticeship, and vocational education programs. In addition, tables F–15 and F–16 provide data on characteristics of apprentices in selected industries and occupations.

Most of the tables in section G (productivity, gross national product, consumer and wholesale prices, etc.) have been updated without any changes in format. However, tables G–1 and G–2 are now based on the revised gross domestic product and compensation measures published by the Department of Commerce. The productivity series also incorporates the most recent BLS benchmark revisions in employment and average weekly hours. In table G–3, constant dollars data for gross national product are based on 1972 (in lieu of 1958) prices. The data in table G–4 have also been revised to reflect 1972 benchmarks.

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or realtively continuous data are available beginning with 1947. Alaska and Hawaii are included unless otherwise noted.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p*."

Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics

Raised lower age limit. Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

Noncomparability of labor force levels. Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

In addition, beginning 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, producing an increase in the civilian noninstitutional population of about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000, and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. This adjustment affected the white and Negro and other races groups but had little effect on totals. The adjustment resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the Negro and other races population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the Negro and other races labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not affected significantly.

Changes in occupational classification system. Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced: for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

State and major labor area information. State and major labor area labor force and total unemployment estimates (tables D–3, D–4, D–6, and D–7) are now based on the concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 24 States and 30 labor market areas are taken directly from the Current Population Survey, and estimation methods for others have been modified to more nearly approximate a person by place-of-residence concept. The data published now are not comparable with work force data previously published in the *Manpower Report of the President.*

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Table A–1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
					Employed			Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Both Sexes										
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,261	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,830	59.6	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,462	75,165	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,785
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,957	4,304	4.9	57,222
1974	150,827	93,240	61.8	91,011	85,936	3,492	82,443	5,076	5.6	57,587
1975	153,449	94,793	61.8	92,613	84,783	3,380	81,403	7,830	8.5	58,655
Male										
1947	50,968	44,258	86.8	42,686	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,358	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,869	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,431
1955	55,122	47,488	86.2	44,475	42,621	5,265	37,354	1,854	4.2	7,634
1956	55,547	47,914	86.3	45,091	43,380	5,039	38,334	1,711	3.8	7,633
1957	56,082	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,357	4,824	38,532	1,841	4.1	8,118
1958	56,640	48,126	85.0	45,521	42,423	4,596	37,827	3,098	6.8	8,514
1959	57,312	48,405	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,486	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,626	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,069	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,627	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,556	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,527
1966	63,351	51,560	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,316	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12.315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,861	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,864	55,671	79.7	53,265	50,630	2,839	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
1973	71,020	56,479	79.5	54,203	51,963	2,833	49,130	2,240	4.1	14,541
1974	72,253	57,349	79.4	55,186	52,519	2,901	49,618	2,668	4.8	14,904
1975	73,494	57,706	78.5	55,615	51,230	2,801	48,429	4,385	7.9	15,788

Table A-1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
FEMALE										
1947	52, 450	16, 683	31. 8	16, 664	16, 045	1, 248	14, 797	619	3. 7	35, 767
1948	53, 088	17, 351	32. 7	17, 335	16, 618	1, 271	15, 345	717	4. 1	35, 737
1949	53, 689	17, 806	33. 2	17, 788	16, 723	1, 314	15, 409	1, 065	6. 0	35, 883
1950	54, 293	18, 412	33. 9	18, 389	17, 340	1, 159	16, 179	1, 049	5. 7	35, 881
1951	54, 933	19, 054	34. 7	19, 016	18, 182	1, 193	16, 987	834	4. 4	35, 879
1952	55, 575	19, 314	34. 8	19, 269	18, 570	1, 112	17, 456	698	3. 6	36, 261
1953	56, 353	19, 429	34. 5	19, 382	18, 750	1, 008	17, 740	632	3. 3	36, 924
1954	56, 965	19, 718	34. 6	19, 678	18, 490	1, 006	17, 484	1, 188	6. 0	37, 247
1955	57, 610	20, 584	35. 7	20, 548	19, 550	1, 184	18, 364	998	4. 9	37, 026
1956	58, 264	21, 495	36. 9	21, 461	20, 422	1, 244	19, 172	1, 039	4. 8	36, 769
1957	58, 983	21, 765	36. 9	21, 732	20, 714	1, 123	19, 591	1, 018	4. 7	37, 218
1958	59, 723	22, 149	37. 1	22, 118	20, 613	990	19, 623	1, 504	6. 8	37, 574
1959	60, 569	22, 516	37. 2	22, 483	21, 164	1, 033	20, 131	1, 320	5. 9	38, 053
1960	61, 615	23, 272	37. 8	23, 240	21, 874	986	20, 887	1, 366	5. 9	38, 343
1961	62, 517	23, 838	38. 1	23, 806	22, 090	902	21, 187	1, 717	7. 2	38, 679
1962	63, 355	24, 047	38. 0	24, 014	22, 525	875	21, 651	1, 488	6. 2	39, 308
1963	63, 527	24, 736	38. 3	24, 704	23, 105	878	22, 227	1, 598	6. 5	39, 791
1964	65, 668	25, 443	38. 7	25, 412	23, 831	832	23, 000	1, 581	6. 2	40, 225
1965	66, 763	26, 232	39. 3	26, 200	24, 748	814	23, 934	1, 452	5. 5	40, 531
1966	67, 829	27, 333	40. 3	27, 299	25, 976	736	25, 240	1, 324	4. 8	40, 496
1967	69, 003	28, 395	41. 2	28, 360	26, 893	680	26, 212	1, 468	5. 2	40, 608
1968	70, 217	29, 242	41. 6	29, 204	27, 807	660	27, 147	1, 397	4. 8	40, 978
1969	71, 476	30, 551	42. 7	30, 512	29, 084	643	28, 441	1, 428	4. 7	40, 924
1970	72, 774	31, 560	43. 4	31, 520	29, 667	601	29, 066	1, 853	5. 9	41, 214
1971	74, 084	32, 132	43. 4	32, 091	29, 875	598	29, 277	2, 217	6. 9	41, 952
1972	75, 911	33, 320	43. 9	33, 277	31, 072	633	30, 439	2, 205	6. 6	42, 591
1973	77, 242	34, 561	44. 7	34, 510	32, 446	619	31, 827	2, 064	6. 0	42, 681
1974	78, 575	35, 892	45. 7	35, 825	33, 417	592	32, 825	2, 408	6. 7	42, 683
1975	79, 954	37, 087	46. 4	36, 998	33, 553	579	32, 973	3, 445	9. 3	42, 868

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number in total labor force (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	44,258	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,729	1,168	1,834	5,117	10,758	9,723	7,975	5,770	2,385	572
1949	45,097	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,886	9,860	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,800	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,269	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,469	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,658	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,125	1,652	5,084	11,469	10,669	8,612	5,979	2,544	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,653	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,110	2,525	572
1955	47,488	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,125	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,224	2,604	665
1957	47,964	1,207	1,778	4,781	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,227	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,754	4,849	11,108	11,161	9,369	6,308	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,987	10,981	11,235	9,488	6,350	2,321	676
1960	48,870	1,335	1,849	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,405	2,287	637
1961	49,193	1,271	1,958	5,187	10,880	11,403	9,741	6,535	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,720	11,542	9,803	6,565	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,635	11,589	9,923	6,679	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,704	10,636	11,559	10,043	6,745	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,254	5,926	10,653	11,504	10,131	6,768	2,131	759
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,395	10,202	6,852	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,695	2,519	6,546	11,001	11,282	10,295	6,944	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,376	11,122	10,364	7,030	2,154	857
1969	53,688	1,800	2,452	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,062	2,170	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,127	2,164	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,608	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,149	2,089	927
1972	55,671	1,977	2,814	7,795	12,806	10,644	10,472	7,141	2,022	936
1973	56,479	2,100	2,939	8,021	13,450	10,581	10,474	7,005	1,908	964
1974	57,349	2,155	3,034	8,105	13,993	10,614	10,491	7,032	1,925	983
1975	57,706	2,077	3,050	8,186	14,456	10,583	10,464	6,984	1,906	922
FEMALE										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	2,725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	2,721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,565	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,662	4,006	3,993	3,100	1,678	556	242
1950	18,412	611	1,103	2,681	4,101	4,166	3,328	1,839	584	268
1951	19,054	663	1,100	2,670	4,305	4,307	3,535	1,923	551	255
1952	19,314	706	1,052	2,519	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,429	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,048	693	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	666	253
1955	20,584	641	1,088	2,458	4,261	4,808	4,155	2,391	780	258
1956	21,495	736	1,132	2,467	4,285	5,036	4,407	2,610	821	313
1957	21,765	716	1,150	2,453	4,263	5,121	4,618	2,631	813	332
1958	22,149	685	1,153	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	765	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,257	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,405	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	460
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	405
1964	25,443	950	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	966	411
1965	26,232	954	1,565	3,375	4,336	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,054	1,826	3,601	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	963	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,986	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,251	5,104	5,809	6,132	3,938	999	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,869	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,893	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,331	1,970	5,090	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,057	637
1972	33,320	1,455	2,121	5,337	6,525	6,025	6,549	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,561	1,579	2,230	5,618	7,195	6,149	6,558	4,179	1,054	702
1974	35,892	1,655	2,350	5,867	7,826	6,354	6,687	4,158	996	718
1975	37,087	1,652	2,407	6,116	8,473	6,495	6,667	4,244	1,033	699

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Labor force participation rate									
MALE										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	96.1	98.0	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	87.8	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.5	46.9	27.4
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	87.3	54.5	80.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953	86.9	51.7	78.5	92.2	97.6	98.2	96.6	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	86.4	48.3	76.5	91.5	97.5	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.7
1955	86.2	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	86.3	52.6	77.9	90.8	97.4	98.0	96.6	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	85.5	51.1	77.7	89.8	97.3	97.9	96.4	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	85.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.8	43.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.6	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.9	43.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.4
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.5	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	21.6
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	81.2	46.8	70.2	86.5	97.1	97.2	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	80.9	47.7	69.6	86.6	96.9	97.0	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	80.0	47.3	69.3	85.7	96.2	96.6	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5
1972	79.7	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.3	80.5	24.4	22.2
1973	79.5	50.5	73.2	86.8	95.9	96.3	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.8
1974	79.4	51.0	74.3	87.3	96.0	96.1	92.2	77.4	22.4	23.0
1975	78.5	49.0	73.0	85.9	95.5	95.8	92.1	75.8	21.7	21.5
FEMALE										
1947	31.8	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	39.8	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	40.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.5	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	41.2	30.1	9.3	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.3
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.9
1957	36.9	31.1	51.5	46.0	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.5
1958	37.1	28.1	51.0	46.4	35.6	43.4	47.9	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.8	49.1	45.2	35.4	43.4	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.9
1960	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.6
1961	38.1	28.5	51.1	47.1	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.1
1962	38.0	27.1	50.9	47.4	36.4	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.2
1963	38.3	27.1	50.6	47.6	37.2	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.3	49.5	37.3	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.0
1965	39.3	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.2
1966	40.3	30.7	52.1	51.5	39.9	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.5
1967	41.2	31.0	52.3	53.4	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.4	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.5	54.6	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.5	56.8	43.8	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.8
1970	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.2
1971	43.4	34.3	53.2	57.8	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.9
1972	43.9	36.6	55.6	59.1	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.2
1973	44.7	39.1	57.0	61.2	50.2	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.5
1974	45.7	40.4	58.3	63.2	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4
1975	46.4	40.2	58.3	64.3	54.6	55.8	54.6	41.0	8.3	16.9

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[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75[1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	42,686	1,106	1,382	4,629	10,207	9,492	7,847	5,647	2,376	586
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,764	2,384	572
1949	43,498	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,008	5,748	2,454	577
1950	43,819	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,527	9,793	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,001	1,080	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,798	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,869	1,101	1,210	3,338	10,585	9,945	8,326	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,737	10,436	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,965	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,105	2,525	572
1955	44,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,292	3,485	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,220	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,626	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,295	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,379	676
1959	45,886	1,207	1,391	3,940	10,346	10,899	9,437	6,345	2,322	676
1960	46,388	1,290	1,496	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,653	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,176	11,012	9,667	6,530	2,220	725
1962	46,600	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,921	11,115	9,715	6,560	2,241	780
1963	47,129	1,321	1,586	4,514	9,875	11,187	9,836	6,674	2,135	738
1964	47,679	1,498	1,576	4,754	9,875	11,155	9,956	6,740	2,123	731
1965	48,255	1,531	1,866	4,894	9,902	11,121	10,045	6,763	2,131	759
1966	48,471	1,610	2,074	4,820	9,948	10,983	10,100	6,847	2,089	790
1967	48,987	1,658	1,976	5,043	10,207	10,860	10,189	6,938	2,118	838
1968	49,533	1,687	1,994	5,070	10,610	10,725	10,267	7,025	2,154	857
1969	50,221	1,770	2,101	5,282	10,940	10,556	10,343	7,058	2,170	874
1970	51,195	1,808	2,197	5,709	11,311	10,464	10,417	7,124	2,164	892
1971	52,021	1,850	2,311	6,194	11,653	10,322	10,457	7,146	2,089	927
1972	53,265	1,944	2,513	6,695	12,207	10,324	10,422	7,138	2,022	936
1973	54,203	2,058	2,607	7,080	12,848	10,270	10,431	7,003	1,908	964
1974	55,186	2,117	2,706	7,252	13,393	10,312	10,451	7,030	1,925	983
1975	55,615	2,039	2,721	7,398	13,854	10,288	10,426	6,982	1,906	922
FEMALE										
1947	16,664	643	1,192	2,716	3,740	3,676	2,731	1,522	445	232
1948	17,335	671	1,164	2,719	3,932	3,800	2,972	1,565	514	248
1949	17,788	648	1,163	2,659	3,997	3,989	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,101	2,675	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,839	584	268
1951	19,016	662	1,095	2,659	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,636	2,032	590	244
1953	19,382	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,680	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	253
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,251	4,805	4,154	2,391	780	258
1956	21,461	736	1,127	2,455	4,276	5,031	4,405	2,610	821	313
1957	21,732	716	1,144	2,442	4,255	5,116	4,615	2,631	813	332
1958	22,118	685	1,147	2,500	4,193	5,185	4,859	2,727	822	333
1959	22,483	765	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,883	836	349
1960	23,240	805	1,250	2,580	4,131	5,303	5,278	2,986	907	347
1961	23,806	774	1,368	2,697	4,143	5,389	5,403	3,105	926	419
1962	24,014	742	1,405	2,802	4,103	5,474	5,381	3,198	911	460
1963	24,704	850	1,381	2,959	4,174	5,600	5,503	3,332	905	405
1964	25,412	950	1,364	3,210	4,180	5,614	5,680	3,447	966	411
1965	26,200	954	1,559	3,364	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	976	421
1966	27,299	1,054	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,756	5,883	3,727	963	481
1967	28,360	1,076	1,811	3,967	4,848	5,844	5,984	3,855	978	539
1968	29,204	1,130	1,808	4,235	5,098	5,865	6,131	3,938	999	559
1969	30,512	1,240	1,860	4,597	5,395	5,901	6,386	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,874	5,968	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,091	1,331	1,961	5,071	5,933	5,954	6,569	4,215	1,057	637
1972	33,277	1,454	2,112	5,315	6,518	6,022	6,548	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,510	1,578	2,219	5,592	7,186	6,146	6,556	4,179	1,054	702
1974	35,825	1,654	2,335	5,832	7,814	6,351	6,686	4,157	996	718
1975	36,998	1,652	2,387	6,069	8,456	6,493	6,665	4,244	1,033	699
WHITE										
Male										
1954	39,760	895	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338	495
1955	40,196	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417	586
1957	40,821	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	606
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	596
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,986	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082	710
1963	42,404	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964	42,893	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943	646
1965	43,400	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958	669
1966	43,572	1,423	1,831	4,200	8,859	9,892	9,189	6,250	1,928	706
1967	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,980	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,088	9,413	9,488	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,390	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
1972	47,930	1,749	2,220	5,890	10,940	9,261	9,479	6,548	1,841	847
1973	48,648	1,862	2,297	6,206	11.478	9,187	9,454	6,432	1,733	882
1974	49,486	1,905	2,387	6,382	11,946	9,213	9,467	6,437	1,749	888
1975	49,881	1,851	2,413	6,531	12,345	9,190	9,431	6,390	1,731	840

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE--Continued										
Female										
1954	17,057	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607	205
1955	17,886	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,886	2,344	748	269
1957	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958	19,213	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751	295
1959	19,556	638	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960	20,171	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	360
1961	20,668	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962	20,819	668	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,301	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,989	3,077	874	374
1965	22,736	862	1,405	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879	382
1966	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,333	865	444
1967	24,657	967	1,591	3,470	4,021	4,980	5,285	3,468	877	485
1968	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,263	5,021	5,416	3,541	877	520
1969	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,999	4,516	5,055	5,645	3,665	903	534
1970	27,505	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,781	3,734	958	582
1971	27,989	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,968	5,083	5,814	3,787	952	590
1972	29,028	1,330	1,876	4,633	5,484	5,126	5,807	3,813	956	614
1973	30,041	1,432	1,962	4,858	6,055	5,236	5,806	3,750	959	657
1974	31,192	1,504	2,071	5,064	6,612	5,409	5,91[illegible]	3,728	941	660
1975	32,203	1,484	2,110	5,296	7,176	5,535	5,884	3,800	890	644
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	4,263	127	178	396	1,074	997	790	451	187	79
1955	4,279	135	178	419	1,085	998	813	468	183	79
1956	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	484	185	77
1957	4,376	135	175	473	1,088	1,012	836	487	170	78
1958	4,442	133	180	493	1,089	1,021	855	505	166	69
1959	4,490	130	188	532	1,085	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960	4,645	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	158	83
1961	4,666	142	201	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962	4,668	136	201	553	1,074	1,087	895	564	159	71
1963	4,725	138	206	558	1,070	1,109	891	584	168	77
1964	4,785	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	580	181	86
1965	4,855	172	226	614	1,079	1,098	916	575	173	90
1966	4,899	187	244	620	1,089	1,090	912	597	162	84
1967	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	929	590	175	91
1968	4,979	183	262	639	1,133	1,064	927	598	174	96
1969	5,036	187	271	667	1,167	1,048	931	592	175	86
1970	5,182	180	275	725	1,223	1,052	929	609	188	93
1971	5,220	175	272	772	1,263	1,037	927	604	170	87
1972	5,335	195	293	804	1,267	1,063	943	590	181	88
1973	5,555	196	310	874	1,370	1,083	977	571	175	82
1974	5,700	213	319	871	1,447	1,099	984	592	176	95
1975	5,734	189	307	867	1,509	1,098	995	592	176	83
Female										
1954	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2,663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2,768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957	2,812	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70	40
1958	2,905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959	2,928	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3,069	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961	3,136	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77	44
1962	3,195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963	3,279	82	153	377	749	821	656	354	84	39
1964	3,384	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92	37
1965	3,464	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96	39
1966	3,597	110	188	466	777	863	702	394	99	37
1967	3,704	110	219	497	827	864	699	387	102	48
1968	3,780	115	220	558	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969	3,918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970	4,015	129	222	628	907	855	750	419	104	55
1971	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972	4,249	125	236	682	1,034	895	740	411	126	56
1973	4,470	146	257	734	1,131	910	750	428	113	45
1974	4,633	150	264	768	1,202	942	772	430	106	58
1975	4,795	167	277	772	1,280	957	781	444	116	55

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[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–75

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	86.5	51.2	76.2	84.4	96.3	98.0	95.9	89.6	46.5	26.1
1949	86.4	50.1	74.8	86.5	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.6	46.6	26.3
1950	86.4	50.5	75.6	87.5	96.4	97.7	95.9	87.3	45.8	27.6
1951	86.5	52.7	74.2	88.4	97.0	97.6	96.0	87.4	44.5	26.9
1952	86.2	51.9	72.7	87.6	97.6	97.9	96.3	87.7	42.5	25.3
1953	86.1	49.8	72.8	87.4	97.5	97.9	96.4	87.7	41.3	23.6
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4	24.5
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.5
1956	85.6	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	25.1
1958	84.3	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7	24.1
1959	83.8	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3	24.2
1960	83.4	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9	22.2
1962	82.1	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6	22.3
1963	81.5	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4	21.4
1964	81.1	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9	21.2
1965	80.8	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9	21.7
1966	80.6	47.1	65.4	84.4	97.5	97.6	95.8	84.9	27.2	22.3
1967	80.7	47.9	66.1	84.0	97.5	97.7	95.6	84.9	27.1	22.6
1968	80.4	47.7	65.7	82.4	97.2	97.6	95.4	84.7	27.3	22.7
1969	80.2	48.8	66.3	82.6	97.0	97.4	95.1	83.9	27.3	23.0
1970	80.0	48.9	67.4	83.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.6	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	25.6	23.7
1972	79.6	50.2	71.1	84.3	96.0	97.0	94.0	81.2	24.4	23.5
1973	79.5	52.7	72.3	85.8	96.3	96.8	93.5	79.8	22.8	24.4
1974	79.4	53.3	73.6	86.5	96.3	96.7	93.0	78.1	22.5	24.4
1975	78.7	51.8	72.8	85.5	95.8	96.4	92.9	76.5	21.8	23.1
Female										
1948	31.3	31.7	53.5	45.1	31.3	35.1	33.3	23.3	8.6	11.1
1949	31.8	31.4	54.0	44.4	31.7	36.1	34.3	24.2	9.1	10.3
1950	32.6	30.1	52.6	45.9	32.1	37.2	36.3	26.0	9.2	11.5
1951	33.4	32.4	54.1	46.7	33.6	38.0	38.0	26.5	8.5	11.2
1952	33.6	34.1	52.0	44.8	33.8	38.9	38.8	27.6	8.7	10.2
1953	33.4	31.2	51.9	44.1	31.7	38.8	38.7	28.5	9.4	9.9
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	10.2	12.5
1958	35.8	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1	12.2
1959	36.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2	13.0
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	12.5
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5	13.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	9.8	13.7
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4	12.2
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9	12.7
1965	38.1	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7	12.9
1966	39.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.7	45.0	50.6	41.1	9.4	14.5
1967	40.1	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	46.4	50.9	41.9	9.3	15.4
1968	40.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	47.5	51.5	42.0	9.4	16.0
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.6	9.7	16.1
1970	42.6	36.6	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.9	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2
1972	43.2	39.3	57.4	59.4	45.8	50.7	53.4	42.0	9.9	17.7
1973	44.1	41.7	58.9	61.6	48.5	52.2	53.4	40.8	8.7	18.9
1974	45.2	43.3	60.4	63.8	51.1	53.7	54.3	40.4	8.0	18.9
1975	45.9	42.7	60.4	65.4	53.5	54.9	54.3	40.7	8.0	18.4

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–75—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	87.3	59.8	77.8	85.6	95.3	97.2	94.7	88.6	50.3	39.3
1949	87.0	60.4	80.8	89.7	94.1	97.3	95.6	86.0	51.4	36.6
1950	85.9	57.4	78.2	91.4	92.6	96.2	95.1	81.9	45.5	37.7
1951	86.3	54.7	80.8	88.7	95.7	96.4	95.1	84.6	49.5	34.6
1952	86.8	52.3	79.1	92.8	96.2	97.2	95.0	85.7	43.3	30.5
1953	86.2	53.0	76.7	92.3	96.7	97.3	93.9	86.7	41.1	27.8
1954	85.2	46.7	78.4	91.1	96.2	96.6	93.2	83.0	41.2	27.2
1955	85.0	48.2	75.7	89.7	95.8	96.2	94.2	83.1	40.0	27.[illegible]
1956	85.1	49.6	76.4	88.9	96.2	96.2	94.4	83.9	39.8	25.5
1957	84.3	47.5	72.0	89.6	96.1	96.5	93.5	82.4	35.9	24.7
1958	84.0	45.1	71.7	88.7	96.3	96.4	93.9	83.3	34.5	21.3
1959	83.4	41.7	72.0	90.8	96.3	95.8	92.8	82.5	33.5	23.9
1960	83.0	45.6	71.2	90.4	96.2	95.5	92.3	82.5	31.2	23.3
1961	82.2	42.5	70.5	89.7	95.9	94.8	92.3	81.6	29.4	19.2
1962	80.8	40.2	68.8	89.3	95.3	94.5	92.2	81.5	27.2	16.5
1963	80.2	37.2	69.1	88.6	94.9	94.9	91.1	82.5	27.6	17.2
1964	80.0	37.3	67.2	89.4	95.9	94.4	91.6	80.6	29.6	18.7
1965	79.6	39.3	66.7	89.8	95.7	94.2	92.0	78.8	27.9	18.9
1966	79.0	41.1	63.7	89.9	95.5	91.1	90.7	81.1	25.6	17.3
1967	78.5	41.2	62.7	87.2	95.5	93.6	91.3	79.3	27.2	18.3
1968	77.6	37.9	63.3	85.0	95.0	93.4	90.1	79.6	26.6	18.1
1969	76.9	37.7	63.2	84.4	94.4	92.7	89.5	77.9	26.1	15.8
1970	76.5	34.8	61.8	83.5	93.7	92.2	88.2	79.2	27.4	16.6
1971	74.9	32.4	58.9	81.5	92.9	92.0	86.9	77.8	24.5	15.2
1972	73.7	34.1	60.1	81.5	92.7	91.4	86.1	73.6	23.6	14.7
1973	73.8	33.4	61.4	81.8	91.7	91.3	88.0	70.7	22.6	13.5
1974	73.3	34.6	62.4	82.1	92.3	90.9	84.7	70.2	21.7	14.8
1975	71.5	30.1	57.5	78.4	91.4	90.0	84.6	68.7	20.9	12.8
Female										
1948	45.6	29.1	41.2	47.1	50.6	53.3	51.1	37.6	17.5	21.0
1949	46.9	30.1	44.8	49.8	50.9	56.1	52.7	39.6	15.6	23.5
1950	46.9	30.2	40.6	46.9	51.6	55.7	54.3	40.9	16.5	22.0
1951	46.3	30.4	40.2	45.4	51.1	55.8	55.5	39.8	14.0	17.3
1952	45.5	27.4	44.7	43.9	50.1	54.0	52.7	42.3	14.3	18.5
1953	43.6	24.2	37.8	45.1	48.1	54.9	51.0	35.9	11.4	14.9
1954	46.1	24.5	37.7	49.6	49.7	57.5	53.4	41.2	12.2	16.2
1955	46.1	22.7	43.2	46.7	51.3	56.0	54.8	40.7	12.1	11.4
1956	47.3	28.3	44.6	44.9	52.1	57.0	55.3	44.5	14.5	14.4
1957	47.2	24.1	42.8	46.6	50.4	58.7	56.8	44.3	13.6	12.6
1958	48.0	23.2	41.2	48.3	50.8	60.8	59.8	42.8	13.3	11.6
1959	47.7	20.7	36.1	48.8	50.0	60.0	60.0	46.4	12.6	12.6
1960	48.2	22.1	44.3	48.8	49.7	59.8	60.5	47.3	12.8	13.2
1961	48.3	21.6	44.6	47.7	51.2	60.5	61.1	45.2	13.1	11.0
1962	48.0	21.0	45.5	48.6	52.0	59.7	60.5	46.1	12.2	9.7
1963	48.1	21.5	44.9	49.2	53.3	59.4	60.6	47.3	11.8	8.7
1964	48.5	19.5	46.5	53.6	52.8	58.4	62.3	48.4	12.7	8.0
1965	48.6	20.5	40.0	55.2	54.0	59.9	60.2	48.9	12.9	8.1
1966	49.3	23.6	44.0	54.5	54.9	60.9	61.0	49.1	13.0	7.5
1967	49.5	22.8	48.7	54.9	57.5	60.8	59.6	47.1	13.0	9.4
1968	49.3	23.3	46.9	58.4	56.6	59.3	59.8	47.0	11.9	7.2
1969	49.8	24.4	45.4	58.6	57.8	59.5	60.8	47.5	11.9	7.1
1970	49.5	24.3	44.7	57.7	57.6	59.9	60.2	47.1	12.2	9.7
1971	49.2	21.9	41.4	56.0	59.2	61.0	59.4	47.1	11.5	8.3
1972	48.7	21.4	43.9	56.7	60.1	60.7	57.3	43.9	12.8	9.3
1973	49.1	24.3	45.1	57.5	61.0	60.7	56.4	44.7	11.1	7.4
1974	49.1	24.2	44.6	58.2	60.8	61.5	56.9	43.5	10.0	9.1
1975	49.2	26.5	45.1	56.2	61.4	61.7	56.8	43.8	10.5	8.5

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[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–75 [1]

Employment status and year	White				Negro and other races			
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over		Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)								
1954	56,817	3,501	37,770	15,543	6,824	474	3,898	2,453
1955	58,082	3,597	38,143	16,346	6,942	495	3,966	2,480
1956	59,427	3,771	38,620	17,035	7,127	527	4,038	2,563
1957	59,741	3,774	38,714	17,253	7,188	503	4,066	2,619
1958	60,293	3,759	38,964	17,572	7,347	504	4,130	2,713
1959	60,953	4,000	39,118	17,834	7,418	491	4,171	2,755
1960	61,913	4,276	39,310	18,330	7,714	566	4,293	2,855
1961	62,654	4,361	39,547	18,747	7,802	572	4,213	2,918
1962	62,750	4,354	39,499	18,897	7,863	561	4,332	2,970
1963	63,830	4,558	39,841	19,430	8,004	579	4,381	3,042
1964	64,921	4,784	40,177	19,960	8,169	606	4,427	3,138
1965	66,136	5,265	40,401	20,468	8,319	644	4,456	3,218
1966	67,274	5,828	40,318	21,128	8,496	729	4,468	3,299
1967	68,699	5,748	40,851	22,100	8,648	771	4,502	3,375
1968	69,977	5,839	41,318	22,821	8,760	779	4,535	3,446
1969	71,779	6,168	41,772	23,839	8,954	801	4,579	3,574
1970	73,518	6,439	42,463	24,616	9,197	807	4,726	3,664
1971	74,790	6,672	43,088	25,030	9,322	781	4,773	3,769
1972	76,958	7,175	43,961	25,822	9,584	849	4,847	3,888
1973	78,686	7,552	44,490	26,647	10,025	909	5,049	4,066
1974	80,678	7,867	45,195	27,616	10,334	946	5,168	4,220
1975	82,084	7,858	45,617	28,609	10,529	940	5,238	4,351
EMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	53,957	3,079	36,123	14,755	6,150	396	3,511	2,244
1955	55,834	3,226	36,896	15,712	6,341	417	3,632	2,290
1956	57,265	3,387	37,474	16,404	6,535	431	3,742	2,362
1957	57,452	3,373	37,479	16,600	6,619	407	3,760	2,452
1958	56,614	3,217	36,808	16,589	6,422	366	3,604	2,454
1959	58,005	3,475	37,533	16,998	6,624	363	3,734	2,527
1960	58,850	3,701	37,663	17,487	6,927	428	3,880	2,618
1961	58,912	3,692	37,533	17,687	6,832	414	3,809	2,610
1962	59,698	3,774	37,918	18,006	7,004	420	3,897	2,686
1963	60,622	3,850	38,272	18,499	7,140	403	3,979	2,757
1964	61,922	4,076	38,798	19,048	7,383	441	4,088	2,855
1965	63,445	4,562	39,232	19,652	7,643	475	4,190	2,979
1966	65,019	5,176	39,417	20,426	7,875	544	4,249	3,082
1967	66,361	5,113	39,985	21,263	8,011	569	4,309	3,134
1968	67,751	5,195	40,503	22,052	8,169	585	4,356	3,229
1969	69,518	5,508	40,978	23,032	8,384	609	4,410	3,365
1970	70,182	5,568	41,093	23,521	8,445	573	4,461	3,412
1971	70,716	5,662	41,347	23,707	8,403	533	4,428	3,442
1972	73,074	6,158	42,362	24,554	8,628	564	4,518	3,546
1973	75,278	6,602	43,183	25,494	9,131	634	4,762	3,734
1974	76,620	6,768	43,630	26,222	9,316	635	4,815	3,866
1975	75,713	6,452	42,801	26,459	9,070	594	4,626	3,851

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–75 [1]—Continued

Employment status and year	White: Total, 16 years and over	White: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	White: 20 years and over, Male	White: 20 years and over, Female	Negro and other races: Total, 16 years and over	Negro and other races: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	Negro and other races: 20 years and over, Male	Negro and other races: 20 years and over, Female
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	2,860	422	1,647	788	674	78	387	209
1955	2,248	371	1,247	634	601	78	334	190
1956	2,162	384	1,146	631	592	96	296	201
1957	2,289	401	1,236	657	569	96	306	165
1958	3,679	542	2,156	983	925	138	526	259
1959	2,947	525	1,585	836	794	128	437	228
1960	3,063	575	1,647	843	787	138	413	237
1961	3,742	669	2,014	1,060	970	158	504	308
1962	3,052	580	1,581	891	859	141	435	284
1963	3,208	708	1,569	931	864	176	402	285
1964	2,999	708	1,379	912	786	165	339	283
1965	2,691	703	1,169	817	676	169	267	239
1966	2,253	651	901	703	621	185	219	217
1967	2,338	635	866	837	638	204	193	241
1968	2,226	644	814	768	590	195	179	217
1969	2,261	660	794	806	570	193	168	209
1970	3,337	871	1,371	1,095	752	235	265	252
1971	4,074	1,010	1,741	1,324	919	248	345	328
1972	3,884	1,017	1,599	1,268	956	284	329	342
1973	3,411	950	1,307	1,153	894	275	287	332
1974	4,057	1,099	1,565	1,394	1,018	311	353	354
1975	6,371	1,406	2,816	2,149	1,459	347	612	500
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE								
1954	5.0	12.1	4.4	5.1	9.9	16.5	9.9	8.5
1955	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.9	8.7	15.8	8.4	7.7
1956	3.6	10.2	3.0	3.7	8.3	18.2	7.3	7.8
1957	3.8	10.6	3.2	3.8	7.9	19.1	7.5	6.3
1958	6.1	14.4	5.5	5.6	12.6	27.4	17.7	9.5
1959	4.8	13.1	4.1	4.7	10.7	26.1	10.5	8.3
1960	4.9	13.4	4.2	4.6	10.2	24.4	9.6	8.3
1961	6.0	15.3	5.1	5.7	12.4	27.[illegible]	11.7	10.6
1962	4.9	13.3	4.0	4.1	10.9	25.1	10.0	9.6
1963	5.0	15.5	3.9	4.8	10.8	30.4	9.2	9.4
1964	4.6	14.8	3.4	4.6	9.6	27.2	7.7	9.0
1965	4.1	13.4	2.9	4.0	8.1	26.2	6.0	7.4
1966	3.3	11.2	2.2	3.3	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967	3.4	11.0	2.1	3.8	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1
1968	3.2	11.0	2.0	3.4	6.7	25.0	3.9	6.3
1969	3.1	10.7	1.9	3.4	6.4	24.0	3.7	5.8
1970	4.5	13.5	3.2	4.4	8.2	29.1	5.6	6.9
1971	5.4	15.1	4.0	5.3	9.9	31.7	7.2	8.7
1972	5.0	14.2	3.6	4.9	10.0	33.5	6.8	8.8
1973	4.3	12.6	2.9	4.3	8.9	30.2	5.7	8.2
1974	5.0	14.0	3.5	5.0	9.9	32.9	6.8	8.4
1975	7.8	17.9	6.2	7.5	13.9	36.9	11.7	11.5

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,665	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,699	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,015	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,260	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,888	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,849	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
1972	86,542	20,034	8,024	3,398	4,626	12,010
1973	88,714	21,132	8,461	3,636	4,825	12,671
1974	91,011	21,898	8,813	3,772	5,041	13,085
1975	92,613	22,266	8,799	3,691	5,108	13,467
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,909	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,649	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	58,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,962	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,582	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,486	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,762	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,546	2,013	2,503	7,309
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,269	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,860	6,141	2,596	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,195	2,587	3,608	10,144
1972	81,702	17,616	6,722	2,770	3,952	10,894
1973	84,409	18,923	7,236	3,008	4,228	11,687
1974	85,936	19,305	7,403	3,079	4,324	11,902
1975	84,783	18,684	7,046	2,902	4,145	11,638

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	2,311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	2,276	863	407	178	229	456
1949	3,637	1,255	575	238	337	680
1950	3,288	1,074	513	226	287	561
1951	2,055	609	336	168	168	273
1952	1,883	613	345	180	165	268
1953	1,834	563	307	150	157	256
1954	3,532	1,005	501	221	280	504
1955	2,852	846	450	211	239	396
1956	2,750	873	478	231	247	395
1957	2,859	925	496	230	266	429
1958	4,602	1,379	678	299	379	701
1959	3,740	1,197	654	301	353	543
1960	3,852	1,294	711	324	387	583
1961	4,714	1,550	828	363	465	722
1962	3,911	1,356	720	311	409	636
1963	4,070	1,541	883	420	463	658
1964	3,786	1,532	872	435	437	660
1965	3,366	1,431	874	411	463	557
1966	2,875	1,281	836	395	441	445
1967	2,975	1,350	838	401	438	512
1968	2,817	1,382	839	413	425	543
1969	2,831	1,413	853	436	417	560
1970	4,088	1,969	1,105	536	569	864
1971	4,993	2,378	1,257	594	663	1,121
1972	4,840	2,418	1,302	628	674	1,116
1973	4,304	2,210	1,225	628	597	985
1974	5,076	2,592	1,410	692	717	1,182
1975	7,830	3,580	1,752	789	965	1,828
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
1947	3.9	8.0	9.6	10.1	9.2	7.2
1948	3.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	8.6	6.2
1949	5.9	10.8	13.4	14.0	13.0	9.3
1950	5.3	9.3	12.2	13.6	11.2	7.7
1951	3.3	5.7	8.2	9.6	7.1	7.1
1952	3.0	6.2	8.5	10.0	7.3	4.6
1953	2.9	5.9	7.6	8.7	6.8	4.7
1954	5.5	10.6	12.6	13.5	12.0	9.2
1955	4.4	8.7	11.0	12.3	10.0	7.0
1956	4.1	8.5	11.1	12.3	10.2	6.6
1957	4.3	9.0	11.6	12.5	10.9	7.1
1958	6.8	13.1	15.9	16.4	15.5	11.2
1959	5.5	11.0	14.6	15.3	14.0	8.5
1960	5.5	11.2	14.7	15.5	14.1	8.7
1961	6.7	13.0	16.8	18.3	15.8	10.4
1962	5.5	11.3	14.6	16.2	13.6	9.0
1963	5.7	12.2	17.2	19.3	15.6	8.8
1964	5.2	11.5	16.2	17.8	14.9	8.3
1965	4.5	10.1	14.8	16.5	13.5	6.7
1966	3.8	8.6	12.7	14.8	11.3	5.3
1967	3.8	8.7	12.9	14.7	11.6	5.7
1968	3.6	8.7	12.7	14.7	11.2	5.8
1969	3.5	8.4	12.2	14.5	10.5	5.7
1970	4.9	11.0	15.3	17.1	13.8	8.2
1971	5.9	12.7	16.9	18.7	15.5	9.9
1972	5.6	12.1	16.2	18.5	14.6	9.3
1973	4.9	10.5	14.5	17.3	12.4	7.8
1974	5.6	11.8	16.0	18.4	14.2	9.0
1975	8.5	16.1	19.9	21.4	18.9	13.6

Table A-7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Color, Spanish Origin, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1974–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Total		White		Negro [1]		Spanish origin [2]	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	151, 268	148, 599	133, 501	131, 375	15, 541	15, 159	6, 689	6, 424
Civilian labor force	92, 613	91, 011	82, 084	80, 678	9, 123	9, 054	4, 058	3, 921
Percent of population	61. 2	61. 2	61. 5	61. 4	58. 7	59. 7	60. 7	61. 0
Employment	84, 783	85, 936	75, 713	76, 620	7, 782	8, 112	3, 561	3, 604
Agriculture	3, 380	3, 492	3, 097	3, 189	240	257	195	252
Nonagricultural industries	81, 403	82, 443	72, 616	73, 432	7, 541	7, 855	3, 366	3, 353
Unemployment	7, 830	5, 076	6, 371	4, 057	1, 341	942	497	316
Unemployment rate	8. 5	5. 6	7. 8	5. 0	14. 7	10. 4	12. 2	8. 1
Not in labor force	58, 655	57, 587	51, 416	50, 697	6, 418	6, 105	2, 632	2, 504
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	63, 357	62, 149	56, 501	55, 497	5, 954	5, 803	2, 664	2, 618
Civilian labor force	50, 855	50, 363	45, 617	45, 195	4, 514	4, 495	2, 278	2, 253
Percent of population	80. 3	81. 0	80. 7	81. 4	75. 8	77. 5	85. 5	86. 1
Employment	47, 427	48, 445	42, 801	43, 630	3, 955	4, 168	2, 057	2, 117
Agriculture	2, 422	2, 523	2, 216	2, 297	178	191	150	192
Nonagricultural industries	45, 005	45, 921	40, 585	41, 332	3, 777	3, 978	1, 907	1, 925
Unemployment	3, 428	1, 918	2, 816	1, 565	559	326	220	135
Unemployment rate	6. 7	3. 8	6. 2	3. 5	12. 4	7. 3	9. 7	6. 0
Not in labor force	12, 502	11, 786	10, 884	10, 302	1, 440	1, 308	386	365
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	71, 650	70, 396	63, 145	62, 163	7, 427	7, 244	3, 083	2, 896
Civilian labor force	32, 959	31, 836	28, 609	27, 616	3, 786	3, 720	1, 345	1, 233
Percent of population	46. 0	45. 2	45. 3	44. 4	51. 0	51. 4	43. 6	42. 6
Employment	30, 310	30, 088	26, 459	26, 222	3, 328	3, 397	1, 189	1, 138
Agriculture	505	520	467	479	30	33	19	27
Nonagricultural industries	29, 805	29, 568	25, 993	25, 743	3, 299	3, 365	1, 171	1, 111
Unemployment	2, 649	1, 748	2, 149	1, 394	458	322	156	95
Unemployment rate	8. 0	5. 5	7. 5	5. 0	12. 1	8. 7	11. 6	7. 7
Not in labor force	38, 691	38, 560	34, 537	34, 547	3, 641	3, 525	1, 738	1, 663
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16, 261	16, 055	13, 854	13, 715	2, 160	2, 112	943	911
Civilian labor force	8, 799	8, 813	7, 858	7, 867	823	839	435	435
Percent of population	54. 1	54. 9	56. 7	57. 4	38. 1	39. 7	46. 1	47. 7
Employment	7, 046	7, 403	6, 452	6, 768	498	546	315	349
Agriculture	453	449	414	412	33	34	26	32
Nonagricultural industries	6, 593	6, 954	6, 038	6, 356	465	513	289	317
Unemployment	1, 752	1, 410	1, 406	1, 099	324	293	121	86
Unemployment rate	19. 9	16. 0	17. 9	14. 0	39. 4	34. 9	27. 7	19. 8
Not in labor force	7, 462	7, 242	5, 996	5, 848	1, 338	1, 273	508	476

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[1] Data relate to Negro workers only.

[2] Data on persons of Spanish origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race/color, which means that they are also included in the data for white and Negro workers. According to the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of their population is white.

Table A-8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Color: Annual Averages, 1970–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
	Veterans [1]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	3, 718	3, 370	347	1, 795	1, 616	179	1, 641	1, 499	142	281	256	26
1971	4, 503	4, 064	439	1, 953	1, 749	204	2, 104	1, 912	192	446	404	42
1972	5, 232	4, 739	493	1, 935	1, 731	204	2, 603	2, 383	221	694	626	68
1973	5, 706	5, 142	564	1, 669	1, 466	204	3, 020	2, 752	268	1, 016	924	92
1974	6, 156	5, 558	598	1, 376	1, 210	166	3, 420	3, 114	306	1, 360	1, 233	126
1975	6, 467	5, 825	642	1, 175	1, 014	161	3, 481	3, 166	315	1, 811	1, 645	166
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	3, 460	3, 143	.317	1, 621	1, 462	159	1, 566	1, 433	133	272	248	24
1971	4, 150	3, 752	398	1, 736	1, 556	180	1, 979	1, 800	179	436	396	39
1972	4, 880	4, 432	448	1, 752	1, 557	178	2, 454	2, 250	204	674	609	65
1973	5, 355	4, 857	498	1, 510	1, 336	175	2, 857	2, 619	238	988	902	86
1974	5, 820	5, 278	542	1, 234	1, 093	141	3, 259	2, 978	281	1, 327	1, 207	121
1975	6, 065	5, 493	572	1, 019	893	126	3, 290	3, 000	290	1, 756	1, 600	156
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1970	93. 1	93. 3	91. 4	90. 3	90. 5	88. 8	95. 4	95. 6	93. 7	96. 8	96. 9	(3)
1971	92. 2	92. 3	90. 7	88. 9	89. 0	88. 2	94. 1	94. 1	93. 2	97. 8	98. 0	92. 9
1972	93. 3	93. 5	90. 9	90. 5	91. 0	87. 3	94. 3	94. 4	92. 3	97. 1	97. 3	95. 6
1973	93. 8	94. 5	88. 3	90. 5	91. 1	85. 8	94. 6	95. 2	88. 8	97. 2	97. 6	93. 5
1974	94. 5	95. 0	90. 6	89. 7	90. 3	84. 9	95. 3	95. 6	91. 8	97. 6	97. 9	96. 0
1975	93. 8	94. 3	89. 1	86. 7	88. 1	78. 3	94. 5	94. 8	92. 1	97. 0	97. 3	94. 0
EMPLOYED												
1970	3, 232	2, 951	281	1, 470	1, 355	135	1, 498	1, 375	123	264	241	23
1971	3, 809	3, 462	347	1, 523	1, 375	148	1, 865	1, 704	161	420	383	37
1972	4, 552	4, 157	395	1, 565	1, 416	149	2, 332	2, 147	186	655	594	60
1973	5, 089	4, 633	456	1, 376	1, 225	151	2, 751	2, 529	222	962	878	83
1974	5, 510	5, 028	481	1, 099	988	111	3, 120	2, 862	257	1, 291	1, 178	112
1975	5, 500	5, 019	481	817	730	87	3, 030	2, 775	255	1, 652	1, 514	139
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	228	192	36	151	127	24	66	58	10	9	7	2
1971	341	290	51	212	181	31	114	96	18	15	13	2
1972	328	276	52	187	158	30	122	103	19	20	15	4
1973	266	224	42	134	110	24	106	90	16	26	24	2
1974	310	249	61	135	105	30	139	116	23	36	28	8
1975	565	474	91	202	163	39	260	225	35	103	86	17
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	6. 6	6. 1	11. 3	9. 3	8. 7	15. 2	4. 3	4. 1	7. 4	3. 2	2. 9	(3)
1971	8. 2	7. 7	12. 9	12. 2	11. 6	17. 5	5. 7	5. 3	10. 0	3. 5	3. 3	5. 5
1972	6. 7	6. 2	11. 7	10. 7	10. 0	16. 8	5. 0	4. 6	9. 2	2. 9	2. 5	6. 9
1973	5. 0	4. 6	8. 4	8. 9	8. 3	13. 5	3. 7	3. 4	6. 7	2. 6	2. 6	2. 8
1974	5. 3	4. 7	11. 3	10. 9	9. 6	21. 0	4. 3	3. 9	8. 3	2. 7	2. 3	6. 7
1975	9. 3	8. 6	15. 9	19. 8	18. 3	31. 0	7. 9	7. 5	12. 1	5. 9	5. 4	10. 9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	258	227	30	174	154	20	75	66	9	9	8	2
1971	353	312	41	217	193	24	125	112	13	10	8	3
1972	352	307	45	183	156	26	149	133	17	20	17	3
1973	351	285	66	159	130	29	163	133	30	28	22	6
1974	336	280	56	142	117	25	161	136	25	33	26	5
1975	402	333	69	156	122	34	191	166	25	55	45	10

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Color: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
	Nonveterans [4]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	11,963	10,334	1,626	5,024	4,337	687	3,861	3,337	524	3,077	2,662	415
1971	12,616	10,909	1,707	5,500	4,757	742	3,892	3,363	529	3,225	2,789	436
1972	13,422	11,680	1,742	6,039	5,256	782	3,968	3,472	496	3,415	2,951	464
1973	14,361	12,450	1,911	6,635	5,770	865	4,124	3,590	533	3,603	3,090	513
1974	14,992	13,033	1,959	7,060	6,165	895	4,100	3,570	530	3,832	3,298	534
1975	15,879	13,812	2,067	7,572	6,626	946	4,437	3,858	579	3,870	3,328	542
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	10,719	9,279	1,440	4,058	3,494	563	3,678	3,197	481	2,983	2,588	395
1971	11,263	9,781	1,482	4,448	3,856	592	3,695	3,212	483	3,120	2,713	407
1972	11,992	10,480	1,512	4,942	4,316	626	3,760	3,308	452	3,290	2,856	434
1973	12,948	11,285	1,663	5,569	4,870	699	3,908	3,420	488	3,471	2,995	475
1974	13,590	11,884	1,706	6,018	5,289	730	3,884	3,405	478	3,687	3,190	498
1975	14,279	12,522	1,757	6,379	5,638	741	4,193	3,675	518	3,707	3,209	498
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1970	89.6	89.8	88.6	80.8	80.6	82.0	95.3	95.8	91.8	96.9	97.2	95.2
1971	89.3	89.7	86.8	80.9	81.1	79.8	94.9	95.5	91.3	96.7	97.3	93.3
1972	89.3	89.7	86.8	81.8	82.1	80.1	94.8	95.3	91.1	96.3	96.8	93.5
1973	90.2	90.6	87.0	83.9	84.4	80.8	94.8	95.3	91.6	96.3	96.9	92.6
1974	90.6	91.2	87.1	85.2	85.8	81.6	94.7	95.4	90.2	96.2	96.7	93.3
1975	89.9	90.7	85.0	84.2	85.1	78.3	94.5	95.3	89.5	95.8	96.4	91.9
EMPLOYED												
1970	10,160	8,834	1,323	3,732	3,235	496	3,537	3,088	449	2,891	2,514	377
1971	10,554	9,227	1,327	4,027	3,528	498	3,522	3,074	448	3,005	2,624	380
1972	11,302	9,935	1,367	4,509	3,972	537	3,603	3,181	422	3,190	2,781	408
1973	12,316	10,797	1,520	5,190	4,577	613	3,741	3,290	450	3,386	2,929	457
1974	12,777	11,243	1,534	5,523	4,898	625	3,693	3,252	441	3,561	3,093	468
1975	12,874	11,398	1,476	5,522	4,940	582	3,857	3,409	448	3,495	3,049	446
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	559	442	117	326	259	67	141	109	32	92	74	18
1971	709	554	155	422	328	94	172	138	35	115	88	27
1972	690	545	145	432	344	89	157	125	30	101	75	26
1973	632	488	143	379	293	86	168	129	38	85	66	19
1974	813	641	172	496	391	105	190	153	37	127	97	30
1975	1,405	1,124	281	857	698	159	336	266	70	212	160	52
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	5.2	4.8	8.1	8.6	7.4	11.9	3.8	3.4	6.6	3.1	2.8	4.6
1971	6.3	5.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	15.8	4.7	4.3	7.2	3.7	3.2	6.6
1972	5.8	5.2	9.6	8.7	8.0	14.2	4.2	3.8	6.7	3.1	2.6	5.9
1973	4.9	4.3	8.6	6.8	6.0	12.3	4.3	3.8	7.8	2.4	2.2	4.0
1974	6.0	5.4	10.1	8.2	7.4	14.3	4.9	4.5	7.8	3.4	3.0	6.0
1975	9.8	9.0	16.0	13.4	12.4	21.5	8.0	7.2	13.5	5.7	5.0	10.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	1,244	1,055	186	966	843	124	183	140	43	94	74	20
1971	1,353	1,128	225	1,052	901	150	197	151	46	106	76	29
1972	1,430	1,200	230	1,097	940	156	208	164	44	125	234	30
1973	1,413	1,165	248	1,066	900	166	60	170	45	132	95	38
1974	1,402	1,149	253	1,042	876	165	216	165	52	145	108	36
1975	1,600	1,290	310	1,193	988	205	244	183	61	163	119	44

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[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 35,000.

[4] Nonveterans are those who never served in the Armed Forces.

Table A-9. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1974–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and color	Metropolitan areas						Nonmetropolitan areas					
	Total		Central cities		Suburbs		Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,355	101,817	44,956	44,839	58,399	56,978	47,913	46,782	5,250	5,510	42,663	41,272
Civilian labor force	64,227	63,123	27,076	27,075	37,151	36,048	28,386	27,888	3,238	3,431	25,148	24,458
Percent of population	62.1	62.0	60.2	60.4	63.6	63.3	59.2	59.6	61.7	62.3	58.9	59.3
Employed	58,657	59,477	24,465	25,326	34,192	34,151	26,126	26,458	3,129	3,358	22,997	23,100
Unemployed	5,570	3,645	2,612	1,749	2,958	1,896	2,260	1,430	109	73	2,151	1,357
Unemployment rate	8.7	5.8	9.6	6.5	8.0	5.3	8.0	5.1	3.4	2.1	8.6	5.5
Not in labor force	39,129	38,694	17,879	17,764	21,250	20,930	19,527	18,893	2,012	2,080	17,515	16,813
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	43,139	42,463	18,403	18,376	24,736	24,087	20,218	19,686	2,360	2,465	17,858	17,221
Civilian labor force	35,060	34,803	14,408	14,507	20,652	20,296	15,795	15,560	2,008	2,098	13,787	13,462
Percent of population	81.3	82.0	78.3	78.9	83.5	84.3	78.1	79.0	85.1	85.1	77.2	78.2
Employed	32,568	33,396	13,201	13,796	19,367	19,600	14,859	15,049	1,968	2,071	12,891	12,978
Unemployed	2,492	1,407	1,207	712	1,285	695	936	511	40	27	896	484
Unemployment rate	7.1	4.0	8.4	4.9	6.2	3.4	5.9	3.3	2.0	1.3	6.5	3.6
Not in labor force	8,079	7,659	3,995	3,868	4,084	3,791	4,423	4,126	352	367	4,071	3,759
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	49,188	48,416	22,012	21,931	27,176	26,485	22,462	21,979	2,216	2,342	20,246	19,637
Civilian labor force	23,147	22,327	10,375	10,242	12,772	12,085	9,812	9,509	867	932	8,945	8,577
Percent of population	47.1	46.1	47.1	46.7	47.0	45.6	43.7	43.3	39.1	39.8	44.2	43.7
Employed	21,328	21,097	9,531	9,655	11,797	11,442	8,982	8,990	825	906	8,157	8,084
Unemployed	1,820	1,229	844	588	976	641	830	519	42	26	788	493
Unemployment rate	7.9	5.5	8.1	5.7	7.6	5.3	8.5	5.5	4.9	2.7	8.8	5.7
Not in labor force	26,041	26,090	11,638	11,690	14,403	14,400	12,650	12,470	1,349	1,411	11,301	11,059
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,028	10,938	4,541	4,532	6,487	6,406	5,233	5,116	674	703	4,559	4,413
Civilian labor force	6,020	5,993	2,294	2,327	3,726	3,666	2,779	2,820	363	400	2,416	2,420
Percent of population	54.6	54.8	50.5	51.3	57.4	57.2	53.1	55.1	53.9	57.0	53.0	54.8
Employed	4,761	4,984	1,732	1,875	3,029	3,109	2,285	2,419	336	381	1,949	2,038
Unemployed	1,259	1,009	562	450	697	559	494	401	27	20	467	381
Unemployment rate	20.9	16.8	24.5	19.3	18.7	15.2	17.8	14.2	7.4	5.0	19.3	15.7
Not in labor force	5,008	4,946	2,247	2,206	2,761	2,740	2,454	2,296	311	302	2,143	1,994
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	89,662	88,569	34,796	34,983	54,866	53,586	43,839	42,805	4,886	5,108	38,953	37,697
Civilian labor force	56,026	55,107	21,130	21,227	34,896	33,880	26,058	25,571	3,029	3,197	23,029	22,374
Percent of population	62.5	62.2	60.7	60.7	63.6	63.2	59.4	59.7	62.0	62.6	59.1	59.4
Employed	51,588	52,245	19,355	20,071	32,233	32,174	24,125	24,376	2,937	3,136	21,188	21,240
Unemployed	4,438	2,862	1,775	1,156	2,663	1,706	1,933	1,195	93	61	1,840	1,134
Unemployment rate	7.9	5.2	8.4	5.4	7.6	5.0	7.4	4.7	3.1	1.9	8.0	5.1
Not in labor force	33,636	33,462	13,666	13,755	19,970	19,707	17,781	17,234	1,857	1,911	15,924	15,323
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,693	13,248	10,160	9,857	3,533	3,391	4,074	3,976	364	402	3,710	3,574
Civilian labor force	8,201	8,016	5,945	5,848	2,256	2,168	2,328	2,318	208	234	2,120	2,084
Percent of population	59.9	60.5	58.5	59.3	63.9	63.9	57.1	58.3	57.3	58.1	57.1	58.3
Employed	7,069	7,233	5,110	5,255	1,959	1,978	2,001	2,083	192	222	1,809	1,861
Unemployed	1,131	783	836	594	295	189	327	235	16	12	311	223
Unemployment rate	13.8	9.8	14.1	10.2	13.1	8.7	14.1	10.1	7.9	5.2	14.7	10.7
Not in labor force	5,493	5,232	4,214	4,009	1,279	1,223	1,746	1,658	155	168	1,591	1,490

Table A-10. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas,[1] by Color and Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Age, and Color, 1974–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and color	Total, United States				Metropolitan areas				Nonmetropolitan areas			
	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,901	28,684	122,367	119,915	11,713	11,887	91,642	89,930	17,188	16,796	30,725	29,985
Civilian labor force	15,702	15,792	76,911	75,219	6,147	6,372	58,079	56,751	9,555	9,420	18,831	18,468
Percent of population	54.3	55.1	62.9	62.7	52.5	53.6	63.4	63.1	55.6	56.1	61.3	61.6
Employed	14,051	14,661	70,732	71,274	5,299	5,746	53,358	53,731	8,753	8,915	17,374	17,543
Unemployed	1,651	1,131	6,179	3,945	849	626	4,721	3,020	802	505	1,458	925
Unemployment rate	10.5	7.2	8.0	5.2	13.8	9.8	8.1	5.3	8.4	5.4	7.7	5.0
Male, 20 years and over	8.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	12.4	7.7	6.6	3.7	6.3	3.2	5.7	3.3
Female, 20 years and over	9.5	6.8	7.7	5.2	10.5	8.2	7.6	5.2	8.7	5.7	8.3	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	25.9	21.2	18.7	14.9	36.0	28.3	19.4	15.6	19.6	16.4	16.9	13.2
Not in labor force	13,199	12,892	45,456	44,696	5,566	5,516	33,563	33,179	7,633	7,376	11,894	11,517
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,398	20,138	113,103	111,237	6,051	6,116	83,611	82,454	14,347	14,022	29,491	28,783
Civilian labor force	11,269	11,201	70,815	69,477	3,260	3,326	52,766	51,780	8,009	7,875	18,049	17,696
Percent of population	55.2	55.6	62.6	62.5	53.9	54.4	63.1	62.8	55.8	56.2	61.2	61.5
Employed	10,329	10,602	65,384	66,018	2,910	3,074	48,677	49,171	7,419	7,528	16,706	16,847
Unemployed	939	599	5,432	3,459	350	253	4,089	2,610	590	346	1,343	849
Unemployment rate	8.3	5.3	7.7	5.0	10.7	7.6	7.7	5.0	7.4	4.4	7.4	4.8
Male, 20 years and over	6.8	3.8	6.1	3.4	9.7	6.3	6.3	3.5	5.6	2.8	5.5	3.2
Female, 20 years and over	8.1	5.5	7.4	5.0	8.6	6.9	7.2	5.0	7.9	4.9	8.0	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	19.1	14.2	17.7	13.9	26.2	18.1	18.2	14.4	16.4	12.5	16.3	12.7
Not in labor force	9,129	8,937	42,287	41,760	2,790	2,789	30,845	30,673	6,339	6,148	11,442	11,087
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,503	8,546	9,264	8,678	5,663	5,772	8,031	7,476	2,841	2,774	1,234	1,202
Civilian labor force	4,433	4,591	6,096	5,743	2,887	3,045	5,314	4,971	1,546	1,546	782	772
Percent of population	52.1	53.7	65.8	66.2	51.0	52.8	66.2	66.5	54.4	55.7	63.4	64.2
Employed	3,722	4,059	5,348	5,256	2,388	2,672	4,681	4,560	1,334	1,387	667	696
Unemployed	711	532	747	486	499	373	633	410	213	159	114	76
Unemployment rate	16.0	11.6	12.3	8.5	17.3	12.3	11.9	8.3	13.8	10.3	14.6	9.8
Male, 20 years and over	13.8	8.1	10.2	5.9	15.8	9.4	10.0	5.8	10.2	5.6	11.1	6.5
Female, 20 years and over	12.4	9.4	10.8	7.6	12.3	9.4	10.3	7.1	12.7	9.6	14.6	10.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	40.7	36.1	33.2	29.5	45.5	38.8	33.5	30.7	32.9	31.8	31.4	23.9
Not in labor force	4,070	3,955	3,169	2,936	2,776	2,726	2,717	2,506	1,295	1,228	452	430

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[1] Poverty areas classification consists of all census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 decennial census. Persons were classified as poor or nonpoor by using income thresholds adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. These thresholds vary by family size, composition, and residence (farm or nonfarm).

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	6,710	1,069	458	907	468	191	369	658	2,590	1,532
1948	6,710	1,019	460	854	441	202	348	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,529
1950	6,906	996	463	639	437	242	356	871	2,904	1,551
1951	6,725	958	421	517	334	251	347	864	3,034	1,597
1952	6,832	1,020	437	451	270	220	330	849	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,052	452	428	282	196	308	823	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	507	458	295	206	316	780	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	209	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	7,633	1,096	491	486	299	226	321	812	3,902	1,832
1957	8,118	1,157	510	540	318	235	347	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,514	1,302	562	568	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	8,907	1,475	581	548	280	251	394	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,274	1,515	663	556	262	263	427	973	4,615	2,219
1961	9,633	1,531	788	589	265	274	445	953	4,786	2,566
1962	10,231	1,587	794	646	288	274	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	10,792	1,842	748	727	290	289	439	1,066	5,391	2,798
1964	11,169	2,006	788	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,527	1,956	965	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,792	1,868	1,106	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	11,919	1,871	1,034	934	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,315	1,948	1,054	1,057	334	315	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,097	369	334	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	422	340	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
1972	14,193	2,115	1,097	1,281	551	388	756	1,728	6,278	3,273
1973	14,541	2,061	1,077	1,224	571	403	788	1,945	6,473	3,261
1974	14,904	2,070	1,048	1,184	576	427	886	2,054	6,658	3,291
1975	15,788	2,158	1,128	1,349	682	468	898	2,232	6,873	3,373
FEMALE										
1947	35,767	1,541	1,090	3,342	7,970	6,454	5,621	4,733	5,016	1,841
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,883	1,426	1,032	3,249	7,955	6,486	5,524	4,957	5,253	1,814
1950	35,881	1,422	1,048	3,136	7,958	6,486	5,442	4,966	5,423	1,843
1951	35,879	1,395	989	3,058	7,842	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,891
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,060	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,434	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,542	1,048	2,953	8,024	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,469	1,985
1955	37,026	1,474	1,044	2,884	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,959	6,569	2,036
1956	36,769	1,508	1,043	2,847	7,814	6,648	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,083	2,879	7,705	6,705	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,317
1958	37,574	1,752	1,110	2,895	7,583	6,765	5,298	5,018	7,154	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	3,014	7,488	6,831	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,348
1960	38,343	1,963	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,323	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,946	1,314	3,042	7,247	6,911	5,379	5,087	7,753	2,769
1962	39,308	1,998	1,350	3,125	7,194	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,289	1,355	3,265	7,062	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,225	2,522	1,410	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,122	8,610	3,000
1965	40,531	2,494	1,605	3,376	6,906	6,685	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,496	2,382	1,680	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,608	2,399	1,659	3,478	6,716	6,309	5,568	5,238	9,243	3,133
1968	40,976	2,436	1,642	3,529	6,871	6,131	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	40,924	2,442	[illegible]	3,512	6,942	5,918	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,296
1970	41,214	2,470	1,660	3,579	6,972	5,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	41,952	2,551	1,733	3,723	7,103	5,594	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
1972	42,591	2,515	1,694	3,693	7,175	5,567	5,611	5,800	10,537	3,400
1973	42,681	2,462	1,684	3,565	7,147	5,383	5,654	5,982	10,806	3,386
1974	42,683	2,441	1,683	3,420	7,103	5,261	5,553	6,049	11,173	3,417
1975	42,868	2,459	1,718	3,403	7,032	5,140	5,540	6,103	11,473	3,450
WHITE										
Male										
1954	6,702	1,007	459	418	253	172	258	687	3,449	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	439	216	170	276	745	3,581	1,582
1956	6,870	952	435	430	257	186	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,301	1,008	442	485	274	198	289	783	3,822	1,808
1958	7,667	1,139	491	505	270	196	300	774	3,990	1,909
1959	8,013	1,293	508	495	238	205	328	806	4,140	1,862
1960	8,325	1,336	580	495	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,340	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	234	210	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,629	1,609	656	655	234	230	353	941	4,952	2,428
1964	9,976	1,746	688	696	223	246	363	992	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	852	738	234	240	387	1,073	5,070	2,409
1966	10,491	1,600	967	774	225	243	404	1,112	5,164	2,462
1967	10,566	1,594	886	842	238	229	429	1,126	5,224	2,530
1968	10,881	1,649	903	944	275	240	450	1,158	5,262	2,594
1969	11,164	1,663	929	974	300	251	483	1,238	5,325	2,641
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	341	263	512	1,304	5,428	2,686
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,095	394	283	538	1,378	5,578	2,700
1972	12,291	1,738	902	1,098	451	289	605	1,516	5,693	2,764
1973	12,565	1,670	882	1,030	446	300	654	1,709	5,874	2,734
1974	12,825	1,667	856	993	455	317	708	1,803	6,026	2,746
1975	13,504	1,720	901	1,110	541	346	717	1,962	6,208	2,805

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	34, 186	1, 332	881	2, 622	7, 338	6, 202	5, 051	4, 715	6, 044	1, 741
1955	33, 917	1, 353	890	2, 534	7, 260	6, 211	4, 912	4, 615	6, 142	1, 773
1956	33, 679	1, 299	889	2, 484	7, 154	6, 126	4, 866	4, 542	6, 319	1, 852
1957	34, 077	1, 363	920	2, 523	7, 023	6, 199	4, 893	4, 642	6, 515	2, 039
1958	34, 432	1, 517	938	2, 543	6, 909	6, 281	4, 897	4, 653	6, 691	2, 127
1959	34, 837	1, 639	992	2, 659	6, 807	6, 333	4, 881	4, 642	6, 886	2, 056
1960	35, 044	1, 702	1, 030	2, 645	6, 656	6, 387	4, 903	4, 688	7, 030	2, 095
1961	35, 326	1, 678	1, 132	2, 654	6, 568	6, 395	4, 956	4, 700	7, 242	2, 411
1962	35, 841	1, 724	1, 178	2, 740	6, 522	6, 388	4, 950	4, 672	7, 666	2, 643
1963	36, 246	1, 990	1, 166	2, 877	6, 404	6, 309	4, 940	4, 673	7, 887	2, 622
1964	36, 637	2, 180	1, 221	2, 921	6, 379	6, 277	4, 953	4, 727	7, 979	2, 572
1965	36, 865	2, 137	1, 374	3, 008	6, 258	6, 119	5, 056	4, 751	8, 163	2, 591
1966	36, 801	2, 026	1, 442	2, 997	6, 172	5, 976	5, 049	4, 774	8, 365	2, 614
1967	36, 835	2, 026	1, 428	3, 070	6, 104	5, 752	5, 094	4, 803	8, 558	2, 674
1968	37, 089	2, 057	1, 393	3, 132	6, 230	5, 551	5, 104	4, 892	8, 730	2, 729
1969	36, 970	2, 057	1, 362	3, 089	6, 301	5, 341	5, 006	4, 935	8, 878	2, 783
1970	37, 119	2, 066	1, 386	3, 118	6, 305	5, 140	4, 979	5, 026	9, 100	2, 785
1971	37, 708	2, 118	1, 432	3, 213	6, 437	5, 038	5, 022	5, 124	9, 323	2, 834
1972	38, 110	2, 058	1, 392	3, 173	6, 488	4, 987	5, 058	5, 275	9, 679	2, 856
1973	38, 049	2, 006	1, 371	3, 023	6, 425	4, 794	5, 075	5, 451	9, 904	2, 819
1974	37, 872	1, 970	1, 355	2, 868	6, 330	4, 671	4, 969	5, 491	10, 219	2, 835
1975	37, 912	1, 994	1, 382	2, 802	6, 228	4, 546	4, 946	5, 534	10, 482	2, 856
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	729	145	49	40	45	34	57	94	268	211
1955	755	145	57	48	47	38	48	95	274	213
1956	761	142	56	57	43	39	49	93	281	225
1957	818	149	66	55	44	37	58	104	303	238
1958	845	162	71	63	42	37	55	101	314	255
1959	894	182	73	54	41	45	66	109	324	251
1960	950	179	82	61	42	50	75	114	348	273
1961	1, 011	192	88	65	47	58	74	122	365	325
1962	1, 109	202	91	66	54	63	76	129	425	359
1963	1, 163	233	92	72	57	59	87	126	439	370
1964	1, 193	250	100	70	46	65	84	140	430	375
1965	1, 246	265	113	70	47	68	80	155	448	385
1966	1, 301	268	130	70	51	68	95	141	471	420
1967	1, 353	276	148	92	52	74	88	155	469	410
1968	1, 434	299	152	113	60	75	102	154	481	428
1969	1, 513	308	158	123	69	82	110	168	495	458
1970	1, 591	338	170	143	82	77	125	160	497	468
1971	1, 753	364	190	175	97	90	140	173	525	486
1972	1, 902	377	195	183	100	100	152	212	585	509
1973	1, 977	391	195	195	125	103	134	236	599	527
1974	2, 079	402	193	190	121	110	178	252	632	545
1975	2, 283	438	227	239	142	122	181	270	665	568
Female										
1954	3, 062	210	167	330	687	507	415	322	425	244
1955	3, 109	221	154	350	670	530	414	343	427	253
1956	3, 089	208	154	363	659	520	419	332	431	262
1957	3, 140	224	163	356	682	506	418	345	446	278
1958	3, 142	235	171	351	674	481	401	364	461	289
1959	3, 216	253	189	355	681	499	410	353	479	292
1960	3, 300	261	175	370	697	519	419	363	497	310
1961	3, 353	268	181	386	679	517	422	388	512	357
1962	3, 468	274	181	385	673	546	424	395	590	389
1963	3, 544	300	188	389	658	562	429	397	625	410
1964	3, 588	342	189	367	664	582	417	395	631	428
1965	3, 666	356	231	369	648	567	449	400	645	440
1966	3, 695	356	238	389	639	554	447	408	664	455
1967	3, 773	373	232	408	613	557	474	435	685	460
1968	3, 886	379	249	398	641	579	481	448	712	493
1969	3, 955	385	264	423	640	577	478	455	733	513
1970	4, 095	404	274	461	667	571	496	470	751	513
1971	4, 243	433	301	510	666	556	517	482	778	534
1972	4, 481	457	302	520	687	580	553	524	858	544
1973	4, 632	456	313	542	721	590	579	531	901	567
1974	4, 812	471	328	553	773	590	584	559	954	582
1975	4, 956	465	336	601	804	593	595	569	992	594

[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A-12. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967–75

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force								
	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970[1]	1969	1968	1967
Total not in labor force	58,648	57,586	57,220	56,783	55,662	54,275	53,596	53,289	52,484
In school	7,730	7,187	7,344	7,501	7,615	7,126	7,084	7,007	6,745
Ill health, disability	5,461	5,444	5,191	4,945	4,632	4,358	4,453	4,340	4,509
Home responsibilities	32,472	32,988	33,188	33,482	33,223	33,088	32,641	32,930	32,564
Retirement, old age	7,851	7,379	7,165	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,440	5,313
Think cannot get job	1,082	686	679	765	774	638	574	667	732
All other reasons	4,052	3,902	3,652	3,398	3,260	3,145	3,049	2,804	2,622
Want job now	5,196	4,454	4,460	4,461	4,404	3,877	4,459	4,478	4,698
In school	1,439	1,193	1,227	1,200	1,242	1,075	1,126	1,115	1,104
Ill health, disability	672	650	619	632	555	489	627	656	768
Home responsibilities	1,138	1,043	1,043	1,098	1,020	926	1,257	1,263	1,325
Think cannot get job, total	1,082	686	679	765	774	638	574	667	732
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	178	123	133	132	139	120	95	109	112
Male, 20 years and over	272	170	166	175	179	155	143	171	177
Female, 20 years and over	631	393	380	457	456	362	337	387	444
Male, 16 years and over	359	227	225	239	238	221	183	213	222
Female, 16 years and over	722	459	454	525	536	417	391	454	511
White	776	523	500	578	589	494	446	523	577
Negro and other races	306	162	179	188	185	145	128	145	156
All other reasons	865	882	892	766	813	749	875	777	769
Do not want job now	53,452	53,132	52,760	52,322	51,258	50,398	49,137	48,809	47,786
In school	6,291	5,994	6,117	6,301	6,373	6,051	5,958	5,892	5,641
Ill health, disability	4,789	4,794	4,572	4,313	4,077	3,869	3,826	3,684	3,741
Home responsibilities	31,334	31,945	32,145	32,384	32,203	32,162	31,384	31,667	31,239
Retirement, old age	7,851	7,379	7,165	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,540	5,313
All other reasons	3,187	3,020	2,760	2,632	2,447	2,396	2,174	2,027	1,853

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[1] Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967-69 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

Table A–13. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Color, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Left job previous 12 months								
	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
TOTAL									
Total: Number	10,111	10,271	10,043	9,623	10,098	10,130	10,175	9,752	9,327
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	44.5	46.5	47.8	46.8	47.7	49.3	50.5	50.3	49.2
Ill health, disability	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.5
Retirement, old age	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.3
Economic reasons	21.4	19.0	17.9	19.3	19.5	18.0	16.6	17.8	17.1
End of seasonal job	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.2
Slack work	7.2	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
End of temporary job	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	4.6
All other reasons	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.7	17.1	17.2	16.7	18.9
SEX									
Male: Number	3,893	3,776	3,714	3,561	3,706	3,660	3,669	3,423	3,280
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	38.9	40.3	41.6	41.0	41.7	44.2	46.3	46.7	46.5
Ill health, disability	10.5	12.0	12.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.0	11.3
Retirement, old age	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.5	13.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.6
Economic reasons	19.5	17.7	16.2	17.1	16.7	15.5	13.4	14.3	13.4
End of seasonal job	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
Slack work	6.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
End of temporary job	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
All other reasons	17.4	16.2	15.9	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7	18.1
Female: Number	6,218	6,495	6,329	6,062	6,391	6,470	6,507	6,328	6,047
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	47.9	50.2	51.4	50.1	51.2	52.2	52.8	52.3	50.6
Ill health, disability	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
Retirement, old age	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.5
Economic reasons	22.6	19.7	18.9	20.6	21.2	19.5	18.5	19.7	19.1
End of seasonal job	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.0
Slack work	7.6	4.9	4.4	5.3	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.8
End of temporary job	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.4	5.4
All other reasons	17.7	17.8	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.9	17.3	16.6	19.3
COLOR									
White: Number	8,765	8,918	8,779	8,423	8,809	8,823	8,849	8,494	8,119
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	45.1	47.5	48.1	47.5	48.7	49.8	51.3	51.6	50.4
Ill health, disability	8.2	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.7
Retirement, old age	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.[illegible]	6.6	6.6	5.8
Economic reasons	20.5	18.4	17.3	18.6	18.8	17.6	16.0	16.9	16.2
End of seasonal job	7.9	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.3
Slack work	6.8	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
End of temporary job	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.7
All other reasons	17.7	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.2	16.6	18.9
Negro and other races: Number	1,346	1,353	1,263	1,200	1,289	1,307	1,327	1,259	1,208
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	40.1	40.3	45.4	41.3	40.5	46.3	44.9	41.8	40.9
Ill health, disability	12.0	13.6	12.3	12.7	14.4	13.6	14.3	15.0	14.6
Retirement, old age	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9
Economic reasons	27.4	22.3	21.5	24.4	24.5	20.8	20.9	23.5	23.5
End of seasonal job	12.2	10.5	10.6	12.7	12.3	11.2	13.3	13.6	15.0
Slack work	9.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	7.0	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.1
End of temporary job	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.7	4.5
All other reasons	16.7	19.2	16.6	17.3	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.3	19.1

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	40,994	992	1,226	4,238	9,858	9,242	7,644	5,485	2,309	558
1948	41,726	997	1,348	4,350	10,039	9,363	7,742	5,586	2,303	542
1949	40,926	911	1,213	4,196	9,870	9,308	7,661	5,438	2,329	547
1950	41,580	909	1,277	4,255	10,060	9,445	7,790	5,508	2,336	582
1951	41,780	979	1,177	3,780	10,134	9,607	8,012	5,711	2,382	582
1952	41,684	985	1,121	3,182	10,352	9,753	8,144	5,804	2,343	553
1953	42,431	976	1,159	2,902	10,500	10,229	8,374	5,808	2,483	535
1954	41,620	881	1,104	2,724	10,254	10,082	8,330	5,830	2,414	545
1955	42,621	936	1,159	2,974	10,453	10,267	8,553	5,857	2,424	531
1956	43,380	1,008	1,156	3,246	10,337	10,385	8,732	6,004	2,512	619
1957	43,357	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,851	6,002	2,394	633
1958	42,423	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,828	5,954	2,254	619
1959	43,466	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210	623
1960	43,904	1,089	1,271	3,754	9,759	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191	581
1961	43,656	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098	662
1962	44,177	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,260	2,137	715
1963	44,657	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039	673
1964	45,474	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039	665
1965	46,340	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057	694
1966	46,919	1,390	1,862	4,599	9,709	10,765	9,904	6,667	2,024	720
1967	47,479	1,417	1,769	4,809	9,989	10,676	9,990	6,775	2,058	741
1968	48,114	1,453	1,802	4,812	10,405	10,554	10,102	6,893	2,093	769
1969	48,818	1,526	1,904	5,012	10,736	10,401	10,186	6,931	2,122	576
1970	48,960	1,503	1,904	5,230	10,921	10,211	10,171	6,926	2,094	784
1971	49,245	1,505	1,965	5,559	11,145	10,003	10,144	6,906	2,017	808
1972	50,630	1,589	2,161	6,076	11,751	10,043	10,149	6,912	1,949	816
1973	51,963	1,708	2,309	6,566	12,424	10,061	10,211	6,833	1,851	842
1974	52,519	1,727	2,347	6,622	12,865	10,049	10,199	6,848	1,862	841
1975	51,230	1,600	2,204	6,339	12,891	9,785	9,925	6,683	1,803	781
FEMALE										
1947	16,045	581	1,110	2,591	3,606	3,577	2,659	1,484	436	214
1948	16,618	605	1,078	2,587	3,762	3,687	2,882	1,516	501	230
1949	16,723	555	1,033	2,463	3,769	3,800	2,975	1,604	535	224
1950	17,340	524	993	2,491	3,857	3,979	3,176	1,757	563	244
1951	18,182	596	1,015	2,541	4,099	4,139	3,409	1,847	535	239
1952	18,570	641	971	2,389	4,163	4,305	3,543	1,981	576	228
1953	18,750	601	983	2,324	4,019	4,545	3,595	1,998	683	229
1954	18,490	541	949	2,247	3,936	4,459	3,646	2,065	646	234
1955	19,550	564	984	2,297	4,028	4,612	4,003	2,301	761	240
1956	20,422	639	1,015	2,300	4,070	4,833	4,246	2,515	802	285
1957	20,714	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784	307
1958	20,613	571	999	2,277	3,885	4,866	4,620	2,604	791	311
1959	21,164	655	985	2,273	4,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812	328
1960	21,874	680	1,089	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882	322
1961	22,090	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889	388
1962	22,525	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,086	875	429
1963	23,105	678	1,171	2,697	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877	374
1964	23,831	771	1,158	2,934	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934	387
1965	24,748	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,486	948	397
1966	25,976	879	1,590	3,364	4,307	5,549	5,710	3,641	936	450
1967	26,893	917	1,580	3,690	4,587	5,608	5,799	3,762	953	495
1968	27,807	950	1,575	3,950	4,860	5,666	5,981	3,852	972	520
1969	29,084	1,047	1,639	4,307	5,147	5,699	6,223	3,988	1,033	554
1970	29,667	1,093	1,641	4,489	5,372	5,705	6,302	4,042	1,023	578
1971	29,875	1,082	1,643	4,585	5,517	5,644	6,309	4,075	1,019	573
1972	31,072	1,181	1,791	4,818	6,113	5,728	6,311	4,083	1,047	598
1973	32,446	1,299	1,919	5,121	6,770	5,906	6,346	4,062	1,024	635
1974	33,417	1,353	1,976	5,281	7,331	6,057	6,438	4,022	959	632
1975	33,553	1,302	1,941	5,299	7,683	6,047	6,272	4,028	980	608
WHITE										
Male										
1954	37,847	771	953	2,394	9,287	9,175	7,614	5,412	2,241	470
1955	38,721	821	1,004	2,607	9,461	9,351	7,792	5,431	2,254	462
1956	39,366	890	1,002	2,850	9,330	9,449	7,950	5,559	2,336	552
1957	39,343	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,442	2,234	566
1958	38,592	852	932	2,896	8,861	9,368	8,061	5,501	2,103	558
1959	39,493	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060	554
1960	39,755	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043	510
1961	39,588	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961	597
1962	40,016	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998	656
1963	40,428	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,887	609
1964	41,114	1,128	1,188	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872	596
1965	41,844	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,998	1,892	622
1966	42,330	1,245	1,668	4,028	8,674	9,719	9,029	6,096	1,871	653
1967	42,834	1,278	1,571	4,231	8,931	9,632	9,093	6,208	1,892	672
1968	43,411	1,319	1,589	4,226	9,315	9,522	9,198	6,316	1,926	698
1969	44,048	1,385	1,685	4,401	9,608	9,379	9,279	6,359	1,953	722
1970	44,157	1,373	1,692	4,596	9,773	9,200	9,272	6,338	1,913	718
1971	44,499	1,389	1,763	4,912	9,975	9,017	9,259	6,331	1,853	749
1972	45,769	1,463	1,945	5,389	10,570	9,030	9,242	6,349	1,781	756
1973	46,830	1,580	2,068	5,802	11,132	9,021	9,266	6,279	1,682	788
1974	47,340	1,597	2,113	5,885	11,522	8,995	9,254	6,277	1,696	782
1975	46,284	1,485	1,997	5,671	11,562	8,778	9,019	6,127	1,644	730

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	16,110	486	869	1,964	3,329	3,825	3,197	1,850	590	192
1955	17,113	509	892	2,030	3,394	3,976	3,530	2,079	703	208
1956	17,899	575	920	2,047	3,418	4,188	3,756	2,263	732	248
1957	18,109	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717	272
1958	18,022	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,185	4,052	2,348	725	278
1959	18,512	605	900	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745	292
1960	19,095	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812	281
1961	19,324	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817	351
1962	19,682	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797	395
1963	20,194	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796	344
1964	20,808	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845	359
1965	21,601	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856	365
1966	22,689	807	1,456	2,958	3,594	4,730	5,043	3,260	842	424
1967	23,528	843	1,422	3,262	3,832	4,797	5,131	3,388	854	460
1968	24,340	874	1,413	3,461	4,095	4,864	5,289	3,465	878	492
1969	25,470	962	1,476	3,781	4,327	4,891	5,509	3,588	935	500
1970	26,025	1,011	1,493	3,955	4,536	4,891	5,582	3,637	921	540
1971	26,217	1,007	1,503	4,048	4,656	4,834	5,586	3,661	922	541
1972	27,305	1,104	1,646	4,255	5,184	4,898	5,605	3,689	924	564
1973	28,448	1,207	1,748	4,516	5,749	5,043	5,624	3,647	915	606
1974	29,281	1,257	1,801	4,651	6,232	5,178	5,700	3,606	855	596
1975	29,429	1,200	1,770	4,701	6,568	5,172	5,543	3,607	868	576
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	3,772	110	151	330	967	907	716	418	173	75
1955	3,903	115	155	367	992	916	761	426	170	69
1956	4,013	118	154	396	1,007	936	782	445	176	67
1957	4,013	113	140	413	996	947	784	460	160	67
1958	3,831	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151	60
1959	3,972	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150	69
1960	4,148	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148	72
1961	4,067	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137	66
1962	4,160	106	157	472	961	993	821	510	140	60
1963	4,229	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151	64
1964	4,359	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167	70
1965	4,496	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165	72
1966	4,588	145	194	571	1,035	1,044	875	571	153	67
1967	4,646	139	199	578	1,057	1,043	898	566	166	69
1968	4,702	134	212	586	1,090	1,032	904	576	167	71
1969	4,770	141	219	611	1,127	1,022	908	572	169	66
1970	4,803	130	212	634	1,148	1,011	899	588	181	65
1971	4,746	116	202	647	1,169	986	885	575	165	59
1972	4,861	127	216	686	1,181	1,012	907	563	168	60
1973	5,133	129	242	764	1,291	1,040	946	553	169	53
1974	5,179	130	234	736	1,343	1,054	945	571	166	60
1975	4,947	114	206	668	1,329	1,007	906	556	159	50
Female										
1954	2,378	55	80	283	607	634	449	215	56	42
1955	2,438	55	92	267	634	636	473	222	58	32
1956	2,521	64	95	253	652	645	490	252	70	37
1957	2,606	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67	35
1958	2,591	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67	33
1959	2,652	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67	37
1960	2,779	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70	42
1961	2,765	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	72	38
1962	2,844	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78	34
1963	2,911	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81	30
1964	3,024	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90	28
1965	3,147	57	111	392	698	779	649	369	93	32
1966	3,287	72	133	407	714	818	668	381	94	26
1967	3,366	74	157	429	755	811	668	374	99	35
1968	3,467	76	162	489	765	802	692	386	94	27
1969	3,614	86	163	526	820	808	714	400	98	30
1970	3,642	82	149	534	836	814	720	405	102	38
1971	3,658	75	140	537	861	810	723	414	97	32
1972	3,767	77	145	563	929	830	706	395	123	34
1973	3,999	93	171	605	1,021	862	722	415	109	29
1974	4,136	96	175	630	1,099	879	739	416	104	36
1975	4,124	102	171	598	1,115	875	729	421	112	32

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–75 [1]

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
NUMBER EMPLOYED (thousands)																		
Both sexes																		
1958	63,036	26,837	6,952	6,785	3,985	9,115	23,348	8,463	11,402	(2)	(2)	3,483	7,487	1,969	5,518	5,361	3,079	2,282
1959	64,630	27,593	7,140	6,936	4,210	9,307	23,993	8,554	11,816	(2)	(2)	3,623	7,697	1,948	5,749	5,344	3,013	2,331
1960	65,778	28,522	7,469	7,067	4,224	9,762	24,057	8,554	11,950	(2)	(2)	3,553	8,023	1,973	6,050	5,176	2,776	2,400
1961	65,746	28,888	7,698	7,120	4,232	9,838	23,683	8,617	11,719	(2)	(2)	3,347	8,261	2,035	6,226	4,913	2,706	2,207
1962	66,702	29,634	8,030	7,408	4,117	10,079	24,052	8,668	11,994	(2)	(2)	3,390	8,383	2,023	6,360	4,632	2,587	2,045
1963	67,762	29,949	8,255	7,293	4,151	10,250	24,775	8,915	12,464	(2)	(2)	3,396	8,671	2,029	6,642	4,364	2,388	1,976
1964	69,305	30,861	8,542	7,449	4,236	10,634	25,339	8,979	12,880	(2)	(2)	3,480	8,893	2,041	6,852	4,212	2,313	1,899
1965	71,088	31,852	8,872	7,340	4,499	11,141	26,247	9,216	13,345	(2)	(2)	3,686	8,936	1,956	6,980	4,053	2,238	1,815
1966	72,895	33,068	9,310	7,405	4,541	11,812	26,950	9,589	13,829	(2)	(2)	3,532	9,212	1,904	7,308	3,666	2,091	1,575
1967	74,372	34,232	9,879	7,495	4,525	12,333	27,261	9,845	13,884	(2)	(2)	3,533	9,325	1,769	7,556	3,554	1,970	1,584
1968	75,920	35,551	10,325	7,776	4,647	12,803	27,525	10,015	13,955	(2)	(2)	3,555	9,381	1,725	7,656	3,464	1,926	1,538
1969	77,902	36,844	10,769	7,987	4,692	13,397	28,237	10,193	14,372	(2)	(2)	3,672	9,528	1,631	7,897	3,292	1,844	1,448
1970	78,627	37,997	11,140	8,289	4,854	13,714	27,791	10,158	13,909	(2)	(2)	3,724	9,712	1,558	8,154	3,126	1,753	1,373
1971	79,120	38,252	11,070	8,675	5,066	13,440	27,184	10,178	12,983	(2)	(2)	4,022	10,676	1,486	9,189	3,008	1,666	1,342
1972	81,702	39,092	11,459	8,032	5,354	14,247	28,576	10,810	13,549	10,340	3,209	4,217	10,966	1,437	9,529	3,069	1,688	1,381
1973	84,409	40,386	11,777	8,644	5,415	14,548	29,869	11,288	14,269	10,972	3,297	4,312	11,128	1,353	9,775	3,027	1,664	1,363
1974	85,936	41,738	12,338	8,941	5,417	15,043	29,776	11,477	13,919	10,627	3,292	4,380	11,373	1,228	10,145	3,048	1,643	1,405
1975	84,783	42,227	12,748	8,891	5,460	15,128	27,962	10,972	12,856	9,637	3,219	4,134	11,657	1,171	10,486	2,936	1,593	1,343
Male																		
1958	42,423	15,485	4,416	5,751	2,409	2,909	19,833	8,237	8,215	(2)	(2)	3,381	2,711	37	2,674	4,392	2,957	1,435
1959	43,466	15,974	4,582	5,858	2,549	2,985	20,422	8,341	8,558	(2)	(2)	3,523	2,732	33	2,699	4,335	2,894	1,441
1960	43,904	16,423	4,766	5,968	2,544	3,145	20,420	8,332	8,617	(2)	(2)	3,471	2,844	30	2,814	4,219	2,667	1,552
1961	43,656	16,617	4,952	6,002	2,553	3,110	20,072	8,401	8,401	(2)	(2)	3,270	2,906	44	2,862	4,061	2,578	1,483
1962	44,177	17,008	5,170	6,275	2,435	3,128	20,372	8,445	8,623	(2)	(2)	3,304	2,980	46	2,934	3,817	2,456	1,361
1963	44,657	17,059	5,309	6,180	2,453	3,117	20,956	8,675	8,974	(2)	(2)	3,307	3,095	44	3,051	3,547	2,257	1,290
1964	45,474	17,480	5,435	6,341	2,506	3,198	21,360	8,731	9,237	(2)	(2)	3,392	3,199	46	3,153	3,434	2,181	1,253
1965	46,340	17,746	5,596	6,230	2,641	3,279	22,107	8,947	9,581	(2)	(2)	3,579	3,194	40	3,154	3,295	2,107	1,188
1966	46,919	18,094	5,836	6,238	2,672	3,348	22,514	9,334	9,756	(2)	(2)	3,424	3,319	43	3,276	2,990	1,968	1,022
1967	47,479	18,527	6,183	6,318	2,622	3,406	22,683	9,560	9,706	(2)	(2)	3,417	3,334	33	3,301	2,936	1,872	1,066
1968	48,114	19,117	6,449	6,535	2,724	3,409	22,812	9,696	9,687	(2)	(2)	3,429	3,308	35	3,273	2,878	1,844	1,034
1969	48,818	19,574	6,751	6,726	2,675	3,422	23,263	9,854	9,883	(2)	(2)	3,526	3,257	39	3,218	2,723	1,764	959
1970	48,960	20,054	6,842	6,968	2,763	3,481	23,020	9,826	9,605	(2)	(2)	3,589	3,285	40	3,245	2,601	1,673	928
1971	49,245	20,138	6,737	7,182	2,911	3,308	22,579	9,792	9,015	(2)	(2)	3,772	4,034	37	3,997	2,494	1,580	914
1972	50,630	20,176	6,957	6,621	3,127	3,470	23,800	10,424	9,426	6,351	3,075	3,950	4,128	34	4,094	2,526	1,588	938
1973	51,963	20,705	7,066	7,054	3,175	3,409	24,625	10,826	9,787	6,653	3,134	4,012	4,120	23	4,097	2,513	1,561	952
1974	52,519	21,155	7,346	7,291	3,152	3,366	24,581	10,966	9,590	6,464	3,126	4,026	4,218	27	4,190	2,564	1,545	1,020
1975	51,230	21,134	7,481	7,162	3,137	3,355	23,220	10,472	8,971	5,934	3,037	3,777	4,400	30	4,370	2,476	1,492	985
Female																		
1958	20,613	11,352	2,536	1,034	1,576	6,206	3,515	226	3,187	(2)	(2)	102	4,776	1,932	2,844	969	122	847
1959	21,164	11,619	2,558	1,078	1,661	6,322	3,571	213	3,258	(2)	(2)	100	4,965	1,915	3,050	1,009	119	890
1960	21,874	12,099	2,703	1,099	1,680	6,617	3,637	222	3,333	(2)	(2)	82	5,179	1,943	3,236	957	109	848
1961	22,090	12,272	2,746	1,118	1,680	6,728	3,612	216	3,318	(2)	(2)	77	5,355	1,991	3,364	852	128	724
1962	22,525	12,626	2,860	1,133	1,682	6,951	3,680	223	3,371	(2)	(2)	86	5,403	1,977	3,426	815	131	684
1963	23,105	12,890	2,946	1,113	1,698	7,133	3,819	240	3,490	(2)	(2)	89	5,576	1,985	3,591	817	131	686
1964	23,831	13,381	3,107	1,108	1,730	7,436	3,982	250	3,643	(2)	(2)	88	5,694	1,995	3,699	778	132	646
1965	24,748	14,106	3,276	1,110	1,858	7,862	4,140	269	3,764	(2)	(2)	107	5,742	1,916	3,826	758	131	627
1966	25,976	14,974	3,474	1,167	1,869	8,464	4,436	255	4,073	(2)	(2)	108	5,893	1,861	4,032	676	123	553
1967	26,893	15,705	3,697	1,177	1,904	8,928	4,580	286	4,178	(2)	(2)	117	5,992	1,737	4,255	618	98	520
1968	27,807	16,435	3,877	1,241	1,923	9,394	4,712	319	4,267	(2)	(2)	126	6,072	1,689	4,383	587	82	505
1969	29,084	17,271	4,018	1,261	2,017	9,975	4,974	339	4,489	(2)	(2)	146	6,271	1,592	4,679	569	79	489
1970	29,667	17,943	4,298	1,321	2,091	10,233	4,771	332	4,303	(2)	(2)	136	6,428	1,518	4,909	525	80	445
1971	29,875	18,114	4,334	1,493	2,155	10,132	4,605	387	3,968	(2)	(2)	250	6,642	1,449	5,192	514	86	428
1972	31,072	18,915	4,502	1,410	2,226	10,777	4,776	386	4,123	3,989	134	267	6,838	1,403	5,435	543	100	443
1973	32,446	19,681	4,711	1,590	2,240	11,140	5,244	463	4,482	4,319	163	299	7,008	1,330	5,678	514	103	411
1974	33,417	20,583	4,992	1,650	2,265	11,676	5,195	511	4,331	4,164	167	354	7,156	1,201	5,955	484	98	385
1975	33,553	21,092	5,267	1,729	2,323	11,773	4,742	501	3,885	3,703	182	357	7,258	1,141	6,116	460	102	358

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–75 [1]—Continued

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION																	
	Both sexes																	
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.8	6.3	14.5	37.0	13.4	18.1	(2)	(2)	5.5	11.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	3.4
1959	100.0	42.7	11.0	10.7	6.5	14.4	37.1	13.2	18.3	(2)	(2)	5.6	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	6.6
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	6.4	14.8	36.6	13.0	18.2	(2)	(2)	5.4	12.2	3.0	9.2	7.9	4.2	3.3
1961	100.0	43.9	11.7	10.8	6.4	15.0	36.0	13.1	17.8	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.9
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	6.2	15.1	36.1	13.0	18.0	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.0	9.5	6.9	3.9	3.4
1963	100.0	44.2	12.2	10.8	6.1	15.1	36.6	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	3.0	9.8	6.4	3.5	2.3
1964	100.0	44.5	12.3	10.7	6.1	15.3	36.6	13.0	18.6	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	2.9	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.6
1965	100.0	44.8	12.5	10.3	6.3	15.7	36.9	13.0	18.8	(2)	(2)	5.2	12.6	2.8	9.8	5.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	6.2	16.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.0	13.3	10.1	6.1	16.6	36.7	13.2	18.7	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.5	2.4	10.2	4.8	2.6	2.4
1968	100.0	46.8	13.6	10.2	6.1	16.9	36.3	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.3	10.1	4.6	2.5	2.3
1969	100.0	47.3	13.8	10.2	6.0	17.2	36.2	13.1	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.2	2.1	10.1	4.2	2.4	1.5
1970	100.0	48.3	14.2	10.5	6.2	17.4	35.3	12.9	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.0	10.4	4.0	2.2	1.7
1971	100.0	48.3	14.0	11.0	6.4	17.0	34.4	12.9	16.4	(2)	(2)	5.1	13.5	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
1972	100.0	47.8	14.0	9.8	6.6	17.4	35.0	13.2	16.6	12.7	3.9	5.2	13.4	1.8	11.7	3.8	2.1	1.7
1973	100.0	47.8	14.0	10.2	6.4	17.2	35.4	13.4	16.9	13.0	3.9	5.1	13.2	1.6	11.6	3.6	2.0	1.6
1974	100.0	48.6	14.4	10.4	6.3	17.5	34.6	13.4	16.2	12.4	3.8	5.1	13.2	1.4	11.8	3.5	1.9	1.6
1975	100.0	49.8	15.0	10.5	6.4	17.8	33.0	12.9	15.2	11.4	3.8	4.9	13.7	1.4	12.4	3.5	1.9	1.6
	Male																	
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	5.7	6.9	46.8	19.4	19.4	(2)	(2)	8.0	6.4	0.1	6.3	10.4	7.0	3.4
1959	100.0	36.8	10.5	13.5	5.9	6.9	47.0	19.2	19.7	(2)	(2)	8.1	6.3	.1	6.2	10.0	6.7	3.1
1960	100.0	37.4	10.9	13.6	5.8	7.2	46.5	19.0	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.9	6.5	.1	6.4	9.6	6.1	3.9
1961	100.0	38.1	11.3	13.7	5.8	7.1	46.0	19.2	19.2	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	9.3	5.9	3.8
1962	100.0	38.5	11.7	14.2	5.5	7.1	46.1	19.1	19.5	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.6	5.6	3.9
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	5.5	7.0	46.9	19.4	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.4	6.9	.1	6.8	7.9	5.1	2.6
1964	100.0	38.4	12.0	13.9	5.5	7.0	47.0	19.2	20.3	(2)	(2)	7.5	7.0	.1	6.9	7.6	4.8	2.1
1965	100.0	38.3	12.1	13.4	5.7	7.1	47.7	19.3	20.7	(2)	(2)	7.7	6.9	.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	2.7
1966	100.0	38.6	12.4	13.3	5.7	7.1	48.0	19.9	20.8	(2)	(2)	7.3	7.1	.1	7.0	6.4	4.2	2.2
1967	100.0	39.0	13.0	13.3	5.5	7.2	47.8	20.1	20.4	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.0	.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
1968	100.0	39.7	13.4	13.6	5.7	7.1	47.4	20.2	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.1	6.9	.1	6.8	6.0	3.8	2.1
1969	100.0	40.1	13.8	13.8	5.5	7.0	47.7	20.2	20.2	(2)	(2)	7.2	6.7	.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.0
1970	100.0	41.0	14.0	14.2	5.6	7.1	47.0	20.1	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.3	6.7	.1	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
1971	100.0	40.9	13.7	14.6	5.9	6.7	45.9	19.9	18.3	(2)	(2)	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
1972	100.0	39.9	13.7	13.1	6.2	6.9	47.0	20.6	18.6	12.5	6.1	7.8	8.2	.1	8.1	5.0	3.1	1.9
1973	100.0	39.8	13.6	13.6	6.1	6.6	47.4	20.8	18.8	12.8	6.0	7.7	7.9	(3)	7.9	4.8	3.0	1.8
1974	100.0	40.3	14.0	13.9	6.0	6.4	46.8	20.9	18.3	12.3	6.0	7.7	8.0	.1	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.9
1975	100.0	41.3	14.6	14.0	6.1	6.5	45.3	20.4	17.5	11.6	5.9	7.4	8.6	.1	8.5	4.8	2.9	1.9
	Female																	
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	7.6	30.1	17.1	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	0.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	0.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.1	5.1	7.8	29.9	16.9	1.0	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	23.5	9.0	14.4	4.8	.6	4.1
1960	100.0	55.3	12.4	5.0	7.7	30.3	16.6	1.0	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.7	8.9	14.8	4.4	.5	3.2
1961	100.0	55.6	12.4	5.1	7.6	30.5	16.4	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.3	24.2	9.0	15.2	3.9	.6	3.9
1962	100.0	56.1	12.7	5.0	7.5	30.9	16.3	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.4	24.0	8.8	15.2	3.6	.6	3.0
1963	100.0	55.8	12.8	4.8	7.3	30.9	16.5	1.0	15.1	(2)	(2)	.4	24.1	8.6	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	7.3	31.2	16.7	1.0	15.3	(2)	(2)	.4	23.9	8.4	15.5	3.3	.6	2.7
1965	100.0	57.0	13.2	4.5	7.5	31.8	16.7	1.1	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.2	7.7	15.5	3.1	.5	2.5
1966	100.0	57.6	13.[illegible]	4.5	7.2	32.6	17.1	1.0	15.7	(2)	(2)	.4	22.7	7.2	15.5	2.6	.5	2.1
1967	100.0	58.4	13.7	4.4	7.1	33.2	17.0	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	.4	22.3	6.5	15.8	2.3	.4	1.9
1968	100.0	59.1	13.9	4.5	6.9	33.8	16.9	1.1	15.3	(2)	(2)	.5	21.8	6.1	15.8	2.1	.3	1.8
1969	100.0	59.4	13.8	4.3	6.9	34.3	17.1	1.2	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	21.6	5.5	16.1	2.0	.3	1.7
1970	100.0	60.5	14.5	4.5	7.0	34.5	16.1	1.1	14.5	(2)	(2)	.5	21.7	5.1	16.5	1.8	.3	1.5
1971	100.0	60.6	14.5	5.0	7.2	33.9	15.4	1.3	13.3	(2)	(2)	.8	22.2	4.9	17.4	1.7	.3	1.4
1972	100.0	60.9	14.5	4.5	7.2	34.7	15.3	1.2	13.3	12.8	0.4	.9	22.0	4.5	17.5	1.7	.3	1.4
1973	100.0	60.7	14.5	4.9	6.9	34.3	16.2	1.4	13.8	13.3	.5	.9	21.6	4.1	17.5	1.6	.3	1.3
1974	100.0	61.6	14.9	4.9	6.8	34.9	15.5	1.5	13.0	12.5	.5	1.1	21.4	3.6	17.8	1.4	.3	1.2
1975	100.0	62.9	15.7	5.2	6.9	35.1	14.1	1.5	11.6	11.0	.5	1.1	21.6	3.4	18.2	1.4	.3	1.1

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[1] Data are limited to 1958 forward because occupational information for only 1 month of each quarter was collected prior to 1958 and the adjustment for the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds was not possible for earlier years.

[2] Not available.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, data from 1972 forward are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–75 [1]

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
	Number Employed (thousands)																	
	White																	
1958	56,614	25,953	6,690	6,631	3,907	8,725	20,734	8,085	10,109	(2)	(2)	2,540	5,365	983	4,382	4,557	2,839	1,718
1959	58,005	26,639	6,836	6,773	4,127	8,903	21,265	8,165	10,495	(2)	(2)	2,605	5,585	975	4,613	4,514	2,781	1,733
1960	58,850	27,409	7,138	6,889	4,123	9,259	21,277	8,139	10,536	(2)	(2)	2,602	5,827	991	4,836	4,335	2,557	1,778
1961	58,912	27,771	7,380	6,946	4,135	9,310	20,989	8,191	10,326	(2)	(2)	2,472	6,020	1,046	4,974	4,133	2,504	1,629
1962	59,698	28,459	7,658	7,219	4,012	9,570	21,269	8,240	10,586	(2)	(2)	2,443	6,088	1,001	5,087	3,879	2,392	1,487
1963	60,622	28,681	7,821	7,101	4,029	9,730	21,922	8,446	10,996	(2)	(2)	2,480	6,327	1,011	5,316	3,689	2,221	1,468
1964	61,922	29,477	8,043	7,257	4,111	10,066	22,344	8,456	11,365	(2)	(2)	2,523	6,512	1,043	5,469	3,591	2,168	1,423
1965	63,445	30,359	8,348	7,136	4,364	10,511	23,114	8,695	11,699	(2)	(2)	2,720	6,517	993	5,524	3,454	2,100	1,354
1966	65,019	31,424	8,759	7,198	4,403	11,064	23,650	8,989	12,047	(2)	(2)	2,614	6,740	976	5,764	3,206	1,963	1,243
1967	66,361	32,395	9,287	7,287	4,387	11,435	23,863	9,229	12,002	(2)	(2)	2,635	6,971	934	6,037	3,130	1,862	1,268
1968	67,751	33,561	9,685	7,551	4,489	11,836	24,063	9,359	12,023	(2)	(2)	2,681	7,065	947	6,118	3,062	1,828	1,234
1969	69,518	34,647	10,074	7,733	4,527	12,314	24,647	9,484	12,368	(2)	(2)	2,795	7,289	917	6,372	2,935	1,759	1,176
1970	70,182	35,641	10,374	7,992	4,674	12,601	24,230	9,466	11,905	(2)	(2)	2,859	7,514	906	6,608	2,797	1,665	1,132
1971	70,716	35,808	10,314	8,333	4,875	12,286	23,831	9,515	11,162	(2)	(2)	3,154	8,355	872	7,483	2,723	1,603	1,120
1972	73,074	36,517	10,638	7,711	5,161	13,007	25,136	10,061	11,708	8,974	2,734	3,367	8,616	853	7,763	2,806	1,634	1,172
1973	75,278	37,545	10,876	8,270	5,207	13,192	26,147	10,479	12,239	9,425	2,814	3,429	8,814	833	7,981	2,772	1,602	1,170
1974	76,620	38,761	11,368	8,562	5,203	13,629	26,029	10,603	11,880	9,075	2,805	3,547	9,037	755	8,282	2,793	1,579	1,214
1975	75,713	39,126	11,711	8,493	5,218	13,705	24,568	10,177	11,042	8,274	2,768	3,349	9,319	728	8,590	2,700	1,538	1,162
	Negro and other races																	
1958	6,422	884	262	154	78	390	2,614	378	1,293	(2)	(2)	943	2,122	986	1,136	804	240	564
1959	6,624	954	304	163	83	404	2,728	389	1,321	(2)	(2)	1,018	2,019	973	1,136	830	232	598
1960	6,927	1,113	331	178	101	503	2,780	415	1,414	(2)	(2)	951	2,196	982	1,214	841	219	622
1961	6,832	1,117	318	174	97	528	2,694	426	1,393	(2)	(2)	875	2,241	989	1,252	780	202	578
1962	7,004	1,175	372	189	105	509	2,783	428	1,408	(2)	(2)	947	2,295	1,022	1,273	753	195	558
1963	7,140	1,268	434	192	122	520	2,853	469	1,468	(2)	(2)	916	2,344	1,018	1,326	675	167	508
1964	7,383	1,385	499	192	125	568	2,998	525	1,515	(2)	(2)	957	2,381	998	1,383	621	145	476
1965	7,643	1,493	524	204	135	630	3,133	521	1,646	(2)	(2)	966	2,419	963	1,456	599	138	461
1966	7,875	1,644	551	207	138	748	3,300	600	1,782	(2)	(2)	918	2,472	928	1,544	460	128	332
1967	8,011	1,837	592	209	138	899	3,398	617	1,882	(2)	(2)	899	2,353	835	1,519	423	107	317
1968	8,169	1,991	641	225	158	967	3,462	656	1,932	(2)	(2)	874	2,315	777	1,538	403	98	305
1969	8,384	2,197	695	254	166	1,083	3,591	709	2,004	(2)	(2)	877	2,239	714	1,525	356	84	272
1970	8,445	2,356	766	297	180	1,113	3,561	692	2,004	(2)	(2)	866	2,199	652	1,546	328	87	241
1971	8,403	2,444	756	342	191	1,154	3,353	663	1,821	(2)	(2)	868	2,321	615	1,706	285	63	222
1972	8,628	2,575	821	320	193	1,240	3,440	749	1,841	1,366	475	850	2,350	584	1,766	263	55	208
1973	9,131	2,840	901	374	209	1,356	3,721	809	2,030	1,547	483	883	2,314	520	1,794	255	62	193
1974	9,315	2,977	970	379	214	1,414	3,747	874	2,041	1,553	488	833	2,337	474	1,863	254	64	190
1975	9,070	3,101	1,037	398	242	1,423	3,394	795	1,814	1,363	451	785	2,339	443	1,896	237	56	181

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–75 [1]—Continued

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION																	
	White																	
1958	100.0	45.8	11.8	11.7	6.9	15.4	36.6	14.3	17.9	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3.0
1959	100.0	45.9	11.8	11.7	7.1	15.3	36.7	14.1	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.6	1.7	8.0	7.8	4.8	3.0
1960	100.0	46.6	12.1	11.7	7.0	15.7	36.2	13.8	17.9	(2)	(2)	4.4	9.9	1.7	8.2	7.4	4.3	3.0
1961	100.0	47.1	12.5	11.8	7.0	15.8	35.6	13.9	17.5	(2)	(2)	4.2	10.2	1.8	8.4	7.0	4.3	2.0
1962	100.0	47.7	12.8	12.1	6.7	16.0	35.6	13.8	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	4.0	2.8
1963	100.0	47.3	12.9	11.7	6.6	16.1	36.2	13.9	18.[illegible]	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.4	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	2.5
1964	100.0	47.6	13.0	11.7	6.6	16.3	36.1	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.5	1.7	8.8	5.8	3.5	2.4
1965	100.0	47.9	13.2	11.2	6.9	16.6	36.4	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.3	10.3	1.6	8.7	5.4	3.3	2.3
1966	100.0	48.3	13.5	11.1	6.8	17.0	36.4	13.8	18.5	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.5	8.9	4.9	3.0	2.1
1967	100.0	48.8	14.0	11.0	6.6	17.2	36.0	13.9	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.4	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9
1968	100.0	49.5	14.3	11.1	6.6	17.5	35.5	13.8	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.4	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.9
1969	100.0	49.8	14.5	11.1	6.5	17.7	35.5	13.6	17.8	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.3	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.8
1970	100.0	50.8	14.8	11.4	6.7	18.0	34.5	13.5	17.0	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.7	1.3	9.4	4.0	2.4	1.7
1971	100.0	50.6	14.6	11.8	6.9	17.4	33.7	13.5	15.8	(2)	(2)	4.5	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
1972	100.0	50.0	14.6	10.6	7.1	17.8	34.4	13.8	16.0	12.3	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.8	2.2	1.6
1973	100.0	49.9	14.4	11.0	6.9	17.5	34.7	13.9	16.3	12.5	3.7	4.6	11.7	1.1	10.6	3.7	2.1	1.6
1974	100.0	50.6	14.8	11.2	6.8	17.8	34.0	13.8	15.5	11.8	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.0	10.8	3.6	2.1	1.6
1975	100.0	51.7	15.5	11.2	6.9	18.1	32.4	13.4	14.6	10.9	3.7	4.4	12.3	1.0	11.3	3.6	2.0	1.5
	Negro and other races																	
1958	100.0	13.8	4.1	2.4	1.2	6.1	40.7	5.9	20.1	(2)	(2)	14.7	33.0	15.4	17.7	12.5	3.7	8.8
1959	100.0	14.4	4.6	2.5	1.3	6.1	41.2	5.9	19.9	(2)	(2)	15.4	31.8	14.7	17.1	12.5	3.5	9.0
1960	100.0	16.1	4.8	2.6	1.5	7.3	40.1	6.0	20.4	(2)	(2)	13.7	31.7	14.2	17.5	12.1	3.2	9.0
1961	100.0	16.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	7.7	39.4	6.2	20.4	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.5	18.3	11.4	3.0	8.5
1962	100.0	16.8	5.3	2.7	1.5	7.3	39.7	6.1	20.1	(2)	(2)	13.5	32.8	14.6	18.2	10.8	2.8	8.0
1963	100.0	17.8	6.1	2.7	1.7	7.3	40.0	6.6	20.6	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.3	18.6	9.5	2.3	7.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.8	2.6	1.7	7.7	40.6	7.1	20.5	(2)	(2)	13.0	32.2	13.5	18.7	8.4	2.0	6.4
1965	100.0	19.5	6.9	2.7	1.8	8.2	41.0	6.8	21.5	(2)	(2)	12.6	31.6	12.6	19.0	7.8	1.8	6.0
1966	100.0	20.9	7.0	2.6	1.8	9.5	41.9	7.6	22.6	(2)	(2)	11.7	31.4	11.8	19.6	5.8	1.6	4.2
1967	100.0	22.9	7.4	2.6	1.7	11.2	42.4	7.7	23.5	(2)	(2)	11.2	29.4	10.4	19.0	5.3	1.3	4.0
1968	100.0	24.4	7.8	2.8	1.9	11.8	42.4	8.0	23.6	(2)	(2)	10.7	28.3	9.5	13.8	4.9	1.2	3.7
1969	100.0	26.2	8.3	3.0	2.0	12.9	42.8	8.5	23.9	(2)	(2)	10.5	26.7	8.5	18.2	4.2	1.0	3.2
1970	100.0	27.9	9.1	3.5	2.1	13.2	42.2	8.2	23.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	26.0	7.7	18.3	3.9	1.0	2.9
1971	100.0	29.1	9.0	4.1	2.3	13.7	39.9	7.9	21.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	27.6	7.3	20.3	3.4	.7	2.6
1972	100.0	29.8	9.5	3.7	2.2	14.4	39.9	8.7	21.3	15.8	5.5	9.9	27.2	6.8	20.5	3.0	.6	2.4
1973	100.0	31.1	9.9	4.1	2.3	14.9	40.8	8.9	22.2	16.9	5.3	9.7	25.3	5.7	19.6	2.8	.7	2.1
1974	100.0	32.0	10.4	4.1	2.3	15.2	40.2	9.4	21.9	16.7	5.2	8.9	25.1	5.1	20.0	2.7	.7	2.0
1975	100.0	34.2	11.4	4.4	2.7	15.7	37.4	8.8	20.0	15.0	5.0	8.7	25.8	4.9	20.9	2.6	.6	2.0

[1] See footnote 1, table A-15.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: See note on table A-15 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A–17. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948–75

Year	Total employed	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
							Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Total	Private household [1]	Government	Other		
	Number employed (thousands)											
1948	58,344	7,628	1,645	4,664	1,318	50,714	44,221	1,619	5,261	37,340	6,109	385
1949	57,649	7,658	1,728	4,609	1,321	49,992	43,444	1,657	5,411	36,377	6,167	380
1950	58,920	7,160	1,630	4,340	1,190	51,758	45,354	1,862	5,789	37,704	6,018	383
1951	59,962	6,726	1,547	4,014	1,163	53,234	47,047	1,910	6,057	39,079	5,805	383
1952	60,254	6,500	1,437	3,933	1,129	53,749	47,719	1,784	6,460	39,473	5,613	417
1953	61,181	6,259	1,375	3,815	1,068	54,919	48,770	1,868	6,538	40,363	5,740	409
1954	60,110	6,205	1,343	3,816	1,043	53,903	47,633	1,791	6,617	39,225	5,839	431
1955	62,171	6,450	1,601	3,726	1,123	55,722	49,359	2,054	6,821	40,484	5,851	511
1956	63,802	6,284	1,580	3,563	1,142	57,512	51,057	2,152	6,915	41,991	5,896	558
1957	64,071	5,948	1,583	3,301	1,065	58,123	51,509	2,102	7,176	42,230	6,011	602
1958	63,036	5,584	1,564	3,081	941	57,450	50,761	2,200	7,471	41,089	6,102	588
1959	64,630	5,563	1,582	3,020	963	59,065	52,265	2,228	7,686	42,352	6,222	579
1960	65,778	5,459	1,762	2,795	901	60,318	53,417	2,183	7,935	43,299	6,303	598
1961	65,746	5,200	1,629	2,738	832	60,545	53,600	2,234	8,176	43,191	6,308	639
1962	66,702	4,944	1,561	2,609	773	61,759	54,963	2,216	8,691	44,056	6,193	603
1963	67,762	4,686	1,564	2,427	696	63,075	56,388	2,226	9,082	45,080	6,114	573
1964	69,305	4,523	1,469	2,358	696	64,781	58,027	2,262	9,350	46,415	6,180	576
1965	71,088	4,361	1,387	2,297	678	66,728	60,031	2,166	9,608	48,257	6,097	600
1966	72,895	3,979	1,266	2,136	578	68,916	62,361	2,069	10,322	49,970	5,990	564
1967	74,372	3,844	1,301	1,996	547	70,527	64,848	1,966	11,146	51,737	5,174	506
1968	75,920	3,817	1,281	1,985	550	72,103	66,517	1,916	11,590	53,011	5,102	485
1969	77,902	3,606	1,179	1,896	531	74,296	68,527	1,826	12,023	54,678	5,253	517
1970	78,627	3,462	1,153	1,810	499	75,165	69,446	1,754	12,424	55,268	5,217	502
1971	79,120	3,387	1,161	1,748	479	75,732	69,902	1,693	12,764	55,445	5,309	521
1972	81,702	3,472	1,216	1,789	467	78,230	72,381	1,654	13,329	57,398	5,332	517
1973	84,409	3,452	1,254	1,776	423	80,957	74,995	1,543	13,562	59,889	5,426	536
1974	85,936	3,492	1,349	1,752	391	82,443	76,325	1,392	14,002	60,931	5,634	485
1975	84,783	3,380	1,280	1,715	386	81,403	75,298	1,348	14,525	59,426	5,626	478
	Percent distribution											
1948	100.0	13.1	2.8	8.0	2.3	86.9	75.8	2.8	9.0	64.0	10.5	0.7
1949	100.0	13.3	3.0	8.0	2.3	86.7	75.4	2.9	9.4	63.1	10.7	.7
1950	100.0	12.2	2.8	7.4	2.0	87.8	77.0	3.2	9.8	64.0	10.2	.7
1951	100.0	11.2	2.6	6.7	1.9	88.8	78.5	3.2	10.1	65.2	9.7	.6
1952	100.0	10.8	2.4	6.5	1.9	89.2	79.2	3.0	10.7	65.5	9.3	.7
1953	100.0	10.2	2.2	6.2	1.7	89.8	79.7	3.1	10.7	66.0	9.4	.7
1954	100.0	10.3	2.2	6.3	1.7	89.7	79.2	3.0	11.0	65.3	9.7	.7
1955	100.0	10.4	2.6	6.0	1.8	89.6	79.4	3.3	11.0	65.1	9.4	.8
1956	100.0	9.9	2.5	5.6	1.8	90.1	80.0	3.4	10.8	65.8	9.2	.9
1957	100.0	9.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	90.7	80.4	3.3	11.2	65.9	9.4	.9
1958	100.0	8.9	2.5	4.9	1.5	91.1	80.5	3.5	11.9	65.2	9.7	.9
1959	100.0	8.6	2.4	4.7	1.5	91.4	80.9	3.4	11.9	65.5	9.6	.9
1960	100.0	8.3	2.7	4.2	1.4	91.7	81.2	3.3	12.1	65.8	9.6	.9
1961	100.0	7.9	2.5	4.2	1.3	92.1	81.5	3.4	12.4	65.7	9.6	1.0
1962	100.0	7.4	2.3	3.9	1.2	92.6	82.4	3.3	13.0	66.0	9.3	.9
1963	100.0	6.9	2.3	3.6	1.0	93.1	83.2	3.3	13.4	66.5	9.0	.8
1964	100.0	6.5	2.1	3.4	1.0	93.5	83.7	3.3	13.5	67.0	8.9	.8
1965	100.0	6.1	2.0	3.2	1.0	93.9	84.4	3.0	13.5	67.9	8.6	.8
1966	100.0	5.5	1.7	2.9	.8	94.5	85.5	2.8	14.2	68.6	8.2	.8
1967	100.0	5.2	1.7	2.7	.7	94.8	87.2	2.6	15.0	69.6	7.0	.7
1968	100.0	5.0	1.7	2.6	.7	95.0	87.6	2.5	15.3	69.8	6.7	.6
1969	100.0	4.6	1.5	2.4	.7	95.4	88.0	2.3	15.4	70.2	6.7	.7
1970	100.0	4.4	1.5	2.3	.6	95.6	88.3	2.2	15.8	70.3	6.6	.6
1971	100.0	4.3	1.5	2.2	.6	95.7	88.3	2.1	16.1	70.1	6.7	.7
1972	100.0	4.2	1.5	2.2	.6	95.8	88.6	2.0	16.3	70.3	6.5	.6
1973	100.0	4.1	1.5	2.1	.5	95.9	88.8	1.8	16.1	71.0	6.4	.6
1974	100.0	4.1	1.6	2.0	.5	95.9	88.8	1.6	16.3	70.9	6.6	.6
1975	100.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	.5	96.0	88.8	1.6	17.1	70.1	6.6	.6

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[1] Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

Table A-18. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Color: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate								
	Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races			Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947	2,311	1,692	619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	2,276	1,559	717	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.8	6.1
1949	3,637	2,572	1,065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	9.6	7.9
1950	3,288	2,239	1,049	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.0	9.4	8.4
1951	2,055	1,221	834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1
1952	1,883	1,185	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	5.2	5.7
1953	1,834	1,202	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
1954	3,532	2,344	1,188	2,860	1,913	947	674	431	243	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.3
1955	2,852	1,854	998	2,248	1,475	773	601	376	225	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
1956	2,750	1,711	1,039	2,162	1,368	794	592	345	247	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.2	8.3	7.9	8.9
1957	2,859	1,841	1,018	2,289	1,478	811	569	363	206	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	7.9	8.3	7.3
1958	4,602	3,098	1,504	3,679	2,488	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.8	10.8
1959	3,740	2,420	1,320	2,947	1,904	1,044	794	518	276	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	10.7	11.5	9.4
1960	3,852	2,486	1,366	3,063	1,987	1,076	787	497	290	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	10.7	9.4
1961	4,714	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	970	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8
1962	3,911	2,423	1,488	3,052	1,915	1,137	859	508	351	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	10.9	10.9	11.0
1963	4,070	2,472	1,598	3,208	1,976	1,232	864	496	368	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	10.8	10.5	11.2
1964	3,786	2,205	1,581	2,999	1,779	1,220	786	426	360	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	8.9	10.6
1965	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,691	1,556	1,135	676	359	317	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.1	7.4	9.2
1966	2,875	1,551	1,324	2,253	1,240	1,013	621	311	310	3.8	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.6
1967	2,975	1,508	1,468	2,338	1,208	1,130	638	299	338	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1
1968	2,817	1,419	1,397	2,226	1,142	1,084	590	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3
1969	2,831	1,403	1,428	2,261	1,137	1,124	570	266	304	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	7.8
1970	4,088	2,235	1,853	3,337	1,856	1,480	752	379	373	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3
1971	4,993	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	445	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.1	10.8
1972	4,840	2,635	2,205	3,884	2,160	1,724	956	475	482	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.9	10.0	8.9	11.3
1973	4,304	2,240	2,064	3,411	1,818	1,593	894	423	471	4.9	4.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	8.9	7.6	10.5
1974	5,076	2,668	2,408	4,057	2,146	1,911	1,018	521	497	5.6	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	9.9	9.1	10.7
1975	7,830	4,385	3,445	6,371	3,597	2,774	1,459	787	671	8.5	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.2	8.6	13.9	13.7	14.0

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by color, and rates by color are not available for 1947.

Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-75

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number unemployed (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	1,692	114	156	392	349	250	203	162	67	28
1948	1,559	112	143	324	289	233	201	178	81	31
1949	2,572	145	207	485	539	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	155	241	192	193	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	155	233	192	182	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	60	26
1954	2,344	142	168	327	517	431	372	275	112	28
1955	1,854	134	140	248	353	328	285	265	102	35
1956	1,711	134	135	240	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,098	185	231	478	685	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	369	492	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,997	221	258	457	585	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	405	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	386	358	289	97	65
1964	2,205	257	230	384	345	323	319	262	85	66
1965	1,914	247	232	311	293	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,551	220	212	221	238	219	197	180	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	234	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	88
1969	1,403	244	197	270	205	155	157	127	48	86
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	109
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	355	352	619	456	282	273	226	73	119
1973	2,240	349	298	514	424	209	219	170	57	122
1974	2,668	391	359	631	528	263	252	182	63	142
1975	4,385	440	517	1,059	963	502	501	300	103	142
FEMALE										
1947	619	63	81	124	134	99	72	39	10	18
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	834	66	79	118	194	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	133	92	50	13	17
1953	632	56	67	104	143	117	84	51	10	10
1954	1,188	79	112	177	276	249	176	99	20	19
1955	998	77	99	148	224	193	151	90	18	18
1956	1,039	97	112	155	206	198	159	95	19	28
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	146	80	28	25
1958	1,504	114	148	223	308	319	239	122	31	22
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	20
1960	1,366	124	162	214	260	256	222	101	25	24
1961	1,717	142	207	265	304	342	278	141	36	30
1962	1,488	124	189	255	267	283	223	111	37	31
1963	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	231	120	29	31
1964	1,581	179	207	276	262	281	223	122	33	24
1965	1,452	164	231	246	236	263	183	101	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	160	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	199	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	486	416	310	260	141	38	65
1972	2,205	274	321	497	405	293	237	140	38	72
1973	2,064	279	300	471	416	240	211	117	31	67
1974	2,408	301	359	552	483	294	247	135	36	86
1975	3,445	350	446	769	773	445	394	216	52	91

Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Unemployment rate									
Male										
1947	4.0	10.3	11.3	8.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1963	5.2	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8
1970	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	12.2
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
1972	4.9	18.2	14.0	9.2	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7
1973	4.1	17.0	11.4	7.3	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	12.7
1974	4.8	18.5	13.3	8.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	14.5
1975	7.9	21.6	19.0	14.3	7.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.4	15.0
Female										
1947	3.7	9.8	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.8
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1958	6.8	16.6	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2
1972	6.6	18.8	15.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	10.8
1973	6.0	17.7	13.5	8.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	9.5
1974	6.7	18.2	15.4	9.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.0
1975	9.3	21.2	18.7	12.7	9.1	6.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	13.0

Table A–20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–75

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	3.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	5.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.5	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1972	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
1973	3.7	15.1	10.0	6.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	10.7
1974	4.3	16.2	11.5	7.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	11.9
1975	7.2	19.7	17.2	13.2	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.0	13.0
Female										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	7.6
1953	3.1	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.0
1954	5.6	12.0	9.4	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	6.8
1955	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	7.1
1956	4.2	12.1	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	7.8
1957	4.3	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8
1958	6.2	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.8
1959	5.3	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	5.2
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.4
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.4
1969	4.2	13.8	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	6.4
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	7.4
1971	6.3	16.7	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
1972	5.9	17.0	12.3	8.2	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	8.1
1973	5.3	15.7	10.9	7.0	5.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.8
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	9.9
1976	8.6	19.2	16.1	11.2	8.5	6.6	5.8	5.1	5.3	10.7

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–75—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.8
1951	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.1
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.7
1956	7.9	15.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	13.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.1	8.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	20.3
1966	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967	6.0	28.9	20.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	19.0	8.3	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	22.1
1970	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	29.0
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2
1972	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	31.8
1973	7.6	34.4	22.1	12.6	5.8	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	34.1
1974	9.1	39.0	26.6	15.4	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.6	37.9
1975	13.7	39.4	32.9	22.9	11.9	8.3	9.0	6.1	9.5	38.6
Female										
1948	6.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954	9.3	19.1	21.6	13.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.3	(1)
1956	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	(1)
1959	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964	10.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	27.1
1968	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	28.9
1969	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	23.1
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	33.3
1972	11.3	38.3	38.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	39.3
1973	10.5	36.5	33.3	17.6	9.7	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	35.6
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	18.0	8.6	6.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	37.9
1975	14.0	38.9	38.3	22.5	12.9	8.6	6.7	5.3	3.1	41.8

[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table A–21. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958–75 [1]

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced workers															Persons with no previous work experience [2]
		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmers and farm laborers	
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers		
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment						
	Unemployment rate																
1958	6.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.4	10.2	6.8	11.0	(3)	(3)	15.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	3.2	....
1959	5.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.6	5.3	7.6	(3)	(3)	12.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	2.6	....
1960	5.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.8	3.8	7.8	5.3	8.0	(3)	(3)	12.6	5.8	5.3	6.0	2.7	....
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.6	9.2	6.3	9.6	(3)	(3)	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	2.8	....
1962	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.4	5.1	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	....
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.3	4.8	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.0	....
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	6.6	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.1	....
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	5.3	3.6	5.5	(3)	(3)	8.6	5.3	4.7	5.5	2.6	....
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.8	4.4	(3)	(3)	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	2.2	....
1967	3.8	2.2	1.3	.9	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	5.0	(3)	(3)	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	....
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	4.5	(3)	(3)	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.1	....
1969	3.5	2.1	1.3	.9	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	(3)	(3)	6.7	4.2	3.6	4.3	1.9	....
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	3.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	7.1	(3)	(3)	9.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.6	....
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.8	7.4	4.7	8.3	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	....
1972	5.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	4.3	4.7	6.5	4.3	6.9	7.6	4.7	10.3	6.3	4.0	6.6	2.6	....
1973	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.2	5.3	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.1	8.4	5.7	4.4	5.9	2.5	....
1974	5.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	4.2	4.6	6.7	4.4	7.5	8.2	5.1	10.1	6.3	4.4	6.5	2.5	....
1975	8.5	4.7	3.2	3.0	5.8	6.6	11.7	8.3	13.2	14.7	8.5	15.6	8.6	5.4	8.9	3.5	....
	Percent distribution																
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	9.1	57.4	13.4	30.6	(3)	(3)	13.4	12.1	2.5	9.5	3.8	8.3
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	4.5	9.5	52.6	12.7	26.0	(3)	(3)	14.0	13.4	2.9	10.5	3.8	10.5
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	4.3	10.0	52.8	12.3	27.1	(3)	(3)	13.3	12.9	2.9	10.0	3.7	10.4
1961	100.0	21.0	3.4	2.8	4.6	10.1	51.1	12.4	26.5	(3)	(3)	12.3	13.6	3.0	10.6	3.1	11.3
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	10.6	49.2	11.8	24.9	(3)	(3)	12.4	14.2	3.0	11.2	2.7	12.1
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	4.6	10.6	47.7	11.2	24.7	(3)	(3)	11.9	13.9	3.0	10.9	3.3	13.4
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	4.1	10.8	45.3	10.3	23.9	(3)	(3)	11.1	14.9	3.1	11.8	3.6	14.7
1965	100.0	22.3	4.0	2.5	4.8	11.1	43.4	10.2	22.9	(3)	(3)	10.3	14.9	2.9	12.0	3.3	16.1
1966	100.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	4.6	12.1	41.5	9.7	21.9	(3)	(3)	9.9	15.5	2.9	12.7	2.8	16.6
1967	100.0	25.3	4.5	2.3	5.1	13.4	42.6	8.4	24.5	(3)	(3)	9.7	14.8	2.5	12.3	2.9	14.5
1968	100.0	25.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	13.9	41.7	8.7	23.2	(3)	(3)	9.8	15.5	2.5	13.0	2.6	14.5
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.8	40.8	8.0	23.4	(3)	(3)	9.4	14.8	2.2	12.7	2.2	14.6
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	4.8	14.2	45.1	9.7	25.8	(3)	(3)	9.6	13.2	1.7	11.5	2.0	12.4
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	4.5	13.7	43.6	10.2	23.7	(3)	(3)	9.8	14.4	1.4	13.0	1.6	12.6
1972	100.0	28.3	5.8	3.0	4.9	14.5	40.8	10.0	20.8	17.6	3.3	10.0	15.2	1.2	14.0	1.7	14.0
1973	100.0	28.3	6.0	2.9	4.8	14.6	39.2	10.1	19.9	16.7	3.3	9.2	15.7	1.4	14.2	1.8	15.0
1974	100.0	28.0	5.6	3.3	4.7	14.3	42.1	10.3	22.1	18.7	3.5	9.7	15.1	1.1	13.9	1.6	13.3
1975	100.0	26.8	5.4	3.5	4.3	13.6	47.4	12.7	25.0	21.2	3.8	9.8	13.9	.9	13.1	1.4	10.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–15.

[2] Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.

[3] Not available.

NOTE. Unemployment rates by occupation group are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971 and the question that was added to the survey in December 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–22. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948–75

Year	Total unemployed[1]	Experienced wage and salary workers												
				Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers										
							Manufacturing							
		Total	Agriculture	Total	Mining	Construction	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate	Service industries	Government
	Unemployment rate													
1948	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.2
1949	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.9	13.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.9	6.2	2.1	6.7	3.1
1950	5.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	6.7	12.2	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	2.2	6.4	3.0
1951	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.8
1952	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.6
1953	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
1954	5.5	6.2	8.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.3	5.5	2.2
1955	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.1	9.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	5.2	2.0
1956	4.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.8	10.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.0	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.9
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.8	5.7	2.5
1959	5.5	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	13.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.3	2.2
1960	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	2.4	5.1	2.4
1961	6.7	6.8	9.6	7.5	11.1	15.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	7.3	3.3	6.2	2.5
1962	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	7.7	13.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.1
1963	5.7	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.3	13.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	4.2	6.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
1964	5.2	5.0	9.7	5.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.6	5.3	2.1
1965	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	5.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3	4.6	1.9
1966	3.8	3.5	6.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	3.9	1.8
1967	3.8	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.8
1968	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
1969	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.5	2.9	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	3.5	1.9
1970	4.9	4.8	7.5	5.2	3.1	9.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.7	2.2
1971	5.9	5.7	7.9	6.2	4.1	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.9
1972	5.6	5.3	7.6	5.7	3.2	10.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	3.5	6.4	3.4	5.3	2.9
1973	4.9	4.5	6.9	4.8	2.9	8.8	4.3	3.9	4.9	3.0	5.6	2.7	4.8	2.7
1974	5.6	5.3	7.3	5.7	2.9	10.6	5.7	5.4	6.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	5.1	3.0
1975	8.5	8.2	10.3	9.2	4.0	18.1	10.9	11.3	10.4	5.6	8.7	4.9	7.1	4.0
	Percent distribution													
1948	100.0	89.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	29.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	18.2	1.3	13.2	5.2
1949	100.0	90.9	3.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	34.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	4.8
1950	100.0	90.7	4.9	80.4	1.8	10.6	29.8	14.2	15.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	13.7	5.4
1951	100.0	90.1	3.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	30.9	13.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.3	14.0	5.4
1952	100.0	90.3	3.8	81.1	1.9	11.6	30.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	13.3	5.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	80.9	2.5	12.3	29.2	13.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	13.1	5.4
1954	100.0	91.3	3.7	83.3	3.0	10.9	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	4.2
1955	100.0	89.8	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.8	28.8	15.3	13.5	5.7	16.2	1.7	14.0	4.9
1956	100.0	88.7	4.5	79.8	1.8	11.4	30.2	16.3	13.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	13.8	4.3
1957	100.0	88.8	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	31.5	17.6	13.9	4.9	16.1	1.4	12.3	4.9
1958	100.0	88.9	3.9	80.9	1.5	11.4	34.9	22.5	12.4	5.3	15.3	1.5	11.0	4.1
1959	100.0	86.8	4.2	77.9	1.6	12.5	28.2	16.3	11.8	4.8	16.5	1.7	12.8	4.7
1960	100.0	86.5	4.1	77.4	1.5	12.0	28.6	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.5	1.6	12.1	5.0
1961	100.0	86.0	3.6	77.9	1.4	11.5	29.2	17.7	11.5	4.6	16.6	1.9	12.6	4.5
1962	100.0	85.3	3.2	77.3	1.2	11.9	26.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	17.3	2.1	13.9	4.8
1963	100.0	83.8	3.9	75.0	1.0	11.2	26.1	14.1	12.0	4.2	16.9	1.8	13.8	4.9
1964	100.0	82.4	4.1	73.3	1.0	10.3	24.9	13.2	11.7	3.8	17.1	2.0	14.3	5.2
1965	100.0	81.0	3.4	72.0	.8	10.8	23.0	11.3	11.7	3.5	17.3	2.0	14.4	5.7
1966	100.0	80.8	3.1	71.0	.7	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.3	3.1	18.3	2.1	14.3	6.7
1967	100.0	83.6	3.2	73.5	.6	9.1	26.2	14.2	12.0	3.6	17.6	2.8	14.5	7.1
1968	100.0	83.7	3.1	72.8	.6	9.2	24.7	13.2	11.5	3.4	18.3	2.7	15.1	7.7
1969	100.0	83.8	2.7	73.0	.5	8.3	25.0	13.6	11.5	3.8	18.9	2.6	14.8	8.1
1970	100.0	86.2	2.3	77.0	.4	9.3	29.2	17.6	11.6	3.7	17.9	2.5	14.0	6.9
1971	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	.5	8.5	28.0	16.8	11.2	3.5	18.9	2.6	14.1	7.7
1972	100.0	84.4	2.1	74.0	.4	9.2	23.7	13.4	10.3	3.5	20.4	2.8	14.1	8.3
1973	100.0	83.5	2.2	72.5	.4	9.3	21.5	11.5	10.1	3.3	20.5	2.7	14.7	8.8
1974	100.0	85.1	2.1	74.5	.4	9.4	24.4	13.7	10.8	3.1	20.5	2.7	13.9	8.6
1975	100.0	87.9	1.9	78.3	.4	10.2	29.5	18.1	11.4	3.5	18.8	2.7	13.1	7.8

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[1] Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A–23. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957–75 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Both sexes	Male				Female			
		Total	Single	Married, wife present	Widowed, divorced, separated	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, separated
1957	4.3	4.1	9.2	2.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	11.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.5	5.3	11.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	8.4	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	13.1	4.6	10.3	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	3.6	9.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	5.7	5.3	12.4	3.4	9.6	6.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	8.9	6.2	8.7	5.1	6.4
1965	4.6	4.0	10.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	8.2	4.5	5.4
1966	3.9	3.3	8.6	1.9	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1966 [2]	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1967	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1968	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	4.2	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.2
1969	3.5	2.8	8.0	1.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.0
1970	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	6.4	5.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1971	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.9	10.5	5.7	6.3
1972	5.6	4.9	12.4	2.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	5.4	6.1
1973	4.9	4.1	10.4	2.3	5.4	6.0	9.4	4.6	5.8
1974	5.6	4.8	11.8	2.7	6.2	6.7	10.5	5.3	6.3
1975	8.5	7.9	16.1	5.1	11.0	9.3	13.0	7.9	8.9

[1] Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B–1.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table A–24. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)								Percent distribution							
						15 weeks and over								15 weeks and over		
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
1947	2,311	1,210	203	308	193	398	234	164	100.0	52.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	10.1	7.1
1948	2,276	1,300	208	297	164	309	193	116	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	13.6	8.5	5.1
1949	3,637	1,756	309	555	331	683	427	256	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	18.8	11.8	7.0
1950	3,288	1,450	275	479	301	782	425	357	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	23.8	12.9	10.9
1951	2,055	1,177	169	252	153	303	166	137	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	1,883	1,135	168	223	126	232	148	84	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	1,834	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	79	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	3,532	1,605	306	504	305	812	495	317	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	2,852	1,335	230	368	217	703	367	336	100.0	46.8	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.8
1956	2,750	1,412	234	360	211	533	301	232	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	2,859	1,408	258	392	240	560	321	239	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	4,602	1,753	363	596	438	1,452	785	667	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.6	17.1	14.5
1959	3,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	469	571	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.8	12.5	15.3
1960	3,852	1,719	324	499	353	956	502	454	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.8	13.0	11.8
1961	4,714	1,806	377	587	411	1,532	728	804	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	3,911	1,659	334	478	323	1,119	534	585	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	28.6	13.6	15.0
1963	4,070	1,751	358	519	354	1,088	535	553	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	26.7	13.1	13.6
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	482	100.0	44.8	8.3	12.8	8.4	25.7	12.9	12.7
1965	3,366	1,628	286	422	276	755	404	351	100.0	48.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	2,875	1,535	252	346	206	536	295	241	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	18.6	10.3	8.4
1967	2,975	1,635	278	397	218	449	271	177	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	2,817	1,594	247	367	197	412	256	156	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	2,831	1,629	263	364	200	375	242	133	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.5	4.7
1970	4,088	2,137	394	564	331	662	427	235	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.8	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	4,993	2,234	456	687	435	1,181	665	517	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.8	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4
1972	4,840	2,223	425	664	369	1,158	597	562	100.0	45.9	8.8	13.7	7.6	23.9	12.3	11.6
1973	4,304	2,196	390	576	330	812	475	337	100.0	51.0	9.1	13.4	7.7	18.9	11.0	7.8
1974	5,076	2,567	464	690	418	937	563	373	100.0	50.6	9.1	13.6	8.2	18.5	11.1	7.3
1975	7,830	2,894	655	1,083	714	2,483	1,290	1,193	100.0	37.0	8.4	13.8	9.1	31.7	16.5	15.2

Table A-25. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–75

Year and reason for unemployment	Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent distribution of unemployed						Unemployment rate[1]					
		Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Negro and other races	Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Negro and other races
1967													
Total: Number (thousands)	[2] 3,008	[2] 3,008	859	1,061	1,088	2,366	642	3.8	13.2	2.3	4.3	3.4	7.4
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,229	40.9	17.5	63.9	36.8	41.7	37.8	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.8
Left last job	438	14.6	11.1	15.5	16.4	14.7	14.2	.6	1.5	.4	.7	.5	1.1
Reentered labor force	945	31.4	34.5	18.3	41.8	31.3	33.0	1.2	4.5	.4	1.8	1.1	2.4
Never worked before	396	13.1	36.9	2.3	5.0	12.4	16.0	.5	4.9	.1	.2	.4	1.2
1968													
Total: Number (thousands)	2,817	2,817	839	993	985	2,226	590	3.6	12.7	2.2	3.8	3.2	6.7
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,070	38.0	15.5	60.4	34.7	38.1	37.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.5
Left last job	431	15.3	11.6	16.8	17.0	15.5	14.5	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	1.0
Reentered labor force	909	32.3	33.5	20.7	42.9	32.3	33.2	1.2	4.2	.4	1.6	1.0	2.2
Never worked before	407	14.4	39.4	2.2	5.6	14.1	15.9	.5	5.0	(3)	.2	.4	1.1
1969													
Total: Number (thousands)	2,831	2,831	853	963	1,015	2,261	570	3.5	12.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.4
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,017	35.9	14.8	57.8	33.0	36.1	35.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
Left last job	436	15.4	11.9	17.0	16.8	15.8	13.9	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	.9
Reentered labor force	965	34.1	34.5	22.4	44.8	33.9	34.7	1.2	4.2	.5	1.7	1.1	2.2
Never worked before	413	14.6	38.8	2.8	5.5	14.2	16.2	.5	4.8	.1	.2	.4	1.0
1970													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,088	4,088	1,105	1,636	1,347	3,337	752	4.9	15.3	3.5	4.8	4.5	8.2
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,809	44.3	18.1	65.1	40.4	45.0	40.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.3
Left last job	549	13.4	11.4	12.8	15.9	13.7	12.3	.7	1.7	.4	.8	.6	1.0
Reentered labor force	1,227	30.0	34.3	19.4	39.4	29.4	32.5	1.5	5.2	.7	1.9	1.3	2.7
Never worked before	503	12.3	36.2	2.7	4.3	11.9	14.3	.6	5.5	.1	.2	.5	1.2
1971													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,993	4,993	1,257	2,086	1,650	4,074	919	5.9	16.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,313	46.3	18.5	66.3	42.2	47.2	42.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.2
Left last job	587	11.8	9.2	11.4	14.2	11.9	11.2	.7	1.6	.5	.8	.6	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,466	29.4	32.5	19.6	39.3	28.9	31.6	1.7	5.5	.9	2.3	1.6	3.1
Never worked before	627	12.6	39.8	2.7	4.3	12.1	14.8	.7	6.7	.1	.2	.7	1.5
1972													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,840	4,840	1,302	1,928	1,610	3,884	956	5.6	16.2	4.0	5.4	5.0	10.0
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,089	43.1	18.9	62.6	39.4	44.0	39.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Left last job	635	13.1	9.9	12.7	16.2	13.6	11.4	.7	1.6	.5	.9	.7	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,444	29.8	30.2	21.6	39.4	29.1	32.8	1.7	4.9	.9	2.1	1.5	3.3
Never worked before	672	13.9	41.0	3.1	4.9	13.3	16.1	.8	6.6	.1	.3	.7	1.6
1973													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,304	4,304	1,225	1,594	1,485	3,410	894	4.9	14.5	3.2	4.8	4.3	8.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,666	38.7	17.2	59.1	34.6	39.8	34.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.1
Left last job	674	15.7	11.8	15.9	18.6	16.2	13.7	.8	1.7	.5	.9	.7	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,323	30.7	29.5	21.6	41.5	30.0	33.4	1.5	4.3	.7	2.0	1.3	3.0
Never worked before	642	14.9	41.5	3.4	5.3	14.0	18.4	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.6
1974													
Total: Number (thousands)	5,076	5,076	1,410	1,918	1,748	4,057	1,018	5.6	16.0	3.8	5.5	5.0	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,205	43.5	19.7	65.3	38.6	44.2	40.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.9
Left last job	756	14.9	12.2	14.1	18.0	15.6	12.0	.8	2.0	.5	1.0	.8	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,441	28.4	30.6	18.1	37.9	27.9	30.2	1.6	4.9	.7	2.1	1.4	3.0
Never worked before	672	13.2	37.4	2.4	5.6	12.2	17.5	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.7
1975													
Total: Number (thousands)	7,830	7,830	1,752	3,428	2,649	6,371	1,459	8.5	19.9	6.7	8.0	7.8	13.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	4,341	55.4	25.5	74.9	50.0	56.0	52.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.3	7.3
Left last job	812	10.4	8.7	8.5	13.9	10.9	7.9	.9	1.7	.6	1.1	.8	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,865	23.8	29.9	14.5	31.9	23.5	25.4	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.5
Never worked before	812	10.4	35.8	2.1	4.2	9.6	13.8	.9	7.1	.1	.3	.7	1.9

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[1] For the reasons categories, unemployment rates are computed as a percent of the total civilian labor force and thus will sum to the total rate shown.

[2] Differs slightly from the 1967 total published elsewhere because of technical reasons connected with the introduction of a new series.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table A–26. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Color and Sex: Annual Averages, 1970–75

Year, color, and sex	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1970								
White	2,632	28.5	10.8	71.9	14.3	25.1	7.7	1.58
Male	1,433	31.1	11.0	72.9	16.3	23.7	10.2	1.65
Female	1,198	25.4	10.5	70.8	11.8	26.9	4.7	1.50
Negro and other races	645	37.4	7.1	67.4	14.3	16.4	6.5	1.49
Male	313	41.2	7.3	69.0	61.0	13.7	8.0	1.55
Female	333	33.9	7.2	65.5	12.6	18.9	5.1	1.43
1971								
White	3,314	28.5	10.3	72.8	15.3	27.1	7.0	1.61
Male	1,838	32.2	10.7	73.3	17.5	25.6	9.2	1.68
Female	1,476	24.0	9.7	72.2	12.5	28.9	4.2	1.52
Negro and other races	804	40.4	7.3	66.5	14.9	20.3	6.3	1.56
Male	397	44.6	7.6	66.8	17.4	18.4	8.3	1.63
Female	406	36.5	7.1	66.5	12.6	22.2	4.4	1.49
1972								
White	3,260	26.5	9.4	72.5	13.7	27.7	6.3	1.56
Male	1,778	29.9	9.4	72.9	15.6	25.6	8.3	1.62
Female	1,482	22.4	9.4	71.9	11.5	30.2	3.8	1.49
Negro and other races	870	35.4	6.8	69.3	14.3	19.4	6.2	1.51
Male	422	37.0	7.3	71.3	16.4	17.5	7.3	1.57
Female	448	33.9	6.9	67.4	12.3	21.2	5.1	1.46
1973								
White	2,879	24.0	7.8	72.2	14.1	28.2	6.8	1.53
Male	1,504	26.8	7.6	72.8	15.8	26.3	9.3	1.59
Female	1,375	21.0	8.1	71.6	12.1	30.3	4.1	1.47
Negro and other races	830	32.5	6.5	69.8	14.1	18.9	5.7	1.47
Male	382	35.1	7.1	72.5	15.4	17.8	6.5	1.54
Female	448	30.4	6.0	67.6	12.9	19.9	5.1	1.42
1974								
White	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	14.2	28.4	7.0	1.55
Male	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	16.6	26.0	9.9	1.61
Female	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	11.7	31.0	3.9	1.48
Negro and other races	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	14.9	21.7	5.8	1.52
Male	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	18.1	20.3	7.1	1.58
Female	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	11.6	23.2	4.2	1.46
1975								
White	4,811	27.3	6.9	72.1	14.8	31.0	6.5	1.59
Male	2,607	30.4	7.1	72.5	17.1	29.2	8.7	1.65
Female	2,204	23.6	6.7	71.6	12.1	33.1	3.9	1.51
Negro and other races	1,195	35.8	6.6	67.9	15.6	23.1	6.2	1.55
Male	616	37.3	6.2	69.8	17.9	21.9	7.1	1.60
Female	580	34.1	7.1	65.7	13.1	24.5	5.0	1.50

NOTE: The total for jobseekers is less than the total unemployed shown elsewhere in this report because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. It should also be noted that the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 percent because some jobseekers use more than one method.

Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970–75

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1970								
Total	3,277	30.2	10.1	71.0	14.3	23.4	7.4	1.56
16 to 19 years	1,018	21.9	6.6	76.9	13.8	20.1	4.9	1.44
20 to 24 years	722	36.6	11.5	72.3	14.0	24.9	4.3	1.64
25 to 34 years	529	34.6	12.7	68.8	14.6	25.5	7.8	1.64
35 to 44 years	365	33.2	11.2	68.8	14.5	24.9	9.6	1.62
45 to 54 years	343	33.2	12.2	67.6	14.6	25.7	10.8	1.64
55 years and over	300	28.3	10.0	58.3	15.0	23.0	16.7	1.52
Male	1,746	32.9	10.4	72.2	16.3	21.9	9.8	1.63
16 to 19 years	547	21.9	5.5	79.5	13.7	18.5	4.6	1.45
20 to 24 years	382	39.5	11.5	73.6	16.5	23.3	5.5	1.70
25 to 34 years	272	42.3	15.1	69.5	18.4	25.4	11.0	1.81
35 to 44 years	172	38.4	13.4	70.3	18.0	24.4	15.1	1.80
45 to 54 years	174	36.2	13.2	68.4	17.8	25.3	16.1	1.77
55 years and over	199	30.2	9.5	58.8	13.1	19.1	20.6	1.52
Female	1,531	27.2	9.8	69.7	12.0	25.1	4.8	1.49
16 to 19 years	471	22.1	7.9	74.1	12.1	22.1	5.3	1.44
20 to 24 years	339	33.3	11.5	71.1	11.2	26.8	2.9	1.57
25 to 34 years	257	26.8	10.1	68.1	10.9	25.7	4.3	1.46
35 to 44 years	193	28.5	9.8	67.4	11.4	25.4	4.7	1.47
45 to 54 years	169	30.2	10.7	66.9	11.2	26.0	5.3	1.51
55 years and over	101	24.8	10.8	56.4	18.8	30.7	9.9	1.50
1971								
Total	4,117	30.8	9.7	71.6	15.2	25.7	6.7	1.60
16 to 19 years	1,171	20.6	5.6	78.1	13.8	20.8	4.4	1.43
20 to 24 years	958	36.0	11.7	72.0	14.8	30.0	4.5	1.69
25 to 34 years	730	36.7	11.5	71.1	15.8	27.8	6.7	1.70
35 to 44 years	466	33.7	11.2	67.6	15.5	27.0	8.6	1.64
45 to 54 years	425	34.6	11.5	66.8	16.5	26.1	10.8	1.66
55 years and over	368	30.4	10.1	61.4	17.9	24.7	14.9	1.59
Male	2,235	34.4	10.2	72.1	17.4	24.3	9.1	1.68
16 to 19 years	639	21.4	4.4	80.0	16.1	18.5	4.2	1.44
20 to 24 years	534	40.4	9.2	73.0	16.9	28.7	5.4	1.75
25 to 34 years	374	43.0	13.6	71.1	18.4	27.5	9.1	1.83
35 to 44 years	225	40.9	15.1	67.1	18.7	26.7	14.2	1.83
45 to 54 years	227	39.2	14.1	66.1	17.6	25.1	16.7	1.78
55 years and over	236	30.9	10.2	61.0	19.1	22.0	18.6	1.63
Female	1,882	22.6	9.1	70.9	12.5	27.5	4.3	1.51
16 to 19 years	532	19.5	7.0	75.8	11.1	23.3	4.5	1.41
20 to 24 years	424	30.4	12.7	70.8	12.3	31.6	3.5	1.61
25 to 34 years	355	30.1	9.3	71.3	12.7	28.2	4.2	1.56
35 to 44 years	240	27.1	7.9	68.3	12.5	27.1	3.8	1.47
45 to 54 years	198	29.3	8.6	67.2	15.6	27.3	4.0	1.52
55 years and over	132	28.8	9.1	62.1	15.9	29.5	6.8	1.52
1972								
Total	4,130	28.4	8.8	71.8	13.8	26.0	6.3	1.55
16 to 19 years	1,214	18.5	5.3	78.3	13.3	20.8	3.7	1.40
20 to 24 years	986	32.6	10.0	71.9	12.4	28.8	4.6	1.60
25 to 34 years	699	33.9	10.9	70.7	15.5	27.6	6.2	1.65
35 to 44 years	455	35.2	12.1	67.7	13.6	29.5	7.0	1.65
45 to 54 years	393	31.8	10.7	66.9	13.5	28.8	10.7	1.62
55 years and over	382	27.7	7.1	62.6	16.8	25.4	13.6	1.53
Male	2,201	31.2	9.0	72.6	15.7	24.1	8.1	1.61
16 to 19 years	654	18.5	5.0	80.1	15.7	18.7	3.1	1.41
20 to 24 years	538	35.9	10.2	73.4	13.9	27.7	5.4	1.67
25 to 34 years	350	40.3	11.7	71.7	18.6	27.1	8.3	1.78
35 to 44 years	215	41.4	14.9	67.4	15.8	27.0	11.2	1.78
45 to 54 years	203	34.5	11.3	64.5	13.8	26.1	17.7	1.68
55 years and over	239	30.1	6.3	61.1	16.7	22.2	17.6	1.54
Female	1,929	25.1	8.7	70.9	11.6	28.1	4.1	1.49
16 to 19 years	560	18.2	6.3	75.7	10.5	23.4	4.5	1.39
20 to 24 years	448	28.6	9.8	69.9	10.3	30.1	3.6	1.52
25 to 34 years	348	27.3	10.1	69.8	12.1	28.2	3.6	1.52
35 to 44 years	240	29.6	9.6	67.9	11.7	31.3	3.3	1.53
45 to 54 years	190	28.4	10.0	69.5	13.2	31.6	3.2	1.56
55 years and over	143	23.8	8.4	65.0	16.8	30.1	7.7	1.52

Note at end of table.

Table A–27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method: Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	Average number of methods used
1973								
Total	3,710	25.9	7.5	71.6	14.1	26.1	6.6	1.52
16 to 19 years	1,150	17.1	4.5	79.0	14.0	22.2	3.8	1.41
20 to 24 years	876	30.0	8.0	72.3	14.2	28.9	4.3	1.58
25 to 34 years	689	32.1	11.2	69.7	13.5	28.0	6.7	1.61
35 to 44 years	364	31.6	8.5	66.5	12.6	28.3	8.2	1.56
45 to 54 years	335	29.0	9.0	65.4	14.9	27.2	11.3	1.56
55 years and over	296	23.6	7.1	59.1	15.9	25.3	16.2	1.48
Male	1,886	28.5	7.4	72.7	15.7	24.6	8.7	1.58
16 to 19 years	602	16.6	4.0	81.6	15.3	21.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	446	34.5	7.6	73.5	16.8	26.7	4.9	1.64
25 to 34 years	327	37.3	11.9	70.9	16.2	28.4	8.9	1.74
35 to 44 years	165	38.8	9.7	65.5	14.5	26.7	12.7	1.67
45 to 54 years	167	32.9	8.4	63.5	16.2	24.0	18.6	1.63
55 years and over	179	23.5	7.3	59.8	15.1	22.3	21.8	1.49
Female	1,824	23.3	7.7	70.5	12.3	27.7	4.3	1.46
16 to 19 years	548	17.7	4.9	75.9	12.6	23.2	3.8	1.38
20 to 24 years	430	25.3	8.4	70.7	11.4	31.2	3.7	1.51
25 to 34 years	362	27.3	10.2	68.5	11.0	27.6	4.4	1.49
35 to 44 years	200	25.5	8.0	67.5	11.0	29.5	4.5	1.46
45 to 54 years	168	25.0	8.9	67.3	14.3	30.4	3.6	1.49
55 years and over	117	23.9	6.8	59.8	17.9	29.9	8.5	1.45
1974								
Total	4,201	26.3	7.8	71.8	14.4	27.0	6.7	1.54
16 to 19 years	1,306	19.0	4.7	79.0	13.2	23.0	4.3	1.43
20 to 24 years	933	30.4	9.0	72.0	14.5	28.8	5.3	1.60
25 to 34 years	784	31.0	10.6	69.4	14.5	29.3	7.0	1.62
35 to 44 years	426	28.9	9.2	67.6	14.3	27.9	8.7	1.56
45 to 54 years	369	28.2	9.2	66.4	15.2	28.2	11.1	1.58
55 years and over	323	26.0	7.1	60.1	17.6	29.1	12.7	1.53
Male	2,148	29.4	7.9	72.2	16.9	24.8	9.3	1.60
16 to 19 years	687	19.7	3.9	80.3	14.3	20.7	4.7	1.44
20 to 24 years	514	34.4	8.6	71.6	18.1	27.8	7.2	1.68
25 to 34 years	385	38.2	11.9	69.9	19.0	29.1	10.4	1.78
35 to 44 years	189	36.5	11.1	66.7	18.5	23.8	13.8	1.71
45 to 54 years	179	30.2	10.1	66.5	17.3	23.5	17.3	1.65
55 years and over	195	25.6	6.7	60.0	16.9	24.6	17.[illegible]	1.51
Female	2,052	23.1	7.8	71.5	11.7	29.3	3.9	1.47
16 to 19 years	619	18.3	5.7	77.5	12.0	25.5	3.9	1.43
20 to 24 years	478	26.2	9.4	72.6	10.7	29.9	3.3	1.52
25 to 34 years	399	24.1	9.3	68.9	10.3	29.6	3.8	1.46
35 to 44 years	237	22.8	7.2	68.8	10.5	31.2	4.2	1.45
45 to 54 years	190	26.3	8.4	66.3	13.2	32.6	4.7	1.52
55 years and over	129	26.4	7.8	60.5	18.6	36.4	6.2	1.53
1975								
Total	6,006	29.0	6.9	71.2	14.9	29.4	6.5	1.58
16 to 19 years	1,587	19.0	3.7	78.4	14.0	24.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	1,429	33.4	7.1	71.1	14.6	33.0	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years	1,245	34.3	9.0	68.6	14.8	32.4	7.0	1.66
35 to 44 years	658	31.5	8.8	68.8	15.4	30.7	8.4	1.64
45 to 54 years	596	33.9	8.2	66.6	15.3	29.9	10.2	1.64
55 years and over	491	25.3	6.7	64.4	18.3	26.7	11.4	1.53
Male	3,223	31.7	6.9	72.0	17.2	27.8	8.4	1.64
16 to 19 years	850	20.4	2.8	79.2	16.1	27.7	3.6	1.45
20 to 24 years	781	36.4	6.5	72.6	17.0	32.0	5.4	1.70
25 to 34 years	639	39.3	10.0	68.9	18.0	31.1	9.5	1.77
35 to 44 years	328	37.2	10.4	69.8	18.3	28.7	12.5	1.77
45 to 54 years	329	36.2	9.1	66.9	16.4	26.7	15.8	1.71
55 years and over	295	24.4	6.8	64.4	19.3	24.1	15.3	1.55
Female	2,783	25.8	6.8	70.4	12.3	31.3	4.1	1.51
16 to 19 years	737	17.5	4.6	77.5	11.5	25.6	3.9	1.41
20 to 24 years	647	29.8	7.9	69.4	11.7	34.3	4.0	1.57
25 to 34 years	606	29.0	7.8	68.3	11.6	33.5	4.3	1.55
35 to 44 years	330	25.8	7.3	67.9	12.4	32.7	4.2	1.50
45 to 54 years	267	31.5	7.1	66.3	14.2	33.7	3.4	1.56
55 years and over	197	26.4	6.6	63.5	16.8	29.9	5.6	1.49

NOTE: See note, table A-26.

Table A–28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1965-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	Total unemployed											
Total: Number	7,830	5,076	4,304	4,840	4,993	4,088	2,831	2,817	2,975	2,875	2,976	3,456
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	56.0	52.6	52.0	54.4	55.6	54.7	49.6	50.4	50.7	54.0	54.6	57.3
Under 20 years	12.2	14.8	15.0	14.6	13.8	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	16.9	15.8
Under 18	5.6	7.7	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	9.1
18 and 19	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.7
20 to 24 years	13.5	12.4	11.9	12.8	12.7	11.7	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	9.0
25 to 44 years	18.7	15.6	14.7	15.2	16.6	15.7	12.7	13.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	16.7
45 to 64 years	10.2	8.6	9.0	10.3	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.5	12.2	13.1	12.7	13.7
65 years and over	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Female	44.0	47.4	48.0	45.6	44.4	45.3	50.4	49.6	49.3	46.0	45.4	42.7
Under 20 years	10.2	13.0	13.4	12.3	11.4	12.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.1
Under 18	4.5	5.9	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.4
18 and 19	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.7
20 to 24 years	9.8	10.9	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	10.1	9.3	7.8	7.5	7.1
25 to 44 years	15.6	15.3	15.2	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.9	15.5	16.7	14.2	13.7	14.4
45 to 64 years	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.2
65 years and over	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.8
COLOR AND SEX												
White	81.4	79.9	79.2	80.2	81.6	81.6	79.9	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.2	79.7
Male	45.9	42.3	42.2	44.6	46.1	45.4	40.2	40.6	40.6	43.1	43.5	46.4
Female	35.4	37.6	37.0	35.6	35.5	36.2	39.7	38.5	38.0	35.2	34.7	33.3
Negro and other races	18.6	20.1	20.8	19.8	18.4	18.4	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.3
Male	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9
Female	8.6	9.8	10.9	10.0	8.9	9.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.8	10.8	9.4
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	2,483	937	812	1,158	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	61.5	60.3	59.2	61.7	62.1	60.1	54.0	55.0	56.8	61.6	61.6	60.8
Under 20 years	7.7	11.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.6
Under 18	2.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.6
18 and 19	5.0	6.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9
20 to 24 years	14.9	12.2	11.9	12.6	12.1	10.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.8
25 to 44 years	23.1	20.0	20.9	20.5	21.2	18.9	15.2	16.5	16.6	18.8	[illegible]	18.3
45 to 64 years	13.6	14.7	14.9	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.7	19.5	22.4	[illegible]	21.1
65 years and over	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1
Female	38.5	39.6	40.8	38.3	37.9	39.9	46.0	45.0	43.2	38.4	38.4	39.2
Under 20 years	5.1	7.4	7.8	6.6	5.8	7.1	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.2
Under 18	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.1
18 and 19	3.1	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.2
20 to 24 years	7.7	8.2	8.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.9
25 to 44 years	15.4	12.9	13.8	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.1	14.2	12.7	12.7	14.0
45 to 64 years	9.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	9.8	10.6	12.8	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7
65 years and over	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3
COLOR AND SEX												
White	80.4	77.5	77.1	80.6	81.0	81.3	78.9	79.3	76.7	76.4	76.3	77.0
Male	49.7	46.9	46.9	50.5	51.0	50.0	44.5	45.5	44.9	48.5	48.5	47.9
Female	30.7	30.6	30.2	30.1	29.9	31.3	34.4	33.8	31.8	27.9	27.8	29.2
Negro and other races	19.6	22.5	22.9	19.4	19.0	18.7	21.1	20.7	23.3	23.6	23.7	22.9
Male	11.8	13.4	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	11.8	13.1	13.2	13.0
Female	7.9	9.1	10.6	8.3	8.0	8.8	11.5	10.9	11.6	10.5	10.4	9.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]—Continued

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	1,193	373	337	562	517	235	133	156	179	239	241	351
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	62.8	63.0	61.4	62.3	62.2	62.4	56.1	61.1	61.5	66.4	66.9	65.0
Under 20 years	5.5	8.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	5.5	5.3	7.0	8.4	6.7	7.5	9.1
Under 18	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.9	2.1	2.9	5.1
18 and 19	3.9	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0
20 to 24 years	13.8	10.2	10.2	10.9	11.0	9.3	6.1	7.0	5.0	3.8	3.8	6.6
25 to 44 years	24.5	23.1	21.9	21.9	21.2	20.3	16.7	17.2	15.1	21.4	21.3	19.1
45 to 64 years	16.2	18.0	18.9	18.9	19.3	21.5	22.7	22.9	25.7	29.0	28.9	25.1
65 years and over	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.9	5.3	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.1
Female	37.2	37.0	38.6	37.7	37.8	37.6	43.9	38.9	38.5	33.6	33.1	35.0
Under 20 years	3.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.1
Under 18	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0
18 and 19	2.2	3.2	4.8	2.5	3.5	2.0	6.1	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.1
20 to 24 years	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.0
25 to 44 years	14.7	11.3	12.3	14.1	14.1	13.9	15.2	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.6	13.7
45 to 64 years	10.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	10.9	10.9	10.5
65 years and over	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	80.2	77.2	78.1	81.3	81.4	79.3	78.2	78.8	74.7	75.3	75.4	74.6
Male	50.4	49.3	49.7	51.2	51.6	51.9	45.9	50.0	46.6	52.3	52.5	49.6
Female	29.8	27.9	28.4	30.1	29.8	27.4	32.3	28.8	28.1	23.0	22.9	25.1
Negro and other races	19.8	22.8	23.1	18.6	18.6	19.8	21.8	21.2	25.3	24.7	24.6	25.4
Male	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	15.2	14.2	14.2	15.4
Female	7.4	9.1	10.8	7.5	7.9	9.7	11.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.0

[1] Data for 1957-64 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the items "under 20 years" and "under 18" referred to persons 14 to 19 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

Table A–29. Long-Term Unemployment, by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1965-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	2,483	937	812	1,158	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.7
Nonagricultural industries	92.3	87.1	86.8	89.0	90.1	88.5	87.0	85.4	84.9	83.3	81.7	82.4
Wage and salary workers	90.9	86.0	85.2	87.7	88.3	87.2	85.1	83.2	82.8	80.0	78.5	79.9
Mining	.2	.3	.5	.5	.4	.3	.8	1.2	.8	1.9	1.7	1.3
Construction	11.8	10.5	10.7	10.0	8.1	10.6	9.0	10.0	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.6
Manufacturing	36.1	26.3	25.2	31.9	36.4	35.1	28.6	29.2	29.8	24.0	23.3	25.2
Durable goods	23.7	14.7	14.2	20.1	24.9	22.4	16.4	16.3	16.7	12.0	11.6	13.3
Nondurable goods	12.4	11.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.8	12.0
Transportation and public utilities	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	17.5	20.4	19.1	18.0	18.2	15.7	18.0	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.0	17.0
Finance and service	18.2	20.9	22.3	20.5	18.9	18.9	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.0	20.0	18.9
Public administration	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.5
Persons with no previous work experience	6.4	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.8	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	5.4	6.5	7.4	6.7	8.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6
Farmers and farm managers	......	......	.1	......	......	.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.5
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.6
Sales workers	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
Clerical workers	13.6	14.5	13.3	14.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	9.3	9.2	10.3
Craft and kindred workers	14.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.1	11.9	8.8	10.7	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.9
Operatives, total	28.7	22.4	22.0	24.7	27.8	27.6	27.7	26.7	26.6	22.3	21.9	24.3
Except transport	24.4	18.1	18.1	20.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport equipment	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private household workers	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Service workers ex. private household	11.1	13.0	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.9	13.8	12.5
Farm laborers and supervisors	.6	1.1	1.2	.9	.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.7
Nonfarm laborers	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.5	8.3	9.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	10.5
Persons with no previous work experience	6.4	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	1,193	373	337	562	517	235	133	156	177	239	241	351
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7
Nonagricultural industries	93.3	86.9	86.9	89.9	90.7	90.6	88.7	86.0	84.3	84.3	83.7	83.5
Wage and salary workers	91.5	85.8	84.8	88.3	88.2	88.9	85.7	83.4	81.0	80.1	79.5	79.8
Mining	.3	.3	.6	.5	.4	.4	.8	2.5	.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
Construction	11.7	8.0	8.9	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.8	9.6	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.8
Manufacturing	37.0	27.3	26.2	34.2	38.1	37.6	28.6	27.4	29.7	24.6	24.7	26.5
Durable goods	24.9	15.8	15.8	23.1	27.1	24.1	15.8	17.8	17.1	12.3	12.1	14.2
Nondurable goods	12.1	11.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	13.5	12.8	9.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3
Transportation and public utilities	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	19.6	19.0	17.4	17.2	14.3	19.5	14.6	15.4	16.9	16.3	17.7
Finance and service	17.6	20.9	22.0	21.5	19.1	21.3	21.1	21.7	18.5	20.9	20.9	18.5
Public administration	2.8	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.7
Persons with no previous work experience	5.7	11.5	11.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	5.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	9.1	9.3	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.3
Farmers and farm managers	......	......	......	......	......	.4	......	......	.6	1.7	1.7	1.1
Managers and administrators ex. farm	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.3
Sales workers	3.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.2	6.1	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.5
Clerical workers	14.2	15.5	12.8	14.8	13.5	12.7	15.2	12.2	11.0	8.4	8.3	10.5
Craft and kindred workers	14.6	10.2	11.6	11.4	12.8	11.9	7.6	10.9	9.0	11.3	11.2	10.8
Operatives, total	29.0	22.5	22.9	25.1	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.3	25.1	23.1	22.9	22.7
Except transport	24.7	17.7	18.8	21.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport equipment	4.3	4.8	4.2	3.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private household workers	.5	.5	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.4
Service workers ex. private household	10.8	12.6	13.7	11.9	11.0	10.2	15.2	12.2	10.7	14.3	14.2	13.9
Farm laborers and supervisors	.3	1.1	.6	.7	.6	1.3	.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nonfarm laborers	10.2	8.3	8.0	9.3	8.3	8.5	7.6	10.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	9.7
Persons with no previous work experience	5.7	11.5	11.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8

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[1] Data for 1957-64 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with changes in the age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Not available.

NOTE: See notes on tables A-15 and A-21 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A–30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1965-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [3]	1966	1965
	On full-time schedules [2]											
Total: Number	62, 325	64, 083	63, 560	61, 317	59, 203	59, 102	59, 181	57, 877	56, 865	56, 348	56, 410	54, 692
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	65. 2	65. 8	66. 4	66. 7	67. 0	66. 8	66. 8	67. 5	67. 8	68. 1	68. 1	68. 9
Under 18 years	. 5	. 6	. 6	. 5	. 5	. 5	. 6	. 6	. 5	. 6	. 7	. 6
18 to 24 years [4]	9. 9	10. 5	10. 6	9. 9	9. 3	8. 8	8. 7	8. 5	8. 7	8. 8	8. 8	8. 7
25 to 44 years	31. 7	31. 4	31. 4	31. 6	31. 5	31. 6	31. 7	32. 2	32. 3	32. 4	32. 4	33. 1
45 to 64 years	22. 0	22. 1	22. 5	23. 3	24. 1	24. 2	24. 2	24. 5	24. 5	24. 5	24. 5	24. 7
65 years and over	1. 2	1. 2	1. 2	1. 4	1. 5	1. 6	1. 7	1. 7	1. 7	1. 8	1. 8	1. 8
Female	34. 8	34. 2	33. 6	33. 3	33. 0	33. 2	33. 2	32. 5	32. 2	31. 9	31. 9	31. 1
Under 18 years	. 3	. 4	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 4	. 3
18 to 24 years [4]	7. 8	7. 9	7. 7	7. 5	7. 3	7. 4	7. 4	7. 0	6. 9	6. 7	6. 7	6. 2
25 to 44 years	15. 0	14. 2	13. 6	13. 1	12. 6	12. 7	12. 6	12. 6	12. 5	12. 3	12. 3	12. 2
45 to 64 years	11. 1	11. 1	11. 2	11. 7	12. 1	12. 1	12. 1	11. 8	11. 8	11. 7	11. 7	11. 6
65 years and over	. 6	. 6	. 7	. 7	. 7	. 8	. 8	. 8	. 8	. 8	. 8	. 8
COLOR AND SEX												
White	89. 4	89. 2	89. 2	89. 5	89. 5	89. 5	89. 5	89. 6	89. 8	89. 8	89. 8	90. 1
Male	59. 1	59. 5	59. 9	60. 4	60. 6	60. 4	60. 4	61. 1	61. 4	61. 7	61. 7	62. 6
Female	30. 3	29. 7	29. 3	29. 2	28. 9	29. 1	29. 1	28. 5	28. 4	28. 1	28. 1	27. 4
Negro and other races	10. 6	10. 8	10. 8	10. 5	10. 5	10. 5	10. 5	10. 4	10. 2	10. 2	10. 2	9. 9
Male	6. 2	6. 4	6. 5	6. 3	6. 3	6. 4	6. 4	6. 4	6. 4	6. 4	6. 4	6. 3
Female	4. 5	4. 5	4. 4	4. 2	4. 2	4. 1	4. 1	4. 0	3. 9	3. 8	3. 8	3. 6
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	10. 0	10. 2	10. 1	9. 4	8. 9	8. 7	8. 6	8. 5	8. 4	8. 4	8. 5	8. 6
Married, wife present	51. 1	51. 5	52. 5	53. 6	54. 6	54. 6	54. 8	55. 7	56. 1	56. 3	56. 3	56. 9
Widowed, divorced, separated	4. 1	4. 1	3. 8	3. 7	3. 5	3. 4	3. 4	3. 3	3. 2	3. 4	3. 4	3. 4
Female:												
Single	7. 6	7. 4	7. 3	7. 2	7. 0	7. 2	7. 3	7. 3	7. 2	7. 2	7. 2	7. 1
Married, husband present	20. 1	19. 8	19. 6	19. 3	19. 2	19. 3	19. 1	18. 5	18. 0	17. 6	17. 6	17. 1
Widowed, divorced, separated	7. 1	7. 0	6. 8	6. 9	6. 8	6. 8	6. 8	6. 7	7. 0	7. 0	7. 0	6. 9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	93. 1	93. 1	93. 1	93. 0	92. 7	92. 8	92. 6	92. 6	92. 4	90. 9	90. 9	90. 4
Construction	5. 5	6. 0	6. 3	6. 3	6. 2	5. 9	6. 0	5. 9	5. 9	6. 0	6. 0	6. 1
Manufacturing	26. 5	28. 3	28. 9	28. 4	28. 7	30. 5	31. 6	31. 9	32. 1	32. 0	32. 0	31. 1
Durable goods	16. 0	17. 3	17. 5	16. 8	17. 1	18. 3	19. 2	19. 2	19. 3	19. 0	19. 0	18. 1
Nondurable goods	10. 5	11. 0	11. 4	11. 6	11. 6	12. 2	12. 4	12. 7	12. 8	13. 0	13. 0	12. 9
Transportation and public utilities	7. 3	7. 3	7. 1	7. 3	7. 3	7. 4	7. 4	7. 3	7. 2	7. 2	7. 2	7. 4
Wholesale and retail trade	16. 7	16. 3	16. 1	16. [illegible]	16. 3	15. 4	14. 9	15. 2	15. 3	15. 0	15. 0	15. 4
Finance and service	29. 3	28. 0	27. 4	27. 4	26. 9	26. 1	25. 2	24. 7	24. 4	23. 5	23. 5	23. 3
Other industries [5]	7. 8	7. 3	7. 1	7. 2	7. 2	7. 6	7. 5	7. 5	7. 5	7. 2	7. 2	7. 2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	6. 9	6. 9	6. 9	7. 0	7. 3	7. 2	7. 4	7. 4	7. 6	9. 1	9. 1	9. 6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]—Continued

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	On voluntary part-time schedules [6]											
Total: Number	10,581	10,490	10,311	9,937	9,503	9,387	9,027	8,452	8,048	7,441	8,256	7,607
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	31.3	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.9	32.7	35.0	35.0
Under 18 years	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	14.4	14.5
18 to 24 years [4]	10.3	10.1	10.6	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	8.7
25 to 44 years	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
45 to 64 years	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5
65 years and over	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.7
Female	68.7	68.6	68.4	67.5	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.6	67.1	67.3	65.0	65.1
Under 18 years	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	11.6	11.3
18 to 24 years [4]	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.4
25 to 44 years	24.4	24.4	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.9	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.2	21.8	22.1
45 to 64 years	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.2	19.8	20.4	18.3	18.7
65 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6
COLOR AND SEX												
White	90.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.9	90.4	90.0	90.1	89.4	88.9	89.5	89.9
Male	28.2	28.3	28.8	29.7	29.7	29.4	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.7	31.9	32.1
Female	62.4	62.3	62.1	61.0	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.4	59.4	59.2	57.6	57.8
Negro and other races	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.1
Male	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9
Female	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.2
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	19.5	19.5	19.7	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.2	23.7	23.4
Married, wife present	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.8	10.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Female:												
Single	19.8	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	18.0	17.5	16.7	16.6	16.4	19.1	18.1
Married, husband present	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.1	37.1	38.0
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.1	89.0	87.7	87.6	86.3
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Manufacturing	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7
Durable goods	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5	[illegible]	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9
Nondurable goods	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.7
Transportation and public utilities	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	33.4	33.5	33.0	32.6	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.7	29.9	29.0	27.6	27.4
Finance and service	45.0	43.7	44.1	45.0	45.6	45.7	45.2	46.0	45.8	45.1	46.2	46.0
Other industries [5]	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	11.0	12.3	12.4	13.8

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[1] Data for 1957–64 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report.*

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the item "under 18 years" referred to persons 14 to 17 years.

[3] Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[4] Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1964.

[5] Includes mining and public administration.

[6] Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

Table A-31. Persons on Part Time for Economic Reasons,[1] by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957–75

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries												
			Total	Male						Female					
				Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1957	2, 469	300	2, 169	1, 263	99	181	488	418	76	906	58	117	383	315	31
1958	3, 280	327	2, 953	1, 793	114	257	727	607	88	1, 161	57	166	482	413	42
1959	2, 640	304	2, 336	1, 320	115	223	494	419	67	1, 016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2, 860	300	2, 560	1, 476	114	251	552	489	70	1, 083	75	167	420	385	36
1961	3, 142	329	2, 813	1, 625	127	305	598	527	66	1, 188	65	178	460	443	40
1962	2, 661	325	2, 336	1, 308	113	243	476	422	55	1, 029	65	171	386	372	34
1963	2, 620	332	2, 288	1, 263	106	255	436	407	59	1, 025	65	183	384	355	38
1964	2, 455	318	2, 137	1, 154	106	235	398	368	49	982	60	177	350	359	30
1965	2, 209	281	1, 928	1, 005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	205	308	325	37
1966	1, 960	246	1, 714	896	108	195	277	273	43	818	65	164	286	279	27
1966 [4]	1, 894	230	1, 664	863	75	195	277	273	43	801	47	164	286	279	23
1967	2, 163	250	1, 913	987	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	331	33
1968	1, 970	255	1, 715	830	90	194	250	250	47	886	55	201	286	314	30
1969	2, 056	246	1, 810	888	98	210	284	252	45	921	64	212	311	308	27
1970	2, 443	247	2, 196	1, 105	98	284	373	303	46	1, 090	70	269	355	362	35
1971	2, 675	236	2, 439	1, 202	104	336	401	317	46	1, 236	79	320	408	390	40
1972	2, 624	216	2, 408	1, 168	135	365	358	268	42	1, 239	93	337	408	359	41
1973	2, 519	208	2, 311	1, 101	125	348	349	240	38	1, 210	95	357	391	328	38
1974	2, 943	234	2, 709	1, 309	128	396	446	294	46	1, 400	101	396	464	401	41
1975	3, 748	257	3, 490	1, 735	133	526	620	409	48	1, 755	110	533	603	472	37

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[1] Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

[2] Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957-66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

[3] See footnote 4, table A-30.

[4] See footnote 2, table A-23.

Table A–32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1965–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	Usually work full time [3]											
Total: Number	1,627	1,308	1,074	1,081	1,184	1,201	955	895	1,000	871	873	897
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	61.0	57.6	56.9	58.5	57.8	58.4	56.1	55.4	59.8	60.9	60.9	60.2
Under 18 years	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6
18 to 24 years [4]	14.3	15.1	16.5	15.6	13.5	13.6	12.6	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.5	13.2
25 to 44 years	25.8	23.7	21.9	23.0	23.1	23.8	22.3	20.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	24.1
45 to 64 years	18.5	15.0	14.4	16.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.2
65 years and over	.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
Female	39.0	42.4	43.1	41.4	42.2	41.6	43.9	44.6	40.2	39.1	39.1	39.8
Under 18 years	.9	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	1.1	1.3	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
18 to 24 years [4]	9.9	10.9	12.2	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7
25 to 44 years	15.7	16.2	16.7	16.1	16.3	15.4	17.4	17.2	15.6	16.3	16.3	15.5
45 to 64 years	12.0	13.3	11.9	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.4	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.9
65 years and over	.6	.7	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	84.5	84.5	84.1	84.5	83.3	83.2	83.4	81.1	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.7
Male	51.8	48.9	47.6	49.6	48.1	48.4	46.1	44.4	47.7	49.1	49.1	48.7
Female	32.7	35.6	36.4	34.9	35.2	34.8	37.2	36.8	33.4	32.5	32.4	33.0
Negro and other races	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.3
Male	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5
Female	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	15.1	15.5	20.4	16.4	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.4
Married, wife present	40.9	37.2	40.3	36.9	40.0	40.5	37.2	37.4	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Female:												
Single	8.0	9.0	9.6	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7
Married, husband present	23.5	24.9	26.4	24.4	26.1	25.4	27.3	27.9	24.6	23.7	23.7	23.5
Widowed, divorced, separated	7.6	8.4	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.6
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	88.0	88.6	89.1	88.4	89.5	90.3	89.0	90.0	89.2	89.2	89.2	88.7
Construction	14.1	14.1	15.1	15.0	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.8	15.5	15.5	14.6
Manufacturing	36.6	36.1	32.1	33.2	39.0	42.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	35.6	35.6	37.2
Durable goods	16.7	15.0	12.4	12.8	16.0	18.3	14.8	14.6	19.1	13.8	13.8	14.3
Nondurable goods	19.9	21.0	19.7	20.5	23.0	23.9	23.0	24.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	23.0
Transportation and public utilities	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	15.1	16.6	15.8	14.0	12.3	13.3	14.1	12.2	14.0	14.1	12.9
Finance and service	15.1	16.4	17.6	16.6	16.1	15.0	16.5	16.7	13.9	16.3	16.3	15.9
Other industries [5]	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	11.9	11.4	10.9	11.5	10.5	9.7	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1965–75 [1]—Continued

Item	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965
	Usually work part time [6]											
Total: Number	1,863	1,431	1,237	1,327	1,256	995	855	820	853	793	841	1,031
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	39.9	39.6	39.6	40.4	41.3	40.5	41.2	40.8	41.4	41.9	43.2	45.2
Under 18 years	5.9	7.0	7.8	8.5	6.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	9.1
18 to 24 years [4]	15.8	14.1	13.8	14.8	14.0	12.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.5
25 to 44 years	10.7	9.7	9.2	8.2	10.1	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.3
45 to 64 years	5.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	12.5
65 years and over	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8
Female	60.1	60.4	60.4	59.6	58.7	59.5	58.8	59.2	58.6	58.1	56.8	54.8
Under 18 years	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.5
18 to 24 years [4]	20.0	18.1	18.3	17.4	16.3	15.4	13.7	13.6	12.7	11.4	10.8	12.3
25 to 44 years	18.7	18.0	17.2	17.6	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.1	17.1	18.1	17.1	16.4
45 to 64 years	14.8	16.2	16.2	16.1	17.4	18.9	19.7	21.4	21.0	21.4	20.2	19.4
65 years and over	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
COLOR AND SEX												
White	81.2	78.9	80.3	79.0	78.4	74.1	73.1	71.1	67.8	66.3	67.4	65.6
Male	33.3	31.4	32.0	33.1	33.4	31.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.2	31.7	32.3
Female	47.9	47.5	48.3	45.9	45.0	42.3	41.6	40.4	37.9	36.1	35.7	33.3
Negro and other races	18.8	21.1	19.7	20.9	21.6	25.9	26.9	28.9	32.2	33.7	32.6	34.4
Male	6.6	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.8	8.9	9.8	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	12.8
Female	12.2	12.9	12.1	13.7	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.9	20.6	22.0	21.2	21.6
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	22.6	22.3	23.1	24.9	22.9	21.7	21.8	20.7	19.4	20.2	22.6	21.6
Married, wife present	13.8	13.7	13.0	12.7	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.6	17.9	17.1	16.2	18.5
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9
Female:												
Single	21.1	20.6	21.3	20.8	18.9	18.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	14.4	15.6	15.6
Married, husband present	26.8	26.9	26.0	25.6	26.5	25.7	26.5	26.7	26.6	25.1	23.7	23.5
Widowed, divorced, separated	12.1	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.8	18.6	17.6	15.8
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	91.6	91.1	92.0	92.2	91.6	91.9	90.8	92.3	90.9	91.9	92.2	91.9
Construction	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.1
Manufacturing	8.4	8.1	8.3	6.8	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.1	10.6	7.8	7.6	8.9
Durable goods	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.1
Nondurable goods	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	32.0	31.3	31.9	32.5	30.0	26.5	26.2	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.0	24.2
Finance and service	39.5	41.0	41.3	42.3	41.4	43.4	44.5	45.7	44.7	46.0	47.0	46.5
Other industries [5]	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	8.5	9.0	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.1	9.2	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.8	8.1

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[1] Data for 1957-64 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-30.

[3] Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.

[4] See footnote 4, table A-30.

[5] See footnote 5, table A-30.

[6] Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

Table A-33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1972–75

[Thousands]

Occupations	Total employed			
	1975	1974	1973	1972
Total	84,783	85,936	84,409	81,702
White-collar workers	42,227	41,738	40,384	39,091
Professional and technical	12,748	12,338	11,777	11,459
Accountants	782	803	750	714
Architects	70	71	73	66
Computer specialists	363	311	287	273
Computer programers	223	199	187	186
Computer systems analysts	122	97	86	74
Engineers	1,150	1,168	1,094	1,102
Aeronautical and astronautical	51	53	59	52
Chemical engineers	(1)	59	(1)	50
Civil engineers	160	167	156	154
Electrical and electronic engineers	290	287	272	287
Industrial engineers	187	193	167	170
Mechanical engineers	200	183	178	191
Lawyers and judges	392	359	344	320
Librarians, archivists, and curators	190	180	162	158
Life and physical scientists	277	246	260	230
Biological scientists	54	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chemists	131	121	134	119
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	124	113	102	111
Personnel and labor relations workers	326	321	309	310
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	647	643	639	624
Dentists	110	100	105	107
Pharmacists	119	127	123	126
Physicians, medical and osteopathic	354	346	344	328
Nurses, dietitians, and therapists	1,126	1,068	970	949
Registered nurses	935	904	823	801
Therapists	157	132	109	115
Health technologists and technicians	397	371	330	315
Clinical lab technologists and technicians	177	155	143	143
Radiological technologists and technicians	79	82	76	68
Religious workers	304	278	289	292
Social scientists	189	179	155	141
Economists	99	95	82	68
Psychologists	61	58	52	50
Social and recreation workers	402	402	348	354
Social workers	296	300	265	263
Recreation workers	107	102	83	92
Teachers, college and university	543	518	490	461
Teachers, except college and university	3,022	2,957	2,916	2,841
Adult education teachers	56	60	70	69
Elementary school teachers	1,332	1,297	1,294	1,251
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers	214	191	189	188
Secondary school teachers	1,184	1,186	1,142	1,114
Engineering and science technicians	896	887	850	828
Chemical technicians	76	83	68	77
Drafters	301	298	295	286
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	177	173	153	164
Surveyors	70	73	77	71
Technicians, except health, engineering and science	154	160	162	152
Airplane pilots	60	69	68	64
Vocational and educational counselors	144	126	120	134
Writers, artists, and entertainers	1,055	1,000	929	897
Athletes and kindred workers	106	93	76	78
Designers	125	129	123	110
Editors and reporters	177	156	166	163
Musicians and composers	139	140	120	121
Painters and sculptors	146	149	136	129
Photographers	76	78	75	77
Public relations specialists and publicity writers	115	104	89	87
Research workers, not specified	95	79	92	86
White-collar workers—Continued				
All other professional and technical workers	100	98	106	101
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,891	8,941	8,644	8,031
Bank officers and financial managers	518	510	509	427
Buyers and purchasing agents	370	370	379	364
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	146	160	171	161
Credit and collection managers	57	66	65	71
Health administrators	152	150	137	118
Inspectors, except construction and public administration	112	111	93	97
Managers and superintendents, buildings	148	143	131	136
Office managers, n.e.c	302	321	307	315
Officials and administrators, public administration, n.e.c	361	356	335	309
Officials of lodges, societies, unions	102	89	92	80
Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers	501	493	494	494
Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	315	315	291	296
Sales managers, except retail trade	305	313	294	274
School administrators	366	352	310	304
All other managers and administrators	5,282	5,352	5,207	4,746
Sales workers	5,460	5,417	5,415	5,354
Advertising agents and sales workers	78	72	72	66
Demonstrators	92	87	84	64
Hucksters and peddlers	179	201	219	230
Insurance agents, brokers, underwriters	504	466	474	441
Newspaper carriers and vendors	81	75	73	90
Real estate agents and brokers	414	394	390	349
Stock and bond sales agents	104	99	101	101
Sales workers and sales clerks, n.e.c	4,002	4,022	4,003	4,013
Sales representatives, manufacturing industries	366	357	355	400
Sales representatives, wholesale trade	761	768	748	696
Sales clerks, retail trade	2,307	2,292	2,262	2,348
Sales workers, except clerks, retail trade	442	466	495	430
Sales workers, services and construction	126	136	139	136
Clerical and kindred workers	15,128	15,043	14,548	14,247
Bank tellers	350	351	326	288
Billing clerks	144	157	165	149
Bookkeepers	1,689	1,690	1,661	1,584
Cashiers	1,180	1,111	1,048	998
Clerical supervisors, n.e.c	226	229	183	199
Collectors, bill and account	71	63	58	60
Counter clerks, except food	327	347	349	329
Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	92	91	87	86
Enumerators and interviewers	(1)	53	(1)	(1)
Estimators and investigators, n.e.c	383	369	331	348
Expediters and production controllers	211	199	200	195
File clerks	264	276	284	272
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	150	125	112	108
Library attendants and assistants	144	134	122	137
Mail carriers, post office	252	267	267	270
Mail handlers, except post office	143	147	143	128
Messengers and office helpers	76	76	84	78
Office machine operators	714	662	645	674
Bookkeeping and billing machine operators	59	58	56	69
Computer and peripheral equipment operators	295	246	216	196
Key punch operators	250	249	253	283
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	199	204	198	184
Postal clerks	290	293	301	281
Receptionists	460	459	445	436

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1972–75—Continued

[Thousands]

Occupations	Total employed			
	1975	1974	1973	1972
White-collar workers—Continued				
Secretaries	3,245	3,189	3,066	2,949
Secretaries, legal	133	135	115	109
Secretaries, medical	78	79	78	83
Shipping and receiving clerks	428	465	458	451
Statistical clerks	326	324	298	299
Stenographers	100	103	106	125
Stock clerks and storekeepers	473	488	475	511
Teacher aides, except school monitors	288	250	229	206
Telephone operators	344	390	388	392
Ticket, station, and express agents	136	121	117	129
Typists	1,025	1,038	1,034	1,021
All other clerical workers	1,402	1,372	1,368	1,360
Blue-collar workers	27,962	29,776	29,809	28,576
Craft and kindred workers	10,972	11,477	11,288	10,810
Carpenters	988	1,073	1,078	1,045
Brickmasons and stonemasons	160	169	193	176
Cement and concrete finishers	82	92	81	79
Electricians	534	526	533	494
Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators	397	403	431	426
Painters, construction and maintenance	420	456	440	428
Plumbers and pipefitters	386	395	395	389
Roofers and slaters	80	92	105	85
Structural metal craft workers	75	86	75	74
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c	1,393	1,457	1,460	1,413
Machinists and job setters	557	558	494	471
Job and die setters, metal	96	97	93	94
Machinists	461	452	402	377
Metal craft workers, excluding mechanics, machinists, and job setters	594	648	665	624
Millwrights	79	94	89	86
Molders, metal	52	62	65	53
Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths	144	162	158	149
Tool and die makers	174	177	187	184
Mechanics, automobile	1,102	1,041	1,053	1,033
Automobile body repairers	164	145	150	161
Automobile mechanics	937	896	902	872
Mechanics, except automobile	1,795	1,914	1,850	1,735
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration	171	208	206	174
Aircraft mechanics	120	129	131	123
Data processing machine repairers	57	50	(1)	(1)
Farm implement	60	61	55	(1)
Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel	756	796	795	714
Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	141	137	141	132
Office machine repairers	58	65	61	69
Radio and television repairers	124	134	118	124
Railroad and carshop mechanics	53	51	(1)	55
Printing craft workers	375	386	399	397
Compositers and typesetters	154	166	173	170
Printing press operatives	146	139	146	142
Bakers	123	107	105	114
Cabinetmakers	77	74	64	60
Carpet installers	61	65	64	62
Crane, derrick, and hoist operators	169	176	166	150
Decorators and windowdressers	95	101	93	87
Electric powerline and cable installers and repairers	116	137	121	102
Locomotive engineers	56	(1)	(1)	53
Stationary engineers	190	193	187	190
Inspectors, n.e.c	134	138	134	131
Tailors	51	63	56	62
Telephone installers and repairers	314	349	318	310
Telephone line installers and repairers	60	80	69	67
Upholsterers	63	62	69	66
All other craft workers	525	636	590	487
Blue-collar workers—Continued				
Operatives, except transport	9,637	10,627	10,972	10,340
Assemblers	1,015	1,139	1,208	1,017
Bottling and canning operatives	(1)	(1)	(1)	55
Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing	652	757	762	685
Clothing ironers and pressers	141	143	153	164
Cutting operatives, n.e.c	200	260	273	238
Dressmakers and seamstresses, excluding factory	121	128	136	132
Drillers, earth	50	51	54	50
Dry wall installers and lathers	59	83	93	83
Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers	113	137	141	122
Furnace tenders, smelters, and pourers, metal	62	77	81	70
Garage workers and gas station attendants	450	397	470	502
Graders and sorters, manufacturing	(1)	(1)	51	(1)
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c	192	176	177	165
Meat cutters and butchers, excluding manufacturing	207	202	200	201
Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing	100	80	89	89
Meat wrappers, retail trade	(1)	51	(1)	50
Mine operatives, n.e.c	183	148	145	142
Mixing operatives	91	97	97	99
Packers and wrappers, excluding meat and produce	592	661	683	647
Painters, manufactured articles	129	164	163	178
Photographic process workers	78	83	78	81
Precision machine operatives	360	431	420	389
Drill press operatives	61	69	77	75
Grinding machine operatives	132	152	140	130
Lathe and milling machine operatives	118	137	136	123
Punch and stamping press operatives	130	170	175	157
Sawyers	108	119	108	121
Sewers and stichers	803	858	933	936
Shoemaking machine operatives	67	65	76	76
Furnance tenders and stokers, except metal	72	69	78	81
Textile operatives	302	392	422	424
Spinners, twisters, and winders	112	141	166	168
Welders and flame cutters	654	646	614	554
Winding operatives, n.e.c	60	75	68	73
All other operatives, except transport	2,646	2,968	3,024	2,759
Transport equipment operatives	3,219	3,292	3,297	3,209
Busdrivers	310	265	265	252
Delivery and route workers	583	595	811	892
Fork lift and tow motor operatives	314	347	341	303
Railroad switch operators	53	51	54	(1)
Taxicab drivers and chauffers	161	174	173	166
Truck drivers	1,694	1,752	1,549	1,441
All other transport equipment operatives	105	108	104	155
Nonfarm laborers	4,134	4,380	4,312	4,217
Animal caretakers	101	87	86	80
Construction laborers, including carpenters helpers	765	865	910	943
Freight and material handlers	721	801	812	761
Garbage collectors	87	93	86	85
Gardeners and groundskeepers	579	542	565	544
Longshore workers and stevedores	(1)	51	(1)	53
Timber cutting and logging workers	79	94	81	81
Stockhandlers	815	827	752	723
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	161	178	171	176
Warehouse laborers, n.e.c	204	213	159	150
All other nonfarm laborers	623	629	690	621

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1972-75—Continued

[Thousands]

Occupations	Total employed			
	1975	1974	1973	1972
Service workers	11,657	11,373	11,128	10,966
Private households	1,171	1,228	1,353	1,437
Child-care workers	435	496	541	543
Housekeepers	87	91	109	112
Maids and servants	599	588	642	713
All other private household workers	50	53	60	69
Service workers, except private household	10,486	10,145	9,775	9,529
Cleaning service workers	2,210	2,136	2,076	2,074
Lodging quarters cleaners	191	193	203	187
Janitors and sextons	1,269	1,230	1,213	1,218
Building interior cleaners, n.e.c	750	714	660	668
Food service workers	3,640	3,538	3,402	3,263
Bartenders	247	233	215	201
Cooks	1,001	955	928	866
Dishwashers	222	208	196	218
Food counter and fountain workers	372	351	314	307
Waiters and waiters' assistants	1,347	1,343	1,305	1,263
Waiters	1,183	1,182	1,149	1,124
Health service workers	1,718	1,612	1,596	1,506
Dental assistants	126	107	114	94
Health aides and trainees, excluding nursing	219	195	182	157
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,001	959	942	912
Practical nurses	370	349	358	343
Service workers—Continued				
Service workers, except private household—Continued				
Personal service workers	1,628	1,606	1,543	1,542
Attendants	236	273	268	239
Barbers	124	127	134	157
Child-care workers	422	409	358	356
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	504	498	499	498
Housekeepers, excluding private household	105	111	115	117
Welfare service aides	62	58	51	(1)
Protective service workers	1,290	1,254	1,158	1,144
Crossing guards and bridge tenders	(1)	50	(1)	(1)
Firefighters	221	219	211	200
Guards	492	473	420	412
Police	473	454	433	416
Sheriffs and bailiffs	51	52	(1)	59
Farmworkers	2,936	3,048	3,027	3,069
Farm and farm managers	1,593	1,643	1,664	1,688
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1,560	1,610	1,636	1,658
Farm laborers and supervisors	1,343	1,405	1,363	1,381
Farm laborers, wage workers	935	983	908	886
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	367	376	407	455

[1] Employment level is less than 50,000.

NOTE: The abbreviation "n.e.c." stands for "not elswehere classified" and designates broad categories of occupations that cannot be more specifically identified.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–75

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
SINGLE												
April 1947	14,760	9,375	63.5	8,500	849	9.1	12,078	6,181	51.2	5,991	190	3.1
April 1948	14,734	9,440	64.1	8,699	(3)	......	11,623	5,943	51.1	5,697	246	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,957	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,682	50.9	5,395	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,898	62.6	7,638	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,984	8,036	61.9	7,550	427	5.3	10,946	5,430	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,868	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,068	5,532	50.0	5,360	168	3.0
April 1953	13,000	7,825	60.2	7,347	390	5.0	10,774	5,223	48.5	5,089	130	2.5
April 1954	13,004	7,924	60.9	7,099	697	8.8	11,043	5,412	49.0	5,095	317	5.9
April 1955	13,522	8,276	61.2	7,495	653	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,516	8,086	59.8	7,400	625	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	248	4.8
March 1957	13,754	7,958	57.9	7,166	716	9.0	11,487	5,378	46.8	5,139	239	4.4
March 1958	14,331	8,174	57.0	6,959	1,122	13.7	11,822	5,365	45.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,768	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,884	5,162	43.4	4,832	330	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,327	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,886	8,837	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,663	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,134	922	11.4	13,134	5,481	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,361	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,692	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,968	8,617	50.8	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,132	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	14,607	5,912	40.5	5,491	421	7.1
March 1966	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2
March 1967	17,754	9,001	50.7	8,151	706	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1967 [3]	13,987	8,350	59.7	7,553	654	7.8	11,664	5,915	50.7	5,566	349	5.9
March 1968	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,381	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1969	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3
March 1970	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	492	7.1
March 1971	16,547	9,963	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.7
March 1972 [4]	16,573	10,693	64.5	9,068	1,476	13.8	13,610	7,477	54.9	6,740	737	9.9
March 1973	16,791	11,102	66.1	9,808	1,205	10.9	13,879	7,739	55.8	7,040	699	9.0
March 1974	17,501	11,737	67.1	10,350	1,281	10.9	14,389	8,230	57.2	7,480	750	9.1
March 1975	18,244	12,233	67.1	10,139	1,974	16.2	14,915	8,464	56.7	7,409	1,055	12.4
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,389	30,927	92.6	29,865	837	2.7	33,458	6,676	20.0	6,502	174	2.6
April 1948	34,289	31,713	92.5	30,563	(3)	......	34,289	7,553	22.0	7,369	184	2.4
April 1949	35,323	32,559	92.2	31,101	1,115	3.4	35,323	7,959	22.5	7,637	322	4.0
March 1950	35,925	32,912	91.6	30,938	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,038	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,086	25.2	8,750	336	3.7
April 1952	36,510	33,482	91.7	32,222	464	1.4	36,510	9,222	25.3	8,946	266	2.9
April 1953	37,106	33,950	91.5	32,540	564	1.7	37,106	9,763	26.3	9,525	236	2.4
April 1954	37,346	34,153	91.5	32,139	1,328	3.9	37,346	9,923	26.6	9,388	535	5.4
April 1955	37,570	34,064	90.7	32,207	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,046	1,016	2.9	38,306	11,126	29.0	10,676	450	4.0
March 1957	38,940	35,280	90.6	33,536	1,024	2.9	38,940	11,529	29.6	11,036	493	4.3
March 1958	39,182	35,327	90.2	32,283	2,267	6.4	39,182	11,826	30.2	10,993	833	7.0
March 1959	39,529	35,437	89.6	32,928	1,583	4.5	39,529	12,205	30.9	11,516	689	5.6
March 1960	40,205	35,757	88.9	33,179	1,564	4.4	40,205	12,253	30.5	11,587	666	5.4
March 1961	40,524	36,201	89.3	33,080	2,137	5.9	40,524	13,266	32.7	12,337	929	7.0
March 1962	41,218	36,396	88.3	33,883	1,605	4.4	41,218	13,485	32.7	12,716	769	5.7
March 1963	41,705	36,740	88.1	34,305	1,567	4.3	41,705	14,061	33.7	13,303	758	5.4
March 1964	42,045	36,898	87.8	34,667	1,310	3.6	42,045	14,461	34.4	13,626	835	5.8
March 1965	42,367	37,140	87.7	35,185	1,088	2.9	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1
March 1966	42,826	37,346	87.2	35,685	888	2.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7
March 1967	43,225	37,596	87.0	35,964	792	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	14,189	719	4.5
March 1967 [3]	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
March 1969	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1970	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1971	45,443	39,058	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,445	1,085	5.9
March 1972	46,400	39,654	85.5	37,311	1,326	3.3	46,400	19,249	41.5	18,217	1,032	5.4
March 1973	46,939	39,782	84.8	37,822	1,110	2.8	46,939	19,821	42.2	18,908	913	4.6
March 1974	47,324	39,718	83.9	37,681	1,125	2.8	47,324	20,367	43.0	19,406	961	4.7
March 1975	47,547	39,516	83.1	36,216	2,380	6.1	47,547	21,111	44.4	19,313	1,798	8.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–75—Continued

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED												
April 1947	4,201	2,760	65.7	2,546	211	7.6	9,270	3,466	37.4	3,309	157	4.5
April 1948	4,204	2,689	64.0	2,539	(2)	....	9,452	3,659	38.7	3,463	196	5.4
April 1949	4,174	2,545	61.0	2,314	227	8.9	9,505	3,526	37.1	3,324	202	5.7
March 1950	4,149	2,616	63.1	2,301	311	11.9	9,584	3,624	37.8	3,364	260	7.2
April 1951	4,438	2,754	62.1	2,616	121	4.4	10,410	4,086	39.2	3,910	176	4.3
April 1952	4,186	2,602	62.2	2,422	140	5.4	10,456	4,058	38.8	3,928	130	3.2
April 1953	4,678	3,060	65.4	2,870	150	4.9	11,060	4,319	39.0	4,205	112	2.6
April 1954	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,755	318	10.3	11,153	4,391	39.4	4,120	269	6.1
April 1955	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,643	39.6	4,398	245	5.3
March 1956	4,922	3,001	61.0	2,737	246	8.2	11,543	4,549	39.4	4,300	249	5.5
March 1957	4,776	2,795	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,617	40.4	4,417	200	4.3
March 1958	4,949	2,903	58.7	2,524	354	12.2	11,780	4,810	40.8	4,474	336	7.0
March 1959	4,961	2,967	59.8	2,651	305	10.3	12,148	5,009	41.2	4,637	372	7.4
March 1960	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,861	40.0	4,553	308	6.3
March 1961	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,270	42.0	4,841	429	8.1
March 1962	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	355	11.9	12,814	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6
March 1963	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,995	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7
March 1964	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,635	286	9.8	13,326	5,157	38.7	4,794	363	7.0
March 1965	5,438	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4
March 1966	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,794	160	5.4	14,021	5,536	39.5	5,278	258	4.7
March 1967	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,724	39.3	5,473	251	4.4
March 1967 [3]	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,722	39.4	5,471	251	4.4
March 1968	5,278	2,816	53.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,600	39.0	5,325	275	4.9
March 1969	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9
March 1970	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,724	192	6.5	15,065	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8
March 1971	5,688	3,129	55.0	2,850	257	8.2	15,505	5,964	38.5	5,582	382	6.4
March 1972 [4]	5,299	3,322	62.7	3,023	274	8.2	15,496	6,213	40.1	5,838	375	6.0
March 1973	5,620	3,515	62.5	3,265	210	6.0	16,032	6,344	39.6	5,977	367	5.8
March 1974	5,942	3,916	65.9	3,647	229	5.8	16,418	6,723	40.9	6,313	410	6.1
March 1975	6,270	4,091	65.2	3,519	549	13.4	17,015	6,932	40.7	6,318	615	8.9

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[1] Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967; beginning 1972, data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male population and labor force figures.

[2] Not available.

[3] See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

[4] The percent of the population in the labor force is not strictly comparable with the rates for prior years because of the exclusion of the institutional population beginning 1972.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–75

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over
						Total	45 to 54	55 to 64							Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	
SINGLE																		
April 1947	63.5	(3)	(3)	85.0	85.5	79.1	(3)	(3)	40.2	51.2	(3)	(3)	78.2	79.4	66.3	(3)	(3)	22.7
April 1948	64.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51.1	29.3	78.8	81.8	78.1	61.6	(3)	(3)	23.2
April 1949	64.2	45.3	77.1	86.6	85.1	75.1	(3)	(3)	42.1	50.9	28.8	75.8	81.0	80.4	66.8	(3)	(3)	24.3
March 1950	62.6	42.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	74.1	(3)	(3)	41.0	50.5	26.3	74.9	84.6	83.6	70.6	(3)	(3)	23.8
April 1951	61.9	42.7	77.1	84.3	83.0	78.5	(3)	(3)	36.8	49.6	28.4	75.6	82.0	81.7	65.0	(3)	(3)	18.9
April 1952	60.9	40.7	79.2	86.8	83.7	76.6	85.0	66.2	28.2	50.0	28.0	75.9	83.0	78.4	71.9	78.5	63.1	16.4
April 1953	60.2	41.7	75.5	86.1	81.0	74.8	78.1	70.8	30.2	48.5	27.4	76.2	81.3	77.3	68.3	72.9	62.7	23.2
April 1954	60.9	40.8	78.6	89.2	83.2	81.8	84.1	78.6	28.9	49.0	27.5	77.2	88.7	77.0	70.8	76.9	61.1	17.3
April 1955	61.2	39.4	76.5	89.1	82.2	86.7	88.8	83.6	31.6	46.4	24.6	69.6	80.9	81.2	74.8	79.4	69.1	26.0
March 1956	59.8	39.2	75.9	89.7	85.4	76.3	82.0	67.9	25.9	46.4	24.7	72.2	85.5	78.5	70.1	74.7	63.8	24.3
March 1957	57.9	38.9	73.2	86.5	82.9	77.0	83.1	68.9	26.8	46.8	26.8	74.6	79.5	81.9	72.9	78.0	66.7	24.5
March 1958	57.0	36.0	73.9	87.5	82.8	78.1	83.7	72.1	28.9	45.4	24.7	72.9	80.1	79.1	72.4	77.3	66.1	26.7
March 1959	57.0	36.5	75.3	88.2	85.1	75.3	79.7	69.6	25.3	43.4	24.0	72.7	76.4	81.8	71.1	74.4	66.4	20.3
March 1960	55.5	34.4	76.6	85.3	85.3	74.4	77.5	69.7	24.3	44.1	25.3	73.4	79.9	79.7	75.1	80.6	67.0	21.6
March 1961	55.6	34.3	76.3	87.5	88.2	77.5	82.6	69.0	23.0	44.4	26.1	76.5	79.9	77.5	76.0	81.8	68.6	20.8
March 1962	51.7	32.4	73.9	87.0	80.3	73.4	76.0	70.0	24.8	41.7	25.0	70.9	79.8	77.3	71.0	74.1	67.2	17.3
March 1963	50.5	31.7	74.1	85.5	81.0	72.6	75.7	69.0	18.2	41.0	23.6	71.9	81.4	82.5	73.7	79.2	67.6	16.9
March 1964	50.8	33.0	70.6	83.6	82.8	73.9	81.4	64.5	20.3	40.9	23.5	74.0	87.2	83.0	71.3	75.0	67.0	19.2
March 1965	50.3	32.0	72.3	85.3	84.6	72.0	78.5	65.1	18.1	40.5	23.6	72.3	83.4	77.0	71.8	75.7	68.1	21.3
March 1966	49.7	34.5	69.0	85.1	84.8	67.6	71.6	63.0	15.7	40.8	25.5	72.6	80.9	75.4	69.7	73.6	65.6	18.0
March 1967	50.7	35.8	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	41.3	27.3	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1967 [3]	59.7	46.6	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	50.7	37.2	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1968	59.6	46.7	67.7	85.2	80.8	67.9	74.8	57.3	15.4	51.3	37.4	68.7	79.8	77.2	70.0	74.9	64.8	18.2
March 1969	59.1	46.9	67.5	84.0	79.2	69.2	76.6	57.8	18.7	51.2	37.1	69.4	80.9	72.3	67.9	72.8	62.8	18.4
March 1970	60.7	49.0	69.0	86.2	82.3	66.6	71.5	60.2	21.0	53.0	39.5	71.1	80.7	73.3	67.8	72.3	63.7	17.6
March 1971	60.2	47.0	68.5	84.4	79.3	69.6	76.8	57.9	21.4	52.7	39.6	69.1	77.6	72.8	69.4	74.1	65.2	17.4
March 1972 [4]	64.5	51.1	73.3	87.5	86.2	71.6	81.2	58.6	24.6	54.9	41.9	69.9	84.7	71.5	71.0	73.0	69.1	19.0
March 1973	66.1	52.6	75.5	87.8	89.4	73.2	78.4	66.9	19.6	55.8	43.6	70.6	81.7	73.8	70.0	73.9	66.5	17.1
March 1974	67.1	54.1	75.5	87.4	87.7	74.1	79.6	67.3	15.4	57.2	45.6	71.5	81.8	72.5	70.7	77.7	64.3	14.6
March 1975	67.1	52.9	76.9	88.5	88.4	69.9	78.1	60.2	18.7	56.7	45.3	69.3	80.0	76.4	68.[illegible]	76.4	59.7	16.1
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT																		
April 1947	92.6	(3)	(3)	97.7	98.8	95.0	(3)	(3)	54.5	20.0	(3)	(3)	19.3	25.8	18.4	(3)	(3)	4.1
April 1948	92.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.0	21.2	24.9	22.2	27.3	19.4	(3)	(3)	6.1
April 1949	92.2	(3)	94.9	97.7	98.7	94.3	(3)	(3)	51.9	22.5	18.6	24.5	22.7	28.5	20.6	(3)	(3)	5.2
March 1950	91.6	92.6	94.5	97.0	98.8	92.8	(3)	(3)	53.4	23.8	24.0	28.5	23.8	28.5	21.8	(3)	(3)	6.4
April 1951	91.7	96.7	95.6	98.2	98.4	93.5	(3)	(3)	50.9	25.2	17.6	29.1	25.6	30.5	23.7	(3)	(3)	6.5
April 1952	91.7	97.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	93.8	97.1	89.3	47.8	25.3	21.9	25.8	25.4	31.7	24.1	29.0	16.9	5.9
April 1953	91.5	100.0	96.1	98.7	98.8	94.9	97.6	91.0	46.2	26.3	20.8	28.2	25.2	33.6	25.7	30.8	17.6	6.0
April 1954	91.5	91.6	98.0	98.9	99.0	94.9	97.8	90.9	47.1	26.6	20.9	25.6	26.3	33.1	26.9	31.0	20.7	5.4
April 1955	90.7	98.8	94.5	98.8	98.8	93.8	97.4	88.8	44.2	27.7	19.8	29.4	26.0	33.7	29.0	33.9	21.3	7.5
March 1956	91.0	95.5	95.5	98.7	99.2	94.6	97.8	90.1	44.8	29.0	27.6	30.9	26.3	34.3	31.5	36.5	23.5	7.8
March 1957	90.6	97.9	95.9	98.7	98.7	94.4	97.6	90.1	42.4	29.6	24.0	30.2	27.1	35.7	32.2	37.2	24.6	6.3
March 1958	90.2	95.5	96.6	98.7	98.7	94.0	97.2	89.4	40.6	30.2	25.9	30.7	27.4	36.7	32.6	38.2	23.8	6.7
March 1959	89.6	95.7	95.6	98.6	98.9	94.0	97.3	89.3	38.2	30.9	28.1	30.6	28.5	36.9	33.9	40.3	24.0	6.4
March 1960	88.9	96.0	97.5	98.6	98.4	93.0	96.6	87.9	37.1	30.5	25.3	30.0	27.7	36.2	34.2	40.5	24.3	5.9
March 1961	89.3	98.3	97.4	99.0	98.6	93.7	97.0	89.1	37.6	32.7	27.8	32.4	29.2	38.4	37.3	42.4	29.3	7.3
March 1962	88.3	95.2	96.0	98.7	98.6	93.6	97.1	88.8	35.0	32.7	27.5	31.6	29.4	39.0	37.2	42.5	29.0	7.6
March 1963	88.1	97.8	96.5	98.6	98.9	93.6	97.3	88.4	32.3	33.7	[illegible]	33.2	30.0	39.8	38.9	44.4	30.4	6.4
March 1964	87.8	95.3	96.7	98.5	98.4	93.2	97.4	87.4	31.0	34.4	31.1	36.6	30.6	39.4	39.5	44.8	31.3	7.6
March 1965	87.7	94.3	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.8	96.8	87.1	31 1	34.7	27.0	35.6	32.1	40.6	39.0	44.0	31.4	7.6
March 1966	87.2	91.5	96.9	98.6	98.1	92.5	96.6	86.7	29.8	35.4	34.3	38.1	32.5	41.3	39.5	44.9	31.3	6.8
March 1967	87.0	93.9	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	30.6	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	41.9	33.5	6.6
March 1967 [3]	87.0	93.8	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	31.5	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1968	86.9	94.7	95.3	98.5	98.4	92.2	96.3	86.8	29.6	38.3	36.3	42.7	36.6	43.9	42.2	46.9	35.1	6.5
March 1969	86.9	95.6	95.0	98.3	98.2	91.6	95.9	86.0	30.9	39.6	35.4	47.9	36.9	45.4	43.1	48.2	35.4	7.6
March 1970	86.9	95.5	95.0	98.2	98.1	91.6	96.1	85.7	30.2	40.8	33.0	47.4	39.3	47.2	44.1	49.5	35.8	7.9
March 1971	85.9	90.9	94.8	97.8	97.9	91.2	96.0	85.1	27.8	40.8	37.0	47.0	39.9	47.6	44.0	48.9	36.7	7.3
March 1972	85.5	92.5	95.2	98.0	97.9	90.6	95.3	84.5	26.6	41.5	39.0	48.5	41.3	48.6	44.2	50.5	35.4	7.3
March 1973	84.8	96.4	95.1	97.4	97.5	89.0	94.8	81.5	26.0	42.2	42.2	52.9	44.1	49.3	42.9	48.2	35.3	6.5
March 1974	83.9	93.5	95.4	97.6	97.6	88.5	94.2	81.1	24.1	43.0	44.3	54.0	46.1	50.1	43.5	49.6	34.9	6.7
March 1975	83.1	93.8	95.4	97.3	97.2	87.3	94.0	78.8	23.6	44.4	45.6	57.1	48.3	52.1	44.1	50.3	35.8	7.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–75—Continued

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over
						Total	45 to 54	55 to 64							Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED																		
April 1947	65.7	(3)	(3)	85.2	89.6	78.8	(3)	(3)	32.8	37.4	(3)	(3)	63.8	67.6	45.4	(3)	(3)	7.6
April 1948	64.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	38.7	41.0	57.9	64.7	67.9	48.9	(3)	(3)	8.5
April 1949	60.9	(5)	69.9	78.0	87.1	74.9	(3)	(3)	32.2	37.1	39.7	47.6	59.2	68.4	46.7	(3)	(3)	8.6
March 1950	63.0	(5)	75.0	83.8	83.4	83.1	(3)	(3)	30.2	37.8	(3)	45.5	62.3	65.4	50.2	(3)	(3)	8.8
April 1951	62.1	(5)	81.7	81.8	87.4	77.8	(3)	(3)	27.6	39.3	39.1	45.3	58.7	69.0	51.5	(3)	(3)	9.2
April 1952	62.2	(5)	78.2	81.1	88.2	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.3	38.8	41.0	59.0	63.0	68.7	49.6	61.5	39.5	8.2
April 1953	65.4	(5)	(5)	82.9	92.1	84.2	89.6	79.9	29.2	39.1	47.8	52.9	61.2	67.2	52.4	64.7	42.6	9.1
April 1954	62.3	(5)	82.2	76.3	90.6	78.8	83.7	74.4	22.7	39.4	48.6	47.6	62.7	69.3	52.0	61.8	44.6	9.8
April 1955	60.7	(5)	(5)	80.9	83.5	78.6	85.6	72.7	26.4	39.6	37.3	55.1	60.5	64.6	53.3	64.1	45.1	10.7
March 1956	61.0	(5)	82.8	79.7	86.5	78.0	80.5	75.3	27.2	39.4	35.3	49.5	60.6	66.8	55.8	63.0	50.6	10.2
March 1957	58.5	(5)	85.8	81.2	86.8	76.3	82.8	69.7	24.5	40.4	35.5	53.1	62.1	69.4	56.0	66.4	47.8	12.3
March 1958	58.7	(5)	77.2	79.0	87.1	77.3	80.5	74.5	23.0	40.8	31.8	59.6	62.6	69.9	58.3	68.2	50.9	11.2
March 1959	59.8	(5)	69.2	89.0	87.1	77.2	82.8	72.4	20.8	41.2	34.5	57.6	61.4	65.7	60.3	68.6	53.9	11.0
March 1960	59.3	(5)	88.6	82.3	84.1	78.1	84.3	72.6	18.2	40.0	37.3	54.6	55.5	67.4	58.3	68.2	50.7	11.0
March 1961	58.6	(5)	81.0	81.3	81.6	78.2	83.1	73.1	21.2	42.0	42.3	58.5	61.5	72.2	59.7	69.9	51.5	12.0
March 1962	57.4	(5)	70.7	80.8	85.0	77.4	82.6	71.7	16.7	39.1	34.0	54.7	57.5	63.3	60.2	71.0	52.0	11.2
March 1963	56.7	(5)	71.8	79.0	82.4	77.2	83.4	70.6	16.3	38.5	36.6	58.1	56.5	66.8	59.1	67.8	52.5	9.8
March 1964	56.3	(5)	79.7	82.9	81.5	77.3	82.6	71.8	17.1	38.7	28.7	50.3	60.3	63.7	60.4	70.2	53.1	10.3
March 1965	55.8	(5)	65.0	79.0	82.1	77.2	81.6	72.6	18.8	38.9	35.2	58.6	62.8	65.0	59.8	67.9	53.3	10.0
March 1966	56.1	(5)	85.6	82.4	84.6	75.3	80.5	70.9	14.8	39.5	45.0	55.3	58.5	67.2	61.3	69.0	55.4	10.7
March 1967	54.8	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.3	38.7	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1967 [2]	54.9	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.4	41.1	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1968	53.6	(5)	68.4	81.9	85.4	72.4	80.7	64.0	14.0	39.0	51.1	62.0	61.1	68.8	60.4	69.2	54.1	9.4
March 1969	54.1	(5)	72.9	80.7	82.5	73.6	85.1	60.1	14.9	39.2	51.8	62.9	63.5	66.4	60.8	68.5	55.0	10.2
March 1970	54.2	(5)	73.2	74.5	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	16.5	39.1	46.5	59.7	65.1	67.9	60.7	69.1	54.6	9.9
March 1971	55.0	(5)	84.6	83.9	80.6	71.0	77.8	63.7	13.0	38.5	44.1	59.9	60.9	67.9	60.2	68.4	53.9	8.9
March 1972 [4]	62.7	(5)	88.4	91.5	91.0	73.9	83.6	64.4	17.0	40.1	44.6	57.6	62.1	71.7	61.1	69.1	54.9	9.8
March 1973	62.5	(5)	90.3	90.6	91.0	76.3	86.3	66.5	14.1	39.6	38.1	57.6	64.0	70.7	60.0	70.0	52.4	9.1
March 1974	65.9	(5)	92.1	93.5	92.1	74.9	84.3	65.7	15.5	40.9	46.9	66.1	68.2	69.0	61.2	69.6	54.5	8.5
March 1975	65.2	(5)	86.4	92.5	89.8	70.3	80.8	59.9	17.2	40.7	41.4	67.6	67.4	69.1	60.5	69.3	53.4	8.1

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[1] Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B-1.

[2] Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.

[3] Not available.

[4] See footnote 4, table B-1.

[5] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–3. Employment Status of Head in Husband-Wife Families,[1] by Employment Status of Family Members, Selected Dates, 1955–75

Employment status of head and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							
		Total	Family member in labor force						No family member in labor force
			Total	By relationship to head			By employment status		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only	At least one member employed [2]	All unemployed	
HEAD IN LABOR FORCE [3]									
April 1955	34,064	100.0	39.9	23.9	4.9	11.2	38.2	1.8	60.1
March 1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	26.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
March 1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	26.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	56.7
March 1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
March 1961	35,453	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	55.0
March 1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	55.0
March 1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	53.5
March 1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	52.4
March 1965	36,545	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	52.6
March 1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
March 1967	37,060	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
March 1968	37,668	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
March 1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
March 1970	38,639	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	46.9
March 1971	38,496	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	46.5
March 1972	39,116	100.0	54.6	35.1	9.9	9.6	51.6	3.0	45.4
March 1973	39,298	100.0	55.7	36.0	9.8	9.9	53.0	2.7	44.3
March 1974	39,312	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.8	54.3	2.9	42.8
March 1975	39,086	100.0	58.5	38.8	10.2	9.5	53.5	5.0	41.5
HEAD EMPLOYED [3]									
April 1955	32,893	100.0	39.6	23.6	4.8	11.2	38.0	1.6	60.4
March 1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
March 1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	56.9
March 1960	33,579	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
March 1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.3	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	55.4
March 1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	55.3
March 1963	34,595	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	53.8
March 1964	35,052	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	52.7
March 1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	52.8
March 1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
March 1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
March 1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
March 1969	37,523	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
March 1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	46.9
March 1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	46.6
March 1972	37,855	100.0	54.5	34.9	9.9	9.7	51.7	2.8	45.5
March 1973	38,247	100.0	55.7	35.9	9.9	9.9	53.1	2.6	44.3
March 1974	38,252	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.9	54.5	2.7	42.8
March 1975	36,798	100.0	58.4	38.4	10.3	9.5	53.9	4.5	41.6
HEAD UNEMPLOYED									
April 1955	1,171	100.0	48.8	31.3	6.6	10.8	42.4	6.4	51.2
March 1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.9	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
March 1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.1	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
March 1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
March 1961	2,025	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.5	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
March 1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.6	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
March 1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
March 1964	1,234	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
March 1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
March 1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
March 1967	755	100.0	56.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
March 1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
March 1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
March 1970	972	100.0	56.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
March 1971	1,350	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8
March 1972	1,261	100.0	56.4	40.6	7.5	8.3	47.7	8.7	43.6
March 1973	1,051	100.0	55.6	40.7	7.7	7.1	48.7	6.9	44.4
March 1974	1,060	100.0	56.7	39.3	8.5	8.9	48.5	8.2	43.3
March 1975	2,288	100.0	61.6	44.6	8.6	8.4	48.0	13.5	38.4

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[1] The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B–1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

[2] This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

[3] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Table B–4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, 1948–75

Date	Total	No children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years: Total	Children under 6 years: No children 6 to 17 years	Children under 6 years: Children 6 to 17 years
	Number in labor force (thousands)					
April 1948	7,553	4,400	1,927	1,226	594	632
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	654	631
March 1950	8,550	4,946	2,205	1,399	748	651
April 1951	9,086	5,016	2,400	1,670	886	784
April 1952	9,222	5,042	2,492	1,688	916	772
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,096	3,019	1,808	883	925
April 1955	10,423	5,227	3,183	2,012	927	1,086
March 1956	11,126	5,694	3,384	2,048	971	1,077
March 1957	11,529	5,805	3,517	2,208	961	1,247
March 1958	11,826	5,713	3,714	2,399	1,122	1,277
March 1959	12,205	5,679	4,055	2,471	1,118	1,353
March 1960	12,253	5,692	4,087	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,156	4,445	2,884	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,366	4,689	3,006	1,346	1,660
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,866	3,050	1,408	1,642
March 1965	14,708	6,755	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,949	3,186	1,431	1,755
March 1967	15,908	7,158	5,269	3,480	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,564	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,289	3,914	1,874	2,040
March 1971	18,530	8,432	6,424	3,674	1,862	1,812
March 1972	19,249	8,797	6,706	3,746	2,014	1,732
March 1973	19,821	9,107	6,658	4,056	2,268	1,788
March 1974	20,367	9,365	6,792	4,210	2,343	1,867
March 1975	21,111	9,701	6,971	4,437	2,503	1,934
	Labor force participation rate					
April 1948	22.0	28.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	28.7	27.3	11.0	10.0	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	28.3	11.9	11.2	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	13.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	15.8	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	14.3	15.5
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	15.1	17.3
March 1956	29.0	35.3	36.4	15.9	15.6	16.1
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.6	17.0	15.9	17.9
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	18.1
March 1959	30.9	35.2	39.8	18.7	18.3	19.0
March 1960	30.5	34.7	39.0	18.6	18.2	18.9
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	20.3
March 1962	32.7	36.1	41.8	21.3	21.1	21.5
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.5	22.4	22.5
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	23.3	23.8	22.8
March 1966	35.4	38.4	43.7	24.2	24.0	24.3
March 1967	36.8	38.9	45.0	26.5	26.9	26.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	46.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	48.6	28.5	29.3	27.8
March 1970	40.8	42.2	49.2	30.3	30.2	30.5
March 1971	40.8	42.1	49.4	29.6	30.0	29.3
March 1972	41.5	42.7	50.2	30.1	31.1	29.1
March 1973	42.2	42.8	50.1	32.7	34.3	30.9
March 1974	43.0	43.0	51.2	34.4	35.7	32.9
March 1975	44.4	43.9	52.3	36.6	38.7	34.3

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[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table B–5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, 1947–75

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical	Farmers and farm managers	Managers and administrators exc. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives	Private household workers	Other service workers	Farm laborers and supervisors	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947	6,502	100.0	7.9	1.9	6.5	8.7	21.2	1.1	25.6	8.4	11.2	7.1	0.5
April 1948	7,369	100.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	32.0		1.3	24.6	17.7		7.2	.3
April 1949	7,637	100.0	8.3	1.5	6.9	32.4		1.1	22.0	18.7		8.6	.5
March 1950	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.0	32.4		1.2	23.1	20.2		5.2	.4
April 1951	8,759	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1952	8,946	100.0	9.7	.7	5.6	8.8	25.8	1.3	23.0	6.8	11.2	5.4	.7
April 1953	9,525	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1954	9,388	100.0	11.2	.5	6.1	9.2	24.4	1.5	22.4	5.9	13.2	5.3	.4
April 1955	10,021	100.0	10.5	.7	4.6	9.4	25.4	1.3	21.8	6.3	12.8	6.6	.6
March 1956	10,676	100.0	10.4	.6	5.6	9.6	27.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957	11,036	100.0	10.7	.4	6.1	8.4	28.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.5
March 1958	10,995	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	8.9	28.3	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.0	3.8	.6
March 1959	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	8.7	27.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.9	3.9	.5
March 1960	11,587	100.0	13.0	.2	5.0	8.4	28.3	1.0	18.6	6.2	15.9	3.1	.4
March 1961	12,337	100.0	12.9	.5	5.3	9.2	29.3	1.1	16.7	6.3	14.7	3.5	.3
March 1962	12,716	100.0	14.2	.4	5.7	8.7	30.6	1.2	15.6	6.0	14.4	2.7	.5
March 1963	13,303	100.0	13.4	.4	5.2	8.4	30.3	1.3	16.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964	13,626	100.0	13.3	.3	5.6	8.2	30.2	1.2	17.3	5.5	15.8	2.2	.4
March 1965	13,959	100.0	14.7	.2	4.7	8.1	30.2	1.3	17.5	5.1	15.5	2.3	.5
March 1966	14,623	100.0	14.0	.4	4.8	7.8	31.4	1.3	17.2	5.1	15.5	2.1	.5
March 1967	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	7.9	32.1	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.2	1.9	.3
March 1968	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.9	7.1	32.2	1.2	17.5	4.2	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1969	16,947	100.0	15.0	.2	4.6	7.2	33.3	1.2	16.6	3.6	16.0	1.9	.4
March 1970	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	7.1	33.6	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.6	.3
March 1971	17,445	100.0	16.0	.2	5.1	7.4	33.2	1.2	14.3	3.4	16.7	1.3	1.0
March 1972	18,217	100.0	16.1	.3	4.9	7.0	33.9	1.3	14.4	3.0	16.7	1.5	.7
March 1973	18,908	100.0	16.1	.3	5.2	7.2	34.1	1.5	15.1	2.6	16.0	1.3	.7
March 1974	19,406	100.0	16.6	.3	5.5	6.8	34.9	1.8	13.9	2.4	15.9	1.3	.7
March 1975	19,306	100.0	17.6	.3	5.7	6.8	34.9	1.6	12.4	2.3	16.5	.9	.8

[1] Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Population (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	8,927	4,898	3,364	(1)	(1)	587	947	4,029	3,373	(1)	(1)	420	236
1948	9,061	5,015	3,436	(1)	(1)	682	898	4,046	3,388	(1)	(1)	452	206
1949	8,846	4,866	3,447	(1)	(1)	593	827	3,981	3,331	(1)	(1)	435	215
1950	9,189	4,982	3,568	(1)	(1)	680	733	4,207	3,420	(1)	(1)	519	268
1951	9,036	4,750	3,614	(1)	(1)	534	602	4,286	3,602	(1)	(1)	440	244
1952	9,406	5,000	3,758	(1)	(1)	612	630	4,406	3,682	(1)	(1)	450	274
1953	9,700	5,122	3,844	2,214	1,630	642	636	4,579	3,695	2,145	1,550	538	346
1954	10,052	5,410	4,002	2,232	1,770	730	677	4,642	3,782	2,145	1,637	538	322
1955	10,212	5,534	4,096	2,285	1,811	752	686	4,677	3,873	2,231	1,642	480	324
1956	11,013	5,915	4,276	2,482	1,794	809	830	5,098	4,138	2,404	1,734	598	362
1957	11,812	6,323	4,646	2,729	1,917	780	897	5,489	4,421	2,599	1,822	629	439
1958	12,317	6,667	4,854	2,751	2,103	898	915	5,651	4,591	2,664	1,927	667	393
1959	12,719	6,849	5,039	2,716	2,323	918	892	5,870	4,796	2,603	2,193	683	391
1960	13,409	7,247	5,248	2,878	2,370	1,063	936	6,162	4,994	2,763	2,231	754	414
1961	14,582	7,863	5,705	3,394	2,311	1,170	988	6,719	5,458	3,227	2,231	782	479
1962	15,609	8,421	6,032	3,576	2,456	1,212	1,177	7,188	5,708	3,422	2,286	932	548
1963	16,592	8,947	6,402	3,466	2,936	1,180	1,365	7,645	6,115	3,347	2,768	881	649
1964	17,258	9,228	6,658	3,479	3,179	1,238	1,332	8,030	6,356	3,353	3,003	958	716
1965	18,323	9,861	6,613	3,546	3,067	1,689	1,559	8,462	6,420	3,434	2,986	1,241	801
1966	19,016	10,278	6,770	3,640	3,130	1,841	1,667	8,738	6,523	3,526	2,997	1,335	880
1967	19,663	10,471	6,973	3,738	3,235	1,636	1,862	9,192	6,663	3,635	3,028	1,390	1,139
1968	20,422	10,957	7,200	3,837	3,363	1,891	1,866	9,465	6,919	3,727	3,192	1,424	1,122
1969	21,184	11,332	7,375	3,923	3,452	1,886	2,071	9,852	7,078	3,819	3,259	1,465	1,309
1970	21,479	11,414	7,531	3,994	3,537	1,822	2,061	10,065	7,267	3,878	3,389	1,502	1,296
1971	22,307	11,875	7,719	4,080	3,639	1,939	2,217	10,432	7,426	3,963	3,463	1,617	1,389
1972	22,420	11,896	7,796	4,121	3,675	1,856	2,244	10,524	7,474	3,978	3,496	1,600	1,450
1973	22,294	11,743	7,843	4,144	3,699	1,783	2,117	10,551	7,512	3,975	3,537	1,498	1,541
1974	22,722	11,839	7,906	4,191	3,715	1,731	2,202	10,883	7,624	4,048	3,576	1,644	1,615
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	15,330	6,808	900	(1)	(1)	1,282	4,626	8,521	855	(1)	(1)	1,848	5,818
1948	14,906	6,606	759	(1)	(1)	1,306	4,542	8,299	760	(1)	(1)	1,770	5,770
1949	14,782	6,574	729	(1)	(1)	1,286	4,558	8,208	797	(1)	(1)	1,748	5,664
1950	14,159	6,291	659	(1)	(1)	1,224	4,408	7,868	735	(1)	(1)	1,613	5,520
1951	13,034	5,340	628	(1)	(1)	1,114	3,598	7,694	628	(1)	(1)	1,626	5,440
1952	12,310	4,776	642	(1)	(1)	1,032	3,102	7,534	652	(1)	(1)	1,590	5,292
1953	11,731	4,442	585	83	502	1,063	2,795	7,289	652	75	577	1,542	5,094
1954	11,696	4,436	508	90	418	1,067	2,861	7,260	644	103	541	1,580	5,035
1955	11,980	4,655	526	103	423	1,018	3,111	7,326	674	90	584	1,655	4,997
1956	11,833	4,706	524	74	450	984	3,198	7,127	602	80	522	1,587	4,938
1957	11,917	4,794	455	57	398	1,021	3,318	7,123	612	102	510	1,611	4,900
1958	12,208	4,935	495	89	406	994	3,446	7,273	651	86	565	1,599	5,023
1959	12,613	5,240	479	61	418	1,097	3,664	7,373	594	80	514	1,655	5,124
1960	12,995	5,428	496	61	435	1,158	3,774	7,567	603	66	537	1,758	5,206
1961	13,465	5,638	485	67	418	1,237	3,916	7,827	570	93	477	1,950	5,307
1962	13,304	5,409	409	45	364	1,154	3,846	7,895	611	95	516	1,831	5,453
1963	13,572	5,495	395	46	349	1,135	3,965	8,077	563	67	496	1,847	5,667
1964	14,163	5,857	397	34	363	1,196	4,264	8,306	567	62	505	1,884	5,855
1965	14,435	5,887	455	35	420	1,351	4,081	8,548	496	44	452	2,048	6,004
1966	14,688	5,781	398	47	351	1,346	4,037	8,907	500	56	444	2,202	6,205
1967	14,904	5,889	389	66	323	1,272	4,228	9,015	532	67	465	2,061	6,422
1968	15,125	5,870	376	71	305	1,242	4,252	9,255	489	83	406	2,031	6,735
1969	15,550	6,084	390	75	315	1,288	4,406	9,466	527	72	455	2,040	6,899
1970	16,793	6,912	410	72	338	1,527	4,975	9,881	512	77	435	2,107	7,262
1971	17,390	7,317	380	52	328	1,564	5,373	10,073	503	62	441	2,111	7,459
1972	18,514	8,104	495	96	399	1,774	5,835	10,410	595	100	495	2,232	7,583
1973	19,470	8,735	526	88	438	1,937	6,272	10,735	640	119	521	2,430	7,665
1974	19,659	8,947	565	87	478	2,051	6,331	10,712	616	87	529	2,396	7,700

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male: Total, 14 to 24 years	Male: 14 to 17 years: Total	Male: 14 to 17 years: 14 and 15	Male: 14 to 17 years: 16 and 17	Male: 18 and 19 years	Male: 20 to 24 years	Female: Total, 14 to 24 years	Female: 14 to 17 years: Total	Female: 14 to 17 years: 14 and 15	Female: 14 to 17 years: 16 and 17	Female: 18 and 19 years	Female: 20 to 24 years
	Labor force (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	744	(1)	(1)	149	(1)	(1)	393	(1)	(1)	89	(1)
1948	1,855	1,265	833	(1)	(1)	190	241	590	478	(1)	(1)	65	48
1949	1,877	1,197	775	(1)	(1)	163	258	680	502	(1)	(1)	106	72
1950	2,421	1,575	1,066	(1)	(1)	245	264	846	614	(1)	(1)	144	87
1951	2,290	1,428	1,012	(1)	(1)	172	244	862	656	(1)	(1)	126	80
1952	1,980	1,310	946	(1)	(1)	192	172	670	512	(1)	(1)	76	82
1953	1,888	1,226	855	382	473	206	165	662	474	197	277	96	92
1954	2,332	1,496	1,031	462	569	200	265	836	592	203	389	126	118
1955	2,706	1,801	1,185	510	675	330	286	905	634	282	352	135	136
1956	3,007	1,894	1,193	547	646	319	382	1,113	774	310	464	162	177
1957	3,161	1,990	1,276	582	694	299	415	1,171	795	310	485	167	209
1958	3,116	2,037	1,276	514	762	309	452	1,079	717	285	432	211	151
1959	3,373	2,128	1,353	574	779	330	445	1,245	872	357	515	196	177
1960	3,390	2,171	1,386	580	806	371	414	1,219	841	336	505	210	163
1961	3,551	2,223	1,352	617	735	382	489	1,328	900	439	461	235	198
1962	3,872	2,481	1,437	651	786	423	621	1,391	940	413	527	203	248
1963	4,220	2,711	1,597	608	989	433	681	1,509	1,007	348	659	253	249
1964	4,315	2,732	1,646	612	1,034	446	640	1,583	1,071	388	683	241	271
1965	5,075	3,213	1,838	698	1,140	611	764	1,862	1,185	410	775	360	317
1966	5,284	3,276	1,808	604	1,204	690	778	2,008	1,218	407	811	447	348
1967	5,842	3,544	1,967	643	1,324	656	921	2,298	1,367	525	842	433	493
1968	6,167	3,808	2,042	717	1,325	811	955	2,359	1,417	508	909	453	489
1969	6,750	3,966	2,074	664	1,410	821	1,071	2,784	1,606	516	1,090	537	641
1970	6,815	3,885	2,079	704	1,375	750	1,056	2,930	1,710	576	1,134	566	654
1971	7,218	4,300	2,302	840	1,462	835	1,163	2,918	1,661	577	1,084	598	659
1972	7,376	4,265	2,228	753	1,475	843	1,194	3,111	1,795	624	1,171	592	724
1973	7,813	4,446	2,477	843	1,634	811	1,158	3,367	2,021	677	1,344	571	775
1974	8,083	4,434	2,442	829	1,613	770	1,222	3,649	2,092	691	1,401	650	907
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	808	(1)	(1)	1,199	(1)	(1)	464	(1)	(1)	1,128	(1)
1948	10,421	6,304	680	(1)	(1)	1,248	4,376	4,117	422	(1)	(1)	1,040	2,655
1949	10,306	6,181	625	(1)	(1)	1,214	4,342	4,125	399	(1)	(1)	1,062	2,664
1950	10,049	5,958	578	(1)	(1)	1,172	4,209	4,091	380	(1)	(1)	979	2,732
1951	8,920	5,064	512	(1)	(1)	1,058	3,494	3,856	296	(1)	(1)	984	2,576
1952	8,194	4,438	566	(1)	(1)	960	2,912	3,756	350	(1)	(1)	960	2,446
1953	7,823	4,204	500	65	434	1,019	2,685	3,620	311	23	288	959	2,350
1954	7,691	4,044	407	52	355	955	2,682	3,647	257	29	228	957	2,433
1955	8,155	4,400	428	54	374	965	3,007	3,755	299	23	276	1,025	2,431
1956	8,073	4,390	422	40	382	892	3,076	3,683	282	23	259	959	2,442
1957	7,975	4,507	362	31	331	947	3,198	3,467	240	16	225	993	2,234
1958	8,296	4,643	399	56	343	924	3,320	3,653	284	26	258	949	2,420
1959	8,530	4,931	366	31	335	1,019	3,546	3,599	250	20	230	951	2,398
1960	8,913	5,124	383	27	356	1,075	3,666	3,789	297	24	273	1,060	2,432
1961	9,230	5,228	353	32	321	1,115	3,760	4,002	263	20	243	1,173	2,566
1962	9,149	5,071	304	26	278	1,065	3,702	4,078	235	12	223	1,130	2,713
1963	9,314	5,158	293	20	273	1,061	3,804	4,156	227	10	217	1,133	2,796
1964	9,892	5,490	273	10	263	1,100	4,117	4,402	233	18	215	1,135	3,034
1965	10,131	5,518	356	14	342	1,232	3,930	4,613	205	11	194	1,297	3,111
1966	10,333	5,414	276	18	258	1,192	3,946	4,919	208	12	196	1,385	3,326
1967	10,534	5,454	264	20	244	1,118	4,072	5,080	208	14	200	1,311	3,555
1968	10,637	5,336	240	23	217	1,091	4,005	5,301	175	17	158	1,278	3,848
1969	11,207	5,597	264	17	247	1,136	4,197	5,610	218	12	206	1,346	4,046
1970	12,208	6,317	285	29	256	1,324	4,708	5,891	189	10	179	1,342	4,360
1971	12,729	6,701	262	21	241	1,386	5,053	6,028	206	10	196	1,292	4,530
1972	13,921	7,455	326	25	301	1,592	5,537	6,466	248	16	232	1,463	4,755
1973	14,877	8,042	371	32	339	1,743	5,928	6,835	278	24	254	1,613	4,944
1974	15,309	8,283	405	32	373	1,841	6,037	7,026	305	22	283	1,658	5,063

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force participation rate [2]												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	22.1	(1)	(1)	25.4	(1)	(1)	11.7	(1)	(1)	21.2	(1)
1948	20.5	25.2	24.2	(1)	(1)	27.9	26.8	14.6	14.1	(1)	(1)	14.4	23.3
1949	21.2	24.6	22.5	(1)	(1)	27.5	31.2	17.1	15.1	(1)	(1)	24.4	33.5
1950	26.3	31.6	29.9	(1)	(1)	36.0	36.0	20.1	18.0	(1)	(1)	27.7	32.5
1951	25.3	30.0	28.0	(1)	(1)	32.2	40.5	20.1	18.2	(1)	(1)	28.6	32.8
1952	21.0	26.2	25.2	(1)	(1)	31.4	27.3	13.9	13.9	(1)	(1)	16.9	29.9
1953	19.5	23.9	22.2	17.3	29.0	32.1	25.9	14.5	12.8	9.2	17.9	17.8	26.6
1954	23.2	27.7	25.8	20.7	31.2	27.4	39.1	18.0	15.7	9.5	23.8	23.4	36.6
1955	26.5	32.5	28.9	22.3	37.3	43.9	41.7	19.4	16.4	12.6	21.4	28.1	42.0
1956	27.3	32.0	27.9	22.0	36.0	39.4	46.0	21.8	18.7	12.9	26.8	27.1	48.9
1957	26.8	31.5	27.5	21.3	36.2	38.3	46.3	21.3	18.0	11.9	26.6	26.6	47.6
1958	25.3	30.6	26.3	18.7	36.2	34.4	49.4	19.1	15.6	10.7	22.4	31.6	38.4
1959	26.5	31.1	26.9	21.1	33.5	35.9	49.9	21.2	18.2	13.7	23.5	28.7	45.3
1960	25.3	30.0	26.4	20.2	34.0	34.9	44.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	22.6	27.9	40.6
1961	24.4	28.3	23.7	18.2	31.8	32.6	49.5	19.8	16.5	13.6	20.7	30.1	40.3
1962	24.8	29.5	23.8	18.2	32.0	34.9	52.8	19.4	16.5	12.1	23.1	21.8	45.3
1963	25.4	30.3	24.9	17.5	33.7	36.7	49.9	19.7	16.5	10.4	23.8	28.7	38.4
1964	25.0	29.6	24.7	17.6	32.5	36.0	48.0	19.7	16.8	11.6	22.7	25.2	37.8
1965	27.7	32.6	27.8	19.7	37.2	36.2	49.0	22.0	18.5	11.9	26.0	29.0	39.6
1966	27.8	31.9	26.7	16.6	38.5	37.5	46.7	23.0	18.7	11.5	27.1	33.5	39.0
1967	29.7	33.8	28.2	17.2	40.9	40.1	49.5	25.0	20.5	14.4	27.8	31.2	43.7
1968	30.2	34.8	28.4	18.7	39.4	42.9	51.2	24.9	20.5	13.6	28.5	31.8	43.6
1969	31.9	35.0	28.1	16.9	40.8	43.5	51.7	28.3	22.7	13.5	33.4	36.7	49.0
1970	31.7	34.0	27.6	17.6	38.9	41.2	51.2	29.1	23.5	14.9	33.5	37.7	50.5
1971	32.4	36.2	29.8	20.6	40.2	43.1	52.5	28.0	22.4	14.6	31.3	37.0	47.4
1972	32.9	35.9	28.6	18.3	40.1	45.4	53.2	29.6	24.0	15.7	33.5	37.0	49.9
1973	35.0	37.9	31.6	20.3	44.2	45.5	54.7	31.9	26.9	17.0	38.0	38.1	50.3
1974	35.6	37.5	30.9	19.8	43.4	44.5	55.5	33.5	27.4	17.1	39.2	39.5	56.2
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89.8	(1)	(1)	93.5	(1)	(1)	54.3	(1)	(1)	61.0	(1)
1948	69.9	95.4	89.6	(1)	(1)	95.6	96.3	49.6	55.5	(1)	(1)	58.8	46.0
1949	69.7	94.0	85.7	(1)	(1)	94.4	95.3	50.2	50.1	(1)	(1)	60.8	47.0
1950	71.0	94.7	87.7	(1)	(1)	95.8	95.5	52.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	60.7	49.5
1951	68.4	94.8	81.5	(1)	(1)	95.0	97.1	50.1	47.1	(1)	(1)	60.5	47.4
1952	66.6	92.9	88.2	(1)	(1)	93.0	93.9	49.9	53.7	(1)	(1)	60.4	46.2
1953	66.7	94.6	85.5	(3)	86.5	95.9	96.1	49.7	47.7	(3)	49.9	62.2	46.1
1954	65.8	91.2	80.1	(3)	84.9	89.5	93.7	50.2	39.9	(3)	42.1	60.6	48.3
1955	68.1	94.5	81.4	(3)	88.4	94.8	96.7	51.3	44.4	(3)	47.3	61.9	48.6
1956	68.2	93.3	80.5	(3)	84.9	90.7	96.2	51.7	46.8	(3)	49.6	60.4	49.5
1957	66.9	94.0	79.6	(3)	83.2	92.8	96.4	48.7	39.2	(3)	44.1	61.6	45.6
1958	68.0	94.1	80.6	(3)	84.5	93.0	96.3	50.2	43.6	(3)	45.7	59.3	48.2
1959	67.6	94.1	76.4	(3)	80.1	92.9	96.8	48.8	42.1	(3)	44.7	57.5	46.8
1960	68.6	94.4	77.2	(3)	81.8	92.8	97.1	50.1	49.3	(3)	50.8	60.3	46.7
1961	68.5	92.7	72.8	(3)	76.8	90.1	96.0	51.1	46.1	(3)	50.9	60.2	48.4
1962	68.8	93.8	74.3	(3)	76.4	92.3	96.3	51.7	38.5	(3)	43.2	61.7	49.8
1963	68.6	93.9	74.2	(3)	78.2	93.5	95.9	51.5	40.3	(3)	43.8	61.3	49.3
1964	69.8	93.7	68.8	(3)	72.5	92.0	96.6	53.0	41.1	(3)	42.6	60.2	51.8
1965	70.2	93.7	78.2	(3)	81.4	91.2	96.3	54.0	41.3	(3)	42.9	63.3	51.8
1966	70.3	93.7	69.3	(3)	73.5	88.6	97.7	55.2	41.6	(3)	44.1	62.9	53.6
1967	70.7	92.6	67.9	(3)	75.5	87.9	96.3	56.4	40.2	(3)	43.0	63.6	55.4
1968	70.3	90.9	63.8	(3)	71.1	87.8	94.2	57.3	35.8	20.5	38.9	62.9	57.1
1969	72.1	92.0	67.7	22.7	78.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	41.4	(3)	45.3	66.0	58.6
1970	72.7	91.4	69.5	(3)	75.7	86.7	94.6	59.6	36.9	13.0	41.1	63.7	60.0
1971	73.2	91.6	68.9	(3)	73.5	88.6	94.0	59.8	41.0	(3)	44.4	61.2	60.7
1972	75.2	92.0	65.9	26.0	75.4	89.7	94.9	62.1	41.7	16.0	46.9	65.5	62.7
1973	76.4	92.1	70.5	36.4	77.4	90.0	94.5	63.7	43.4	20.2	48.8	66.4	64.5
1974	77.9	92.6	71.7	36.8	78.0	89.8	95.4	65.6	49.5	25.3	53.5	69.2	65.8

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[1] Not available.

[2] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Employed (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	1,600	1,090	724	(1)	(1)	141	225	510	381	(1)	(1)	84	45
1948	1,794	1,219	814	(1)	(1)	182	223	575	468	(1)	(1)	61	46
1949	1,761	1,113	724	(1)	(1)	156	234	648	477	(1)	(1)	105	67
1950	2,331	1,522	1,028	(1)	(1)	232	262	809	585	(1)	(1)	139	86
1951	2,208	1,370	968	(1)	(1)	166	236	838	638	(1)	(1)	124	76
1952	1,914	1,266	910	(1)	(1)	186	170	648	492	(1)	(1)	74	82
1953	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643	467	197	270	89	87
1954	2,206	1,396	964	441	523	187	245	810	573	199	374	121	116
1955	2,556	1,700	1,124	491	633	297	279	856	598	263	335	124	134
1956	2,856	1,792	1,131	530	601	299	362	1,064	733	306	427	158	173
1957	2,983	1,869	1,202	556	646	275	392	1,114	750	298	452	161	203
1958	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	696	281	414	1,020	677	280	397	198	145
1959	3,145	1,971	1,250	549	701	299	422	1,174	818	347	471	185	171
1960	3,150	2,006	1,278	561	717	332	396	1,144	783	326	457	197	164
1961	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230	831	423	408	216	183
1962	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	700	382	583	1,280	870	392	478	181	229
1963	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356	904	320	584	223	229
1964	3,933	2,508	1,501	571	930	408	599	1,425	961	379	582	215	249
1965	4,652	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	536	727	1,732	1,111	403	708	326	295
1966	4,914	3,044	1,657	564	1,093	634	753	1,870	1,134	395	739	404	332
1967	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	582	876	2,094	1,251	500	751	383	460
1968	5,616	3,457	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159	1,293	485	808	404	462
1969	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466	1,399	469	930	466	601
1970	5,967	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	961	2,596	1,488	534	954	488	620
1971	6,298	3,740	1,942	753	1,189	735	1,063	2,558	1,437	523	914	517	604
1972	6,472	3,752	1,903	657	1,246	747	1,102	2,720	1,544	566	978	505	671
1973	6,940	3,933	2,135	738	1,397	720	1,078	3,007	1,758	630	1,128	511	738
1974	7,040	3,887	2,086	725	1,361	686	1,115	3,153	1,757	609	1,148	557	839
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	10,161	6,009	719	(1)	(1)	1,110	4,180	4,152	422	(1)	(1)	1,074	2,656
1948	9,903	5,969	627	(1)	(1)	1,154	4,187	3,934	392	(1)	(1)	993	2,548
1949	9,221	5,466	521	(1)	(1)	1,068	3,878	3,754	349	(1)	(1)	948	2,457
1950	9,527	5,679	515	(1)	(1)	1,100	4,064	3,848	342	(1)	(1)	904	2,601
1951	8,532	4,864	474	(1)	(1)	1,010	3,380	3,668	264	(1)	(1)	924	2,480
1952	7,800	4,230	506	(1)	(1)	924	2,800	3,570	316	(1)	(1)	894	2,360
1953	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466	278	21	258	909	2,279
1954	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,368	206	25	181	862	2,300
1955	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	908	2,876	3,510	270	21	249	951	2,289
1956	7,593	4,135	360	31	329	845	2,930	3,458	255	18	237	893	2,310
1957	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,264	209	16	193	933	2,122
1958	7,368	4,073	303	48	255	771	2,999	3,295	222	22	200	845	2,228
1959	7,702	4,445	277	28	249	865	3,303	3,257	212	17	195	826	2,219
1960	8,017	4,604	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413	237	16	221	922	2,254
1961	8,199	4,660	276	24	252	945	3,439	3,539	213	19	194	1,003	2,323
1962	8,275	4,616	258	22	236	927	3,431	3,659	193	12	181	991	2,475
1963	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615	152	10	142	964	2,499
1964	8,930	5,006	234	10	224	954	[illegible]	3,924	174	15	159	961	2,789
1965	9,359	5,169	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190	159	11	148	1,119	2,912
1966	9,585	5,131	225	17	208	1,092	3,814	4,454	153	10	143	1,210	3,091
1967	9,661	5,117	208	14	194	998	3,911	4,544	166	10	156	1,100	3,278
1968	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	987	3,824	4,823	133	16	117	1,113	3,577
1969	10,383	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	3,999	5,126	160	9	151	1,198	3,768
1970	10,875	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,267	5,262	136	9	127	1,122	4,004
1971	11,331	5,986	198	17	181	1,184	4,604	5,345	143	6	137	1,076	4,126
1972	12,446	6,744	254	23	231	1,403	5,087	5,702	188	15	173	1,240	4,274
1973	13,650	7,474	293	24	269	1,570	5,611	6,176	223	19	204	1,390	4,563
1974	13,651	7,443	317	25	292	1,559	5,567	6,208	232	20	212	1,377	4,599

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployed (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	20	(1)	(1)	8	(1)	(1)	12	(1)	(1)	5	(1)
1948	61	46	19	(1)	(1)	9	19	15	10	(1)	(1)	3	2
1949	116	84	51	(1)	(1)	8	25	32	25	(1)	(1)	2	6
1950	89	53	38	(1)	(1)	13	2	36	29	(1)	(1)	6	2
1951	82	58	44	(1)	(1)	6	8	24	18	(1)	(1)	2	4
1952	66	44	36	(1)	(1)	6	2	22	20	(1)	(1)	2	0
1953	66	47	40	7	33	5	2	18	7	0	7	7	5
1954	126	100	67	21	46	13	20	26	19	4	15	5	2
1955	150	101	61	19	42	33	7	49	36	19	17	11	2
1956	151	102	62	17	45	20	20	49	41	4	37	4	4
1957	178	121	74	26	48	24	23	57	45	12	33	6	6
1958	230	171	105	39	66	28	38	59	40	5	35	13	6
1959	228	157	103	25	78	31	23	71	54	10	44	11	6
1960	240	165	108	19	89	39	18	75	58	10	48	13	4
1961	296	198	141	46	95	39	18	98	69	16	53	19	10
1962	310	199	120	34	86	41	38	111	70	21	49	22	19
1963	379	226	151	28	123	40	35	153	103	28	75	30	20
1964	382	224	145	41	104	38	41	158	110	9	101	26	22
1965	423	293	181	42	139	75	37	130	74	7	67	34	22
1966	370	232	151	40	111	56	25	138	84	12	72	43	11
1967	598	394	275	87	188	74	45	204	116	25	91	50	38
1968	551	351	234	76	158	74	43	200	124	23	101	49	27
1969	701	383	228	46	182	82	73	318	207	47	160	71	40
1970	848	514	304	77	227	115	95	334	222	42	180	78	34
1971	920	560	360	87	273	100	100	360	224	54	170	81	55
1972	904	513	325	96	229	96	92	391	251	58	193	87	53
1973	873	513	342	105	237	91	80	360	263	47	216	60	37
1974	1,050	551	358	106	252	85	108	499	336	82	254	93	70
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	42	(1)	(1)	54	(1)
1948	519	335	53	(1)	(1)	94	189	184	29	(1)	(1)	48	107
1949	1,085	714	104	(1)	(1)	146	464	371	50	(1)	(1)	114	207
1950	522	279	63	(1)	(1)	72	144	243	38	(1)	(1)	74	131
1951	388	200	38	(1)	(1)	48	114	188	32	(1)	(1)	60	96
1952	394	208	60	(1)	(1)	36	112	186	34	(1)	(1)	66	86
1953	324	171	58	2	56	48	66	152	32	2	30	50	71
1954	621	342	64	8	56	63	215	279	51	4	47	95	133
1955	504	259	71	2	69	57	131	245	29	2	27	74	142
1956	480	255	62	9	53	47	146	225	27	5	22	66	132
1957	576	372	58	7	51	103	211	203	31	0	32	60	112
1958	928	570	96	8	88	153	321	358	62	4	58	104	192
1959	828	486	89	3	86	154	243	342	38	3	35	125	179
1960	896	520	71	6	65	177	272	376	60	8	52	138	178
1961	1,031	568	77	8	69	170	321	463	50	1	49	170	243
1962	874	455	46	4	42	138	271	419	42	0	42	139	238
1963	1,022	481	59	3	56	157	265	541	75	0	75	169	297
1964	962	484	39	0	39	146	299	478	59	3	56	174	245
1965	772	349	56	0	56	128	165	423	46	0	46	178	199
1966	748	283	51	1	50	100	132	465	55	2	53	175	235
1967	873	337	56	6	50	120	161	536	48	4	44	211	277
1968	802	324	39	6	33	104	181	478	42	1	41	165	271
1969	824	340	41	3	38	101	198	484	58	3	55	148	278
1970	1,333	704	76	3	73	187	441	629	53	1	52	220	356
1971	1,398	715	64	4	60	202	449	683	63	4	59	216	404
1972	1,475	711	72	2	70	189	450	764	60	1	59	223	481
1973	1,227	568	78	8	70	173	317	659	55	5	50	223	381
1974	1,659	841	88	6	82	282	471	818	73	2	71	281	464

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–74—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployment rate												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	(1)
1948	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	2.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1949	6.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.9	9.7	4.7	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.9	(2)
1950	3.7	3.4	3.6	(1)	(1)	5.3	.8	4.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.2	(2)
1951	3.6	4.1	4.3	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	(1)	(1)	1.6	(2)
1952	3.3	3.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1953	3.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	7.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.5	(2)	(2)
1954	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.5	8.1	6.5	7.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	4.0	1.7
1955	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.7	6.2	10.0	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	8.1	1.5
1956	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.5	2.3
1957	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	3.6	2.9
1958	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.2	4.0
1959	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	10.0	9.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	2.8	8.5	5.6	3.4
1960	7.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	4.3	6.2	6.9	3.0	9.5	6.2	2.4
1961	8.3	8.9	10.4	7.5	12.9	10.2	3.7	7.4	7.7	3.6	11.5	8.1	5.2
1962	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	5.1	9.3	10.8	7.7
1963	9.0	8.3	9.5	4.6	12.4	9.2	5.1	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	11.9	8.0
1964	8.9	8.2	8.8	6.7	10.1	8.5	6.4	10.0	10.3	2.3	14.8	10.8	8.1
1965	8.3	9.1	9.8	6.0	12.2	12.3	4.8	7.0	6.2	1.7	8.6	9.4	6.9
1966	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.6	9.2	8.1	3.2	7.4	6.9	2.9	8.9	9.6	3.2
1967	10.2	11.1	14.0	13.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	7.6
1968	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.6	11.9	9.1	4.5	8.5	8.8	4.5	11.1	10.8	5.5
1969	10.4	9.7	11.0	6.9	12.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	9.1	14.7	13.2	6.2
1970	12.4	13.2	14.6	10.9	16.5	15.3	9.0	11.4	13.0	7.3	15.9	13.8	5.2
1971	12.7	13.0	15.6	10.4	18.7	12.0	8.6	12.3	13.5	9.4	15.7	13.5	8.3
1972	12.3	12.0	14.6	12.7	15.5	11.4	7.7	12.6	14.0	9.3	16.5	14.7	7.3
1973	11.2	11.5	13.8	12.5	14.5	11.2	6.9	10.7	13.0	6.9	16.1	10.5	4.8
1974	13.0	12.4	14.7	12.8	15.6	11.0	8.8	13.7	16.1	11.9	18.1	14.3	7.7
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)
1948	5.0	5.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	7.5	4.3	4.5	6.9	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.0
1949	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	7.8
1950	5.2	4.7	10.9	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	5.9	10.0	(1)	(1)	7.6	4.8
1951	4.3	3.8	7.4	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.3	4.5	10.8	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.7
1952	4.8	4.9	10.6	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.7	(1)	(1)	6.9	3.5
1953	4.1	4.1	11.6	(2)	12.9	4.7	2.5	4.2	10.3	(2)	10.4	5.2	3.0
1954	8.1	8.5	15.7	(2)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	19.8	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.5
1955	6.2	5.9	16.6	(2)	18.4	5.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	(2)	9.8	7.2	5.8
1956	5.9	5.8	14.7	(2)	13.9	5.3	4.7	6.1	9.6	(2)	8.5	6.9	5.4
1957	7.2	8.3	16.0	(2)	15.4	10.9	6.6	5.9	12.9	(2)	14.2	6.0	5.0
1958	11.2	12.3	24.1	(2)	25.7	16.6	9.7	9.8	21.8	(2)	22.5	11.0	7.9
1959	9.7	9.9	24.3	(2)	25.7	15.1	6.9	9.5	15.2	(2)	15.2	13.1	7.5
1960	10.1	10.1	18.5	(2)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	20.2	(2)	19.0	13.0	7.3
1961	11.2	10.9	21.8	(2)	21.5	15.2	8.5	11.6	19.0	(2)	20.2	14.5	9.5
1962	9.6	9.0	15.1	(2)	15.1	13.0	7.3	10.3	17.9	(2)	18.8	12.3	8.8
1963	11.0	9.3	20.1	(2)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	33.0	(2)	34.6	14.9	10.6
1964	9.7	8.8	14.3	(2)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	25.3	(2)	26.0	15.3	8.1
1965	7.6	6.3	15.7	(2)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	22.4	(2)	23.7	13.7	6.4
1966	7.8	5.5	18.5	(2)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	26.4	(2)	27.0	12.6	7.1
1967	8.3	6.2	21.2	(2)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	22.4	(2)	22.0	16.1	7.8
1968	7.5	6.1	16.2	(2)	15.2	9.5	4.5	9.0	24.0	(2)	25.9	12.9	7.0
1969	7.4	6.1	15.5	(2)	15.4	8.9	4.7	8.6	26.6	(2)	26.7	11.0	6.9
1970	10.9	11.1	26.7	(2)	28.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	28.0	(2)	29.0	16.4	8.2
1971	11.0	10.7	24.4	(2)	24.9	14.6	8.9	11.3	30.6	(2)	30.1	16.7	8.9
1972	10.6	9.5	22.1	(2)	23.3	11.9	8.1	11.8	24.2	(2)	25.4	15.2	10.1
1973	8.2	7.1	21.0	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.3	9.6	19.8	(2)	19.7	13.8	7.7
1974	10.8	10.2	21.7	(2)	22.0	15.3	7.8	11.6	23.9	(2)	25.1	16.9	9.2

[1] Not available.

[2] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, Selected Years, 1959–74[1]

[Persons 16 to 24 years; numbers in thousands]

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1959[3]														
Total	790	634	80.2	549	85	13.5	156	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Male	304	279	91.7	239	40	14.3	25	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Female	486	355	73.0	310	45	12.8	131	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Single	418	331	79.2	291	40	12.1	88	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	68	24	(4)	19	5	(4)	43	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1960														
Total	921	706	76.7	599	107	15.2	215	344	214	62.2	175	39	18.2	130
Male	348	308	88.5	262	46	14.9	40	165	126	76.4	102	24	19.0	39
Female	573	398	69.5	337	61	15.3	175	179	88	49.2	73	15	(4)	91
Single	473	359	75.9	308	51	14.2	114	110	71	64.5	60	11	(4)	39
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	39	39.0	29	10	(4)	61	69	17	(4)	13	4	(4)	52
White	848	653	77.0	568	85	13.0	195	273	163	59.7	133	30	18.4	110
Negro and other races	73	53	(4)	31	22	(4)	20	71	51	(4)	42	9	(4)	20
1963														
Total	938	746	79.5	641	105	14.1	192	285	161	56.5	115	46	28.6	124
Male	392	356	90.8	305	51	14.3	36	126	107	84.9	78	29	27.1	19
Female	546	390	71.4	336	54	13.8	156	159	54	34.0	37	17	(4)	105
Single	469	352	75.1	309	43	12.2	117	83	43	(4)	28	15	(4)	40
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	77	38	(4)	27	11	(4)	39	76	11	(4)	9	2	(4)	65
White	820	657	80.1	568	89	13.5	163	210	113	53.8	83	30	26.5	97
Negro and other races	118	89	75.4	73	16	(4)	29	75	48	(4)	32	16	(4)	27
1964														
Total	1,108	863	77.9	702	161	18.7	245	244	152	62.3	101	51	33.6	92
Male	427	388	90.9	338	50	12.9	39	116	97	83.6	72	25	(4)	19
Female	681	475	69.8	364	111	23.4	206	128	55	43.0	29	26	(4)	73
Single	574	432	75.3	334	98	22.7	142	82	39	(4)	19	20	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	107	43	40.2	30	13	(4)	64	46	16	(4)	10	6	(4)	30
White	997	773	77.5	644	129	16.8	224	203	121	59.6	82	39	32.2	82
Negro and other races	111	90	81.1	58	32	(4)	21	41	31	(4)	19	12	(4)	10
1965														
Total	1,306	1,071	82.1	938	133	12.4	234	304	183	60.2	146	37	20.2	121
Male	536	488	91.0	452	36	7.4	48	168	133	79.2	106	27	20.3	35
Female	769	583	75.8	486	97	16.6	186	136	50	36.8	40	10	(4)	86
Single	645	508	78.8	425	83	16.3	137	83	40	(4)	33	7	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	124	75	60.5	61	14	(4)	49	53	10	(4)	7	3	(4)	43
White	1,168	963	82.4	859	104	10.8	205	247	153	61.9	122	31	20.3	94
Negro and other races	137	108	78.8	79	29	26.9	29	57	30	(4)	24	6	(4)	27

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, Selected Years, 1959–74 [1]—Continued

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1966														
Total	1,303	986	75.7	846	140	14.2	317	266	172	64.7	141	31	18.0	94
Male	498	435	87.3	397	38	8.7	63	152	124	81.6	101	23	18.5	28
Female	805	551	68.4	449	102	18.5	254	114	48	42.1	40	8	(4)	66
Single	668	485	72.6	399	86	17.7	183	75	43	(4)	35	8	(4)	32
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	137	66	48.2	50	16	(4)	71	39	5	(4)	5	......	(4)	34
White	1,160	893	77.0	778	115	12.9	267	218	141	64.7	119	22	15.6	77
Negro and other races	143	93	65.0	68	25	(4)	50	48	31	(4)	22	9	(4)	17
1967														
Total	1,214	956	78.7	801	155	16.2	258	301	196	65.1	149	47	24.0	105
Male	484	419	86.6	379	40	9.5	65	157	129	82.2	104	25	19.4	28
Female	730	537	73.6	422	115	21.4	193	144	67	46.5	45	22	(4)	77
Single	630	486	77.0	384	102	21.0	144	94	49	52.1	33	16	(4)	45
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	51	51.0	38	13	(4)	49	50	18	(4)	12	6	(4)	32
White	1,064	847	79.6	728	119	14.0	217	239	157	65.7	122	35	22.3	82
Negro and other races	150	109	72.7	73	36	33.0	41	62	39	(4)	27	12	(4)	23
1968														
Total	1,162	904	77.8	782	122	13.5	258	328	208	63.4	164	44	21.2	120
Male	436	384	88.1	345	39	10.2	52	177	134	75.7	111	23	17.2	43
Female	726	520	71.6	437	83	16.0	206	151	74	49.0	53	21	(4)	77
Single	591	449	76.0	380	69	15.4	142	95	52	54.7	36	16	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	135	71	52.6	57	14	(4)	64	56	22	(4)	17	5	(4)	34
White	999	775	77.4	684	91	11.7	224	257	171	66.5	134	37	21.6	86
Negro and other races	163	129	79.1	98	31	24.0	34	71	37	(4)	30	7	(4)	34
1969														
Total	1,326	1,049	79.1	929	120	11.4	277	363	221	60.9	182	39	17.6	142
Male	540	486	90.0	449	37	7.6	54	196	159	81.1	135	24	15.1	37
Female	786	563	71.6	480	83	14.7	223	167	62	37.1	47	15	(4)	105
Single	647	494	76.4	425	69	14.0	153	102	45	44.1	35	10	(4)	57
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	139	69	49.6	55	14	(4)	70	65	17	(4)	12	5	(4)	48
White	1,136	911	80.2	834	77	8.5	225	288	173	60.1	144	29	16.8	115
Negro and other races	190	138	72.6	95	43	31.2	52	75	48	64.0	38	10	(4)	27
1970														
Total	1,330	1,027	77.2	841	186	18.1	303	376	233	62.0	168	65	27.9	143
Male	602	526	87.4	458	68	12.9	76	187	145	77.5	99	46	31.7	42
Female	728	501	68.8	383	118	23.6	227	189	88	46.6	69	19	21.6	101
Single	582	441	75.8	334	107	24.3	141	125	69	55.2	55	14	(4)	56
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	146	60	41.1	49	11	(4)	86	64	19	(4)	14	5	(4)	45
White	1,177	922	78.3	772	150	16.3	255	296	189	63.9	142	47	24.9	107
Negro and other races	153	105	68.6	69	36	34.3	48	80	44	55.0	26	18	(4)	36

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, Selected Years, 1959–74 [1]—Continued

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1971														
Total	1,336	1,051	78.7	870	181	17.2	285	353	235	66.6	178	57	24.3	118
Male	581	523	90.0	450	73	14.0	58	207	168	81.2	124	44	26.2	39
Female	755	528	69.9	420	108	20.5	227	146	67	45.9	54	13	(4)	79
Single	612	454	74.2	355	99	21.8	158	89	47	52.8	37	10	(4)	42
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	143	74	51.7	65	9	(4)	69	57	20	(4)	17	3	(4)	37
White	1,190	944	79.3	801	143	15.1	246	297	203	68.4	156	47	23.2	94
Negro and other races	146	107	73.3	69	38	35.5	39	56	32	(4)	22	10	(4)	24
1972														
Total	1,504	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	393	243	61.8	178	65	26.7	150
Male	671	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	193	152	78.8	114	38	25.0	41
Female	833	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	200	91	45.5	64	27	29.7	109
Single	675	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	125	71	56.8	50	21	(4)	54
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	158	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	75	20	26.7	14	6	(4)	55
White	1,322	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	328	208	63.2	155	53	25.5	120
Negro and other races	182	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	65	35	(4)	23	12	(4)	30
1973														
Total	1,634	1,317	80.6	1,155	162	12.3	317	426	287	67.4	221	66	23.0	139
Male	728	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71	243	195	80.2	150	45	23.1	48
Female	906	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246	183	92	50.3	71	21	22.8	91
Single	732	562	76.8	479	83	14.8	170	132	72	54.5	57	15	(4)	60
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76	51	20	(4)	14	6	(4)	31
White	1,405	1,158	82.4	1,041	117	10.1	247	340	244	71.8	195	49	20.1	96
Negro and other races	229	159	69.4	114	45	28.3	70	86	43	50.0	26	17	(4)	43
1974														
Total	1,627	1,354	83.2	1,124	230	17.0	273	421	285	67.7	200	85	29.8	136
Male	755	678	89.8	574	104	15.3	77	241	195	80.9	138	57	29.2	46
Female	872	676	77.5	550	126	18.6	196	180	90	50.0	62	28	31.1	90
Single	698	573	82.1	475	98	17.1	125	125	69	55.2	50	19	(4)	56
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	103	59.2	75	28	27.2	71	55	21	(4)	12	9	(4)	34
White	1,448	1,223	84.5	1,044	179	14.6	225	342	242	70.8	175	67	27.7	100
Negro and other races	180	132	73.3	81	51	38.6	48	78	43	55.1	25	18	(4)	35

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[1] Data for 1961 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report*, and data for 1968 appeared in the *1975 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data not available by color.

[3] Not available.

[4] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–75

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
BOTH SEXES										
Total										
October 1952	60,772	100.0	7.3	30.2	18.5	26.6	8.3	7.9	1.2	10.9
March 1957	64,384	100.0	6.1	26.8	19.1	29.1	8.5	9.0	1.4	11.6
March 1959	65,842	100.0	5.2	24.8	19.5	30.3	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
March 1962	67,988	100.0	4.6	22.4	19.3	32.1	10.7	11.0	(2)	12.1
March 1964	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2	(2)	12.2
March 1965	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6	(2)	12.2
March 1966	71,958	100.0	3.3	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8	(2)	12.2
March 1967	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	18.7	36.6	11.8	12.0	(2)	12.3
March 1968	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4	(2)	12.3
March 1969	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6	(2)	12.4
March 1970	78,955	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9	(2)	12.4
March 1971	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.6	(2)	12.4
March 1972	82,459	100.0	2.1	13.1	16.6	40.0	14.0	14.1	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	85,410	100.0	2.1	12.9	19.2	38.7	13.6	13.6	(2)	12.4
March 1973	87,325	100.0	2.0	11.6	18.6	39.4	14.2	14.1	(2)	12.5
March 1974	89,633	100.0	1.8	10.9	18.1	39.2	15.1	15.0	(2)	12.5
March 1975	91,273	100.0	1.7	10.0	17.5	39.7	15.4	15.7	(2)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	5.2	29.3	18.7	28.3	8.8	8.5	1.2	11.4
March 1957	(4)	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
March 1959	58,726	100.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
March 1962	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	18.8	33.5	11.3	11.8	(2)	12.2
March 1964	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	36.0	11.1	11.9	(2)	12.2
March 1965	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2	(2)	12.3
March 1966	63,958	100.0	2.3	17.8	18.3	37.7	11.2	12.5	(2)	12.3
March 1967	65,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8	(2)	12.3
March 1968	66,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2	(2)	12.4
March 1969	68,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4	(2)	12.4
March 1970	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6	(2)	12.4
March 1971	71,632	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4	(2)	12.5
March 1972	73,294	100.0	1.6	12.4	15.7	40.9	14.6	14.8	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	76,002	100.0	1.6	12.2	18.4	39.5	14.1	14.3	(2)	12.5
March 1973	77,453	100.0	1.6	11.0	17.8	40.2	14.6	14.8	(2)	12.5
March 1974	79,483	100.0	1.4	10.3	17.4	39.8	15.4	15.7	(2)	12.5
March 1975	81,038	100.0	1.3	9.5	16.8	40.3	15.8	16.3	(2)	12.6
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	26.7	38.7	15.9	10.8	3.7	2.6	1.7	7.6
March 1957	(4)	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	8.4
March 1959	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.7
March 1962	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	5.7	4.8	(2)	9.6
March 1964	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7	(2)	10.1
March 1965	7,868	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0	(2)	10.5
March 1966	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	24.3	24.8	7.1	5.8	(2)	10.5
March 1967	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	5.8	(2)	10.8
March 1968	8,380	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7	(2)	11.1
March 1969	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7	(2)	11.3
March 1970	8,769	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4	(2)	11.7
March 1971	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.5	7.4	(2)	11.9
March 1972	9,165	100.0	6.2	18.7	24.1	33.2	9.6	8.2	(2)	12.0
March 1972 [3]	9,408	100.0	6.0	18.6	25.6	32.4	9.4	8.0	(2)	12.0
March 1973	9,872	100.0	5.0	16.5	24.8	33.6	11.0	9.0	(2)	12.1
March 1974	10,150	100.0	5.2	15.7	23.6	34.1	12.1	9.3	(2)	12.2
March 1975	10,234	100.0	5.0	14.1	23.0	34.7	12.4	10.8	(2)	12.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–75—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years[1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
MALE										
Total										
October 1952	41,684	100.0	8.2	32.4	18.6	23.3	8.0	8.0	1.5	10.4
March 1957 [3]	43,721	100.0	7.0	28.8	19.3	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
March 1959	44,286	100.0	6.1	26.6	19.9	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.5
March 1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7	(2)	12.0
March 1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1	(2)	12.1
March 1965	46,258	100.0	4.4	21.3	19.4	32.0	10.5	12.4	(2)	12.2
March 1966	46,356	100.0	3.9	20.6	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8	(2)	12.2
March 1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.8	32.9	11.7	13.2	(2)	12.2
March 1968	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6	(2)	12.3
March 1969	47,862	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.1	34.4	12.6	13.9	(2)	12.3
March 1970	48,891	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	13.5	14.2	(2)	12.4
March 1971	49,439	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9	(2)	12.4
March 1972	50,796	100.0	2.6	14.7	16.9	36.1	14.3	15.5	(2)	12.4
March 1972 [3]	52,477	100.0	2.5	14.5	19.2	35.0	13.8	15.0	(2)	12.4
March 1973	53,420	100.0	2.4	13.1	18.6	35.8	14.5	15.6	(2)	12.4
March 1974	54,312	100.0	2.3	12.4	18.0	36.0	14.9	16.4	(2)	12.5
March 1975	54,777	100.0	2.2	11.2	17.5	36.3	15.5	17.3	(2)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	6.3	31.9	18.9	24.6	8.4	8.5	1.4	10.8
March 1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	25.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.9
March 1962	40,503	100.0	3.8	23.4	19.3	29.9	11.0	12.6	(2)	12.1
March 1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7	(2)	12.2
March 1965	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.8	33.2	11.0	13.1	(2)	12.2
March 1966	41,706	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.1	13.7	(2)	12.3
March 1967	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1	(2)	12.3
March 1968	42,483	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4	(2)	12.3
March 1969	43,111	100.0	2.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7	(2)	12.4
March 1970	43,962	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0	(2)	12.4
March 1971	44,457	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.8	(2)	12.5
March 1972	45,710	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	36.8	14.9	16.3	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	47,245	100.0	1.9	13.8	18.5	35.7	14.4	15.8	(2)	12.4
March 1973	47,973	100.0	2.0	12.5	17.8	36.4	15.0	16.4	(2)	12.5
March 1974	48,673	100.0	1.7	11.8	17.3	36.5	15.4	17.2	(2)	12.5
March 1975	49,227	100.0	1.6	10.8	16.8	36.8	15.9	18.1	(2)	12.6
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	29.8	38.3	15.0	9.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	7.2
March 1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.3
March 1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	18.3	5.4	3.6	(2)	9.0
March 1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.1	5.7	6.1	(2)	9.7
March 1965	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	21.4	6.0	6.4	(2)	10.0
March 1966	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	21.9	6.6	5.1	(2)	10.0
March 1967	4,660	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	24.4	6.7	5.3	(2)	10.2
March 1968	4,772	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	7.6	6.0	(2)	10.7
March 1969	4,751	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	25.6	8.1	6.5	(2)	10.8
March 1970	4,929	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	28.3	8.0	6.8	(2)	11.1
March 1971	4,982	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	29.2	9.0	7.0	(2)	11.4
March 1972	5,086	100.0	8.2	20.8	24.0	30.0	8.8	8.1	(2)	11.6
March 1972 [3]	5,232	100.0	8.0	20.7	25.6	29.2	8.6	7.9	(2)	11.5
March 1973	5,447	100.0	6.2	19.0	25.3	31.1	9.9	8.5	(2)	11.9
March 1974	5,639	100.0	6.7	17.6	23.9	31.5	10.8	9.5	(2)	12.1
March 1975	5,550	100.0	6.8	15.3	23.7	31.7	11.[illegible]	10.8	(2)	12.1

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–75—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years[1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
FEMALE										
Total										
October 1952	19,088	100.0	5.4	25.4	18.2	33.8	8.8	7.7	0.6	12.0
March 1957 [5]	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	36.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
March 1959	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
March 1962	22,977	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	(2)	12.2
March 1964	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	(2)	12.3
March 1965	24,871	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	(2)	12.3
March 1966	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	(2)	12.3
March 1967	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	42.9	11.8	9.9	(2)	12.3
March 1968	27,846	100.0	1.9	14.1	17.6	43.7	12.3	10.5	(2)	12.4
March 1969	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
March 1970	30,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	(2)	12.4
March 1971	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	(2)	12.5
March 1972	31,663	100.0	1.4	10.5	16.3	46.3	13.7	11.8	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	32,933	100.0	1.4	10.2	19.2	44.7	13.2	11.4	(2)	12.4
March 1973	33,905	100.0	1.4	9.2	18.6	45.2	13.8	12.0	(2)	12.5
March 1974	35,321	100.0	1.1	8.6	18.1	44.2	15.2	12.8	(2)	12.5
March 1975	36,496	100.0	1.0	8.1	17.5	44.8	15.3	13.2	(2)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	2.9	23.4	18.4	36.9	9.6	8.3	.6	12.1
March 1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
March 1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	(2)	12.3
March 1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	(2)	12.3
March 1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.3	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	(2)	12.3
March 1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	(2)	12.4
March 1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
March 1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.8	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	(2)	12.4
March 1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	46.9	12.8	10.9	(2)	12.4
March 1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	(2)	12.5
March 1971	26,575	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	(2)	12.5
March 1972	27,585	100.0	1.1	9.6	15.1	47.7	14.2	12.3	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	28,757	100.0	1.0	9.4	18.3	45.9	13.6	11.8	(2)	12.5
March 1973	29,480	100.0	1.0	8.5	17.7	46.4	14.0	12.3	(2)	12.5
March 1974	30,810	100.0	.8	7.8	17.4	45.2	15.5	13.3	(2)	12.5
March 1975	31,812	100.0	.7	7.5	16.8	45.8	15.6	13.6	(2)	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	22.4	39.2	17.1	12.6	4.0	3.6	1.1	8.1
March 1959	2,786	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	5.0	4.6	2.2	9.4
March 1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	(2)	10.5
March 1964	3,141	100.0	7.0	28.2	25.1	26.6	7.8	5.3	(2)	10.8
March 1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	(2)	11.1
March 1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	(2)	11.2
March 1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	(2)	11.5
March 1968	3,608	100.0	5.9	22.7	23.4	32.3	7.9	7.8	(2)	11.7
March 1969	3,702	100.0	5.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	(2)	11.9
March 1970	3,840	100.0	4.5	17.8	24.8	34.5	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
March 1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	(2)	12.1
March 1972	4,078	100.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	37.2	10.5	8.3	(2)	12.2
March 1972 [3]	4,176	100.0	3.6	16.0	25.6	36.4	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
March 1973	4,425	100.0	3.6	13.4	24.2	36.8	12.4	9.5	(2)	12.2
March 1974	4,511	100.0	3.3	13.4	23.1	37.4	13.6	9.2	(2)	12.3
March 1975	4,684	100.0	2.8	12.7	22.3	38.3	13.2	10.8	(2)	12.3

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

[2] Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.

[3] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[4] Not available; data published as percent distribution only.

[5] Data by color not available for March 1957.

Table B–10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1952–75

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex and date	Total	Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture		
BOTH SEXES							
October 1952	10.6	10.9	10.9	(1)	(1)	10.1	10.0
March 1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.2
March 1959	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.5
March 1962	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
March 1964	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
March 1965	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	12.0	11.5
March 1973	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.1	11.6
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.3	12.5	12.1	11.7
March 1975	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.7
MALE							
October 1952	10.1	10.4	10.4	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.5
March 1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.5
March 1959	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	8.5
March 1962	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	8.7
March 1964	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	8.7
March 1965	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	8.8
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	8.9
March 1967	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.0
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	9.2
March 1969	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.2	9.6
March 1970	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	9.6
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	9.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.2	10.1
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.5	12.5	11.9	10.2
March 1973	12.3	12.4	12.5	10.8	12.5	11.8	10.3
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.0	10.3
March 1975	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.6	12.6	12.2	10.5
FEMALE							
October 1952	11.0	12.0	12.0	(1)	(1)	11.5	10.4
March 1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
March 1959	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.7	10.9
March 1962	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
March 1964	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
March 1965	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
March 1966	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
March 1968	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
March 1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0
March 1973	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1975	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1

[1] Not available.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

Table B–11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952–75

Sex and date	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
October 1952	(1)	12.2	12.1	11.4	8.8		8.3
March 1957	(1)	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
March 1959	(1)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
March 1962	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
March 1964	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
March 1965	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
March 1966	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
March 1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
March 1968	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
March 1969	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.5
March 1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.9
March 1975	10.5	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.7
MALE							
October 1952	(1)	11.5	12.1	11.2	8.7		8.2
March 1957	(1)	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
March 1959	(1)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
March 1962	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
March 1964	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
March 1965	(1)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
March 1966	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
March 1967	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
March 1968	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
March 1969	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
March 1970	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.6
March 1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.1
March 1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.7
March 1975	10.4	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.8
FEMALE							
October 1952	(1)	12.4	12.2	11.9	9.2		8.8
March 1957	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
March 1959	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
March 1962	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
March 1964	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
March 1965	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
March 1966	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
March 1967	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
March 1968	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
March 1969	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
March 1971	(1)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
March 1972	10.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2
March 1973	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
March 1974	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.1
March 1975	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.6

[1] Not available.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–75 [1]

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948-72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1975	March 1974	March 1973	March 1972 [2]	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1968	March 1966	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959	March 1957	October 1952	October 1948 [3]
TOTAL															
Both sexes															
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.6
Professional and managerial	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8
Professional and technical	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	11.7	11.0	10.7	10.5	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	(4)
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	(4)
Blue-collar workers	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.0
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.1
Except transport	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.7
Male															
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	10.2
Professional and managerial	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.6
Professional and technical	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2
Farmers and farm managers	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.3	9.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3
Farm laborers and supervisors	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.8
Sales and clerical workers	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	(4)
Clerical workers	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	(4)
Blue-collar workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.0
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.1
Except transport	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	11.6	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.5	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.1	(4)	(4)	9.0
Female															
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7
Professional and managerial	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.7
Professional and technical	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.9	16+	16+	15.9
Managers and administrators	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
Farmers and farm laborers	12.2	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	10.3	10.8	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	(4)	8.0	7.4
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.1	(4)
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	(4)
Blue-collar workers	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	(4)	9.4	9.1
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.2	9.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.4
Operatives	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Except transport	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	11.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.7	(5)	(5)	10.0	(5)	(5)	8.5	(5)
Service workers	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5
Private household workers	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	(4)
Other service workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7	(4)

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–75 [1]—Continued

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1975	March 1974	March 1973	March 1972 [2]	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1968	March 1966	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959
WHITE [3]												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.0	13.9	13.4
Professional and technical	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.5	16+	16+	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	12.0	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.6	9.6	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3
Service workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.1
Male												
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0
Professional and managerial	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2
Professional and technical	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Managers and administrators	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7
Farmers and farm managers	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	10.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Farm laborers and supervisors	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3
Sales and clerical workers	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
Sales workers	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Clerical workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.0
Operatives	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.2
Except transport	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.0
Service workers	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.2
Female												
All occupation groups	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.0
Professional and technical	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.[illegible]	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8
Managers and administrators	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Farmers and farm laborers	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.4	11.2	10.8	9.4	9.3	8.9
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Sales workers	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.8
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.0
Private household workers	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7
Other service workers	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.6

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–75 [1]—Continued

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1975	March 1974	March 1973	March 1972 [2]	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1968	March 1966	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6
Professional and managerial	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.7	15.1
Farmers and farm laborers	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Blue-collar workers	11.6	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.2
Service workers	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.2	8.8
Male												
All occupation groups	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.2
Professional and managerial	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.4	14.6	15.4	15.7	15.4	12.8	14.8
Professional and technical	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators	14.1	12.9	13.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0	10.7	(5)
Farmers and farm laborers	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3
Sales and clerical workers	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4
Blue-collar workers	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.6	7.9
Craft and kindred	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.5	8.9	9.2
Operatives	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.9	8.4
Except transport	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.1	6.7
Service workers	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	8.9	9.4	9.6
Female												
All occupation groups	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.8	10.5	9.4
Professional and managerial	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.6
Farmers and farm laborers	9.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.5
Service workers	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6
Private household workers	9.2	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.8
Other service workers	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.0

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[1] Data for March 1965, 1967, and 1969 were published in the *1972 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[3] Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.

[4] Not available.

[5] For years prior to 1959, median not shown where base is less than 150,000; for 1959–68, median not shown where base is less than 100,000; and for 1969 forward, median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[6] Data by color not available prior to 1959.

NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1971 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956–75 [1]

Status of job and date	Total with two jobs or more	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries			
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
	Number employed (thousands)								
PRIMARY JOB									
July 1956	3,653	866	295	402	169	2,787	2,569	200	18
July 1957	3,570	858	285	385	188	2,712	2,447	237	28
July 1958	3,099	629	264	264	101	2,470	2,257	198	15
December 1959	2,966	321	104	199	18	2,645	2,451	182	12
December 1960	3,012	332	97	208	27	2,680	2,489	184	7
May 1962	3,342	364	102	210	52	2,978	2,764	194	20
May 1963	3,921	386	146	195	45	3,535	3,361	169	5
May 1964	3,726	405	139	230	36	3,321	3,135	175	11
May 1965	3,756	416	133	218	65	3,340	3,131	200	9
May 1966	3,636	335	88	200	47	3,301	3,110	177	14
May 1969	4,008	273	75	167	31	3,735	3,568	162	5
May 1970	4,048	276	89	154	33	2,772	3,570	194	8
May 1971	4,035	217	65	129	23	3,818	3,641	167	10
May 1972	3,770	221	54	134	33	3,549	3,348	191	10
May 1973	4,262	223	81	123	19	4,039	3,863	158	18
May 1974	3,889	218	84	107	27	3,671	3,486	180	5
May 1975	3,918	253	83	135	35	3,665	3,422	225	18
	Percent of total employed								
July 1956	5.5	11.2	13.4	10.9	9.4	4.7	4.9	3.3	2.7
July 1957	5.3	11.0	12.1	10.7	10.0	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.9
July 1958	4.8	9.3	13.2	8.1	6.9	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.2
December 1959	4.5	6.7	7.7	7.2	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.0
December 1960	4.6	6.7	6.7	7.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.8	1.1
May 1962	4.9	6.7	6.2	7.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	3.0	2.9
May 1963	5.7	7.5	8.8	7.5	4.8	5.5	5.9	2.7	.9
May 1964	5.2	8.1	8.8	9.3	3.7	5.0	5.3	2.7	1.9
May 1965	5.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	6.5	5.0	5.2	3.0	1.5
May 1966	4.9	7.8	6.6	8.9	6.6	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.5
May 1969	5.2	7.0	5.8	8.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.1	.9
May 1970	5.2	7.4	7.4	8.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	3.7	1.6
May 1971	5.1	6.0	5.2	7.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.1	1.9
May 1972	4.6	6.3	4.5	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.5	1.6
May 1973	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.8	3.1
May 1974	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.0
May 1975	4.7	7.0	6.4	7.6	6.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.3
SECONDARY JOB	Number employed (thousands)								
July 1956	3,653	1,111	485	626	......	2,542	2,202	340	......
July 1957	3,570	1,035	506	529	......	2,535	2,187	348	......
July 1958	3,099	850	362	488	......	2,249	1,905	344	......
December 1959	2,966	649	130	519	......	2,317	1,907	410	......
December 1960	3,012	587	135	452	......	2,425	2,025	400	......
May 1962	3,342	645	176	469	......	2,697	2,176	521	......
May 1963	3,921	825	188	637	......	3,096	2,481	615	......
May 1964	3,726	801	185	616	......	2,925	2,367	558	......
May 1965	3,756	786	167	619	......	2,970	2,389	581	......
May 1966	3,636	721	139	582	......	2,915	2,335	580	......
May 1969	4,008	723	121	602	......	3,285	2,698	587	......
May 1970	4,048	738	122	616	......	3,310	2,748	562	......
May 1971	4,035	700	96	604	......	3,335	2,607	728	......
May 1972	3,770	670	108	562	......	3,100	2,424	676	......
May 1973	4,262	833	115	718	......	3,429	2,731	698	......
May 1974	3,889	697	106	591	......	3,192	2,500	692	......
May 1975	3,918	705	133	572	......	3,213	2,549	664	......

[1] Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1961, 1967, and 1968.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.

Table B–14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, Selected Years, 1950–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Number who worked during year (thousands) [2]									Percent distribution								
	Total	Full time [3]				Part time				Total	Full time [3]				Part time			
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks
BOTH SEXES																		
1950	68,876	58,181	38,375	11,795	8,013	10,695	3,322	2,214	5,162	100.0	84.5	55.7	17.1	11.6	15.5	4.8	3.2	7.5
1952	70,512	60,294	40,486	12,374	7,434	10,218	3,092	2,294	4,832	100.0	85.5	57.4	17.5	10.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	6.9
1954	71,797	60,059	40,080	12,025	7,954	11,738	3,701	2,663	5,374	100.0	83.7	55.8	16.7	11.1	16.3	5.2	3.7	7.5
1956	75,852	62,437	42,778	11,791	7,868	13,415	4,760	2,693	5,962	100.0	82.3	56.4	15.5	10.4	17.7	6.3	3.6	7.9
1958	77,117	61,676	41,329	11,546	8,799	15,441	5,402	3,025	7,014	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	7.0	3.9	9.1
1960	80,618	64,153	43,265	12,132	8,756	16,465	5,307	3,290	7,868	100.0	79.6	53.7	15.0	10.9	20.4	6.6	4.1	9.8
1962	82,057	65,327	44,079	12,102	9,146	16,730	5,130	3,368	8,232	100.0	79.6	53.7	14.7	11.1	20.4	6.3	4.1	10.0
1964	85,124	67,825	46,846	11,691	9,288	17,299	5,268	3,374	8,657	100.0	79.6	55.0	13.7	10.9	20.3	6.2	4.0	10.2
1966	88,553	70,449	50,081	10,654	9,714	18,104	4,854	3,587	8,663	100.0	79.6	56.6	12.0	11.0	20.4	6.6	4.0	9.8
1966 [4]	86,266	70,140	50,049	10,647	9,444	16,126	5,497	3,380	7,339	100.0	81.3	58.0	12.3	10.9	18.7	6.3	3.9	8.5
1968	90,230	73,266	52,285	11,115	9,866	16,964	5,769	3,720	7,475	100.0	81.2	57.9	12.3	10.9	18.8	6.4	4.1	8.3
1970	93,623	73,343	52,033	12,123	10,187	19,280	6,309	4,353	8,618	100.0	79.4	55.6	12.9	10.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	9.2
1972	96,972	77,626	55,379	11,591	10,656	19,346	6,519	4,293	8,534	100.0	80.0	57.1	12.0	11.0	20.0	6.7	4.5	8.8
1974	101,748	80,602	57,522	12,728	10,352	21,147	7,604	5,030	8,513	100.0	79.2	56.5	12.5	10.2	20.8	7.5	4.9	8.4
MALE																		
1950	45,526	41,042	29,783	7,624	3,636	4,484	1,406	1,004	2,074	100.0	90.2	65.4	16.7	8.0	9.8	3.1	2.2	4.6
1952	45,704	41,816	30,878	7,922	3,016	3,888	1,178	896	1,814	100.0	91.5	67.6	17.3	6.6	8.5	2.6	2.0	4.0
1954	46,318	41,404	30,389	7,567	3,448	4,914	1,552	1,227	2,135	100.0	89.4	65.6	16.3	7.4	10.6	3.4	2.6	4.6
1956	47,904	42,704	32,342	7,218	3,144	5,200	1,920	1,074	2,206	100.0	89.1	67.5	15.1	6.6	10.9	4.0	2.2	4.6
1958	48,380	42,052	30,727	7,233	4,091	6,328	2,348	1,259	2,721	100.0	86.9	63.5	15.0	8.5	13.1	4.9	2.6	5.6
1960	50,033	43,476	31,966	7,653	3,857	6,557	2,247	1,267	3,043	100.0	86.9	63.9	15.3	7.7	13.1	4.5	2.5	6.1
1962	50,639	43,987	32,513	7,185	4,289	6,652	2,114	1,305	3,233	100.0	86.9	64.2	14.2	8.5	13.1	4.2	2.6	6.4
1964	51,978	45,313	34,428	6,723	4,162	6,665	2,164	1,220	3,281	100.0	87.1	66.2	12.9	8.0	12.8	4.2	2.3	6.3
1966	53,108	46,127	36,222	5,808	4,098	6,981	2,418	1,261	3,302	100.0	86.9	68.2	10.9	7.7	13.1	4.6	2.4	6.2
1966 [4]	51,708	45,909	36,191	5,802	3,916	5,799	2,091	1,162	2,546	100.0	88.8	70.0	11.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	2.2	4.9
1968	53,312	47,313	37,014	6,111	4,188	5,999	2,237	1,227	2,535	100.0	88.7	69.4	11.5	7.9	11.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
1970	54,919	48,082	36,295	7,157	4,630	6,837	2,436	1,449	2,952	100.0	87.6	66.1	13.1	8.4	12.4	4.4	2.6	5.3
1972	57,054	50,022	38,398	6,752	4,872	7,032	2,388	1,513	3,131	100.0	87.7	67.3	11.8	8.6	12.3	4.2	2.7	5.5
1974	58,908	51,526	39,211	7,391	4,944	7,382	2,725	1,720	2,937	100.0	87.5	66.6	12.5	8.4	12.5	4.6	2.9	5.0
FEMALE																		
1950	23,350	17,139	8,592	4,171	4,377	6,211	1,916	1,210	3,088	100.0	73.4	36.8	17.9	18.7	26.6	8.2	5.1	13.2
1952	24,808	18,478	9,608	4,452	4,418	6,330	1,914	1,398	3,018	100.0	74.5	38.7	17.9	17.8	25.5	7.7	5.6	12.2
1954	25,479	18,655	9,691	4,458	4,506	6,824	2,149	1,436	3,239	100.0	73.2	38.0	17.5	17.7	26.8	8.4	5.6	12.7
1956	27,948	19,733	10,436	4,573	4,724	8,215	2,840	1,619	3,756	100.0	70.6	37.3	16.4	16.9	29.4	10.2	5.8	13.4
1958	28,736	19,623	10,602	4,313	4,708	9,113	3,054	1,766	4,293	100.0	68.3	36.9	15.0	16.4	31.7	10.6	6.1	14.9
1960	30,585	20,677	11,299	4,479	4,899	9,908	3,060	2,023	4,825	100.0	67.6	36.9	14.6	16.0	32.4	10.0	6.6	15.8
1962	31,418	21,340	11,566	4,917	4,857	10,078	3,016	2,063	4,999	100.0	67.9	36.8	15.6	15.5	32.1	9.6	6.6	15.9
1964	33,146	22,512	12,418	4,968	5,126	10,634	3,104	2,154	5,376	100.0	68.0	37.5	15.0	15.5	32.1	9.4	6.5	16.2
1966	35,444	24,321	13,859	4,846	5,616	11,123	3,436	2,326	5,361	100.0	68.6	39.1	13.7	15.8	31.4	9.7	6.6	15.1
1966 [4]	34,558	24,231	13,858	4,845	5,528	10,327	3,316	2,218	4,793	100.0	70.1	40.1	14.0	16.0	29.9	9.6	6.4	13.9
1968	36,918	25,953	15,271	5,004	5,678	10,965	3,532	2,493	4,940	100.0	70.3	41.4	13.6	15.4	29.7	9.6	6.8	13.4
1970	38,704	26,261	15,738	4,966	5,557	12,443	3,873	2,904	5,666	100.0	67.8	40.7	12.8	14.3	32.1	10.0	7.5	14.6
1972	39,918	27,604	16,981	4,839	5,784	12,314	4,131	2,780	5,403	100.0	69.2	42.5	12.1	14.5	30.8	10.3	7.0	13.5
1974	42,840	29,076	18,311	5,357	5,408	13,765	4,879	3,310	5,576	100.0	67.9	42.7	12.5	12.6	32.1	11.4	7.7	13.0

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[1] Data for 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973 appeared in the *1975 Manpower Report*.

[2] Time worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.

[3] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.

[4] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–15. Percent of Population With Work Experience During the Year, by Age and Sex, 1959–74

[Persons 14 years and over for 1959-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Total, 14 years and over	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 years and over
BOTH SEXES												
1959	64.0	31.6	53.9	73.7	75.2	70.3	73.8	76.1	69.2	61.1	40.4	18.5
1960	64.8	32.0	53.9	74.9	76.2	71.7	74.9	76.7	71.4	61.3	40.8	20.3
1961	63.5	31.5	50.4	72.2	74.5	70.9	74.2	75.8	72.0	60.3	40.2	18.7
1962	63.8	30.3	50.8	74.9	76.5	71.3	74.6	77.6	71.5	62.3	38.1	17.5
1963	63.7	29.5	48.7	73.7	77.8	72.0	74.4	77.4	72.8	60.6	39.3	17.0
1964	64.1	30.4	51.0	73.4	78.0	72.8	75.6	76.6	73.0	61.5	39.3	16.3
1965	64.0	31.7	52.5	74.8	78.2	72.8	75.3	76.3	71.7	62.2	37.5	15.3
1966	64.9	31.1	55.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1966[1]	66.9	....	55.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1967	67.2	....	56.7	78.9	79.6	74.9	76.5	77.2	72.5	63.2	38.1	14.6
1968	67.6	....	56.4	78.8	80.7	75.5	77.0	77.6	73.3	63.2	38.1	14.9
1969	67.9	....	54.6	79.2	80.8	75.8	77.7	77.3	73.3	63.3	40.9	16.0
1970	67.4	....	53.0	76.6	80.3	76.0	77.2	77.3	72.2	63.9	38.1	15.5
1971	66.7	....	49.6	74.8	79.3	75.8	77.4	76.8	71.9	62.3	36.8	15.3
1972	66.8	....	50.9	74.6	81.7	76.6	77.6	75.9	70.6	60.9	35.7	14.8
1973	67.8	....	54.6	79.5	82.8	78.7	78.3	76.2	71.5	60.9	33.1	14.1
1974	67.6	....	55.8	77.5	83.0	79.4	78.2	76.2	70.0	59.3	31.8	13.7
MALE												
1959	84.1	36.3	61.8	82.1	92.0	97.2	97.7	96.3	92.6	85.4	60.8	30.7
1960	84.5	38.2	62.7	84.1	92.9	98.1	97.9	96.6	93.4	85.1	58.4	33.4
1961	83.1	36.3	59.0	80.9	92.5	97.7	97.7	95.9	93.8	84.7	57.6	30.5
1962	82.8	35.8	59.7	83.9	92.2	97.5	97.9	96.5	93.4	86.1	54.7	28.7
1963	82.3	35.8	57.2	82.5	91.6	97.9	97.6	97.1	93.1	83.5	54.9	27.3
1964	82.5	35.0	59.5	84.9	92.5	97.8	97.9	96.6	92.9	84.1	57.3	25.7
1965	82.2	37.4	61.2	85.5	92.4	98.0	97.8	96.0	91.7	84.1	55.1	23.2
1966	82.6	37.6	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1966[1]	85.4	....	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1967	85.1	....	65.5	87.1	90.2	98.1	97.9	96.1	92.3	83.9	54.5	23.2
1968	85.3	....	65.8	87.0	91.0	97.9	97.9	96.2	92.0	84.7	55.6	23.1
1969	85.2	....	63.7	87.0	89.8	97.8	98.0	96.0	91.8	83.6	57.7	25.6
1970	84.1	....	60.4	82.6	88.9	97.0	97.5	95.6	91.7	83.2	54.1	24.5
1971	83.5	....	56.7	81.4	88.5	96.8	97.1	95.1	91.7	81.6	51.8	25.2
1972	83.5	....	57.8	81.5	90.8	96.5	97.1	94.8	89.7	80.3	51.4	23.5
1973	83.7	....	61.3	85.3	92.1	97.0	97.0	93.6	89.8	79.6	48.5	23.3
1974	83.0	....	63.0	82.5	91.4	96.7	96.5	93.3	87.6	78.3	44.6	22.5
FEMALE												
1959	45.6	26.8	45.9	66.4	61.3	45.7	51.8	56.9	47.3	39.1	22.5	8.9
1960	46.9	25.4	45.1	66.8	62.1	47.4	53.7	58.0	50.9	39.9	25.6	10.2
1961	45.8	26.4	41.8	64.7	59.4	46.6	52.8	57.0	51.9	38.4	25.3	9.5
1962	46.5	24.6	41.8	67.2	63.3	47.5	53.2	59.6	51.0	40.7	24.1	8.9
1963	46.9	23.0	40.1	66.3	66.1	48.5	53.1	58.9	53.8	40.0	26.2	9.1
1964	47.5	25.6	42.4	63.4	65.6	50.1	55.1	57.9	54.5	41.2	24.4	9.1
1965	47.6	25.7	43.7	64.9	66.5	50.1	54.6	57.9	53.1	42.5	22.9	9.4
1966	49.1	24.4	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1966[1]	50.4	....	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1967	51.3	....	47.8	72.0	71.0	53.7	56.8	59.6	54.3	44.8	24.5	8.4
1968	52.0	....	46.8	71.4	72.6	55.0	57.8	60.4	56.2	44.2	23.7	9.2
1969	52.6	....	45.3	72.1	73.5	55.5	58.9	60.2	56.5	45.6	26.9	9.2
1970	52.5	....	45.5	71.0	73.0	56.5	58.5	60.4	54.7	47.2	24.8	9.3
1971	51.7	....	42.3	68.6	71.2	56.2	59.1	59.9	54.1	45.6	24.8	8.7
1972	52.0	....	43.8	68.0	73.4	58.0	59.6	58.6	53.4	44.1	23.1	9.0
1973	53.6	....	47.7	74.1	74.3	61.6	60.9	60.0	54.8	44.7	20.8	8.0
1974	53.9	....	48.6	72.8	75.3	63.2	61.3	60.4	54.0	42.8	21.6	8.0

[1] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–16. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1963–74 [1]

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1963-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966 [3]	1965	1964	1963
All industry groups	101,748	100,203	96,972	95,027	93,623	92,477	90,230	88,179	86,266	88,553	86,186	85,124	83,227
Agriculture	4,514	4,729	4,725	4,871	4,768	4,722	4,936	5,184	5,021	5,604	6,348	7,051	6,796
Wage and salary workers	1,976	1,970	1,937	1,989	1,901	1,907	2,034	2,150	2,079	2,435	2,622	2,695	2,725
Self-employed workers	1,949	2,038	2,113	2,020	2,028	2,051	2,036	2,083	2,098	2,132	2,442	2,496	2,396
Unpaid family workers	589	721	675	862	839	764	866	951	844	1,037	1,284	1,860	1,675
Nonagricultural industries	97,234	95,474	92,247	90,156	88,855	87,755	85,294	82,995	81,245	82,949	79,838	78,073	76,431
Wage and salary workers	90,715	88,955	85,678	83,610	82,347	81,322	78,737	76,629	75,038	76,562	72,492	70,331	68,444
Mining	764	677	716	619	573	544	548	560	602	602	573	587	569
Construction	5,689	5,698	5,279	5,441	4,970	4,949	4,675	4,519	4,538	4,578	4,556	4,501	4,216
Manufacturing	23,080	23,110	22,381	21,953	22,540	23,640	22,819	22,532	22,248	22,477	21,297	20,364	20,076
Durable goods	13,493	13,412	12,861	12,481	13,109	13,955	13,258	13,086	12,788	12,807	11,928	11,475	11,285
Lumber and wood products	765	713	668	711	654	635	637	639	651	655	614	636	613
Furniture and fixtures	608	585	589	493	531	534	472	454	492	494	528	460	470
Stone, clay, and glass products	747	698	704	714	745	758	720	689	710	710	720	632	562
Primary metal industries	1,444	1,460	1,456	1,390	1,367	1,483	1,403	1,329	1,409	1,41[illegible]	1,385	1,334	1,308
Fabricated metal products	1,630	1,637	1,549	1,429	1,511	1,900	1,768	1,751	1,648	1,650	1,455	1,533	1,635
Machinery	2,467	2,346	2,202	2,141	2,379	2,584	2,352	2,358	2,223	2,225	2,014	1,973	1,775
Electrical equipment	2,264	2,361	2,185	2,094	2,270	2,311	2,197	2,261	2,142	2,142	1,917	1,670	1,799
Transportation equipment	2,187	2,244	2,185	2,173	2,424	2,666	2,647	2,482	2,412	2,415	2,280	2,139	2,077
Automobiles	1,086	1,130	1,092	1,072	1,110	1,206	1,186	1,070	1,133	1,136	1,085	1,005	949
Other transportation equipment	1,101	1,114	1,093	1,101	1,314	1,460	1,461	1,412	1,279	1,279	1,195	1,134	1,128
Other durable goods	1,381	1,368	1,323	1,336	1,228	1,084	1,062	1,123	1,101	1,105	1,015	1,098	1,046
Nondurable goods	9,587	9,698	9,520	9,472	9,431	9,685	9,561	9,446	9,460	9,670	9,369	8,889	8,791
Food and kindred products	2,157	2,071	2,191	2,179	1,917	2,130	2,134	2,162	2,122	2,140	2,134	2,093	2,117
Textile mill products	964	1,136	1,062	1,067	1,037	1,133	1,224	1,165	1,158	1,162	1,169	1,109	1,082
Apparel and related products	1,663	1,646	1,539	1,625	1,671	1,585	1,523	1,517	1,639	1,640	1,625	1,558	1,466
Printing and publishing	1,367	1,338	1,385	1,329	1,370	1,246	1,236	1,226	1,318	1,503	1,458	1,258	1,387
Chemicals and allied products	1,261	1,239	1,160	1,172	1,260	1,294	1,201	1,223	1,213	1,214	1,914	1,063	1,004
Other nondurable goods	2,175	2,268	2,183	2,100	2,176	2,297	2,243	2,153	2,010	2,011	1,969	1,808	1,735
Transportation and public utilities	5,761	5,882	5,582	5,810	5,640	5,402	5,312	5,327	4,993	5,011	4,856	4,843	4,916
Railroads and railway express	639	613	593	713	757	712	700	811	849	852	812	896	910
Other transportation	2,681	2,634	2,473	2,545	2,308	2,297	2,240	2,193	1,914	1,925	1,894	1,916	1,920
Communications	1,256	1,356	1,224	1,287	1,357	1,191	1,205	1,136	1,101	1,102	1,016	913	922
Other public utilities	1,185	1,279	1,292	1,265	1,218	1,202	1,167	1,187	1,129	1,132	1,134	1,118	1,164
Wholesale and retail trade	19,368	18,886	18,185	17,322	16,782	15,813	15,319	15,307	15,027	15,339	14,293	14,012	13,358
Wholesale trade	3,428	3,306	3,426	3,048	3,051	2,629	2,623	2,672	2,551	2,579	2,586	2,388	2,260
Retail trade	15,940	15,580	14,759	14,274	13,731	13,184	12,696	12,635	12,476	12,760	11,707	11,624	11,098
Finance and service	30,848	29,734	28,604	27,762	27,061	25,952	25,076	23,875	23,242	24,161	22,893	21,988	21,266
Finance, insurance, real estate	4,981	4,806	4,487	4,353	4,146	4,044	3,687	3,605	3,606	3,617	3,476	3,331	3,264
Business and repair services	2,795	2,675	2,589	2,354	2,227	2,192	2,057	1,944	1,783	1,811	1,746	1,667	1,647
Private households	1,896	2,054	2,061	2,351	2,491	2,572	2,755	2,756	2,949	3,623	3,847	3,849	3,772
Personal services, exc. private households	2,183	2,117	2,062	2,060	2,195	2,254	2,281	2,226	2,093	2,114	2,146	2,173	2,018
Entertainment and recreation services	1,093	1,078	1,006	889	945	885	915	932	875	950	807	768	848
Medical and other health services	6,216	5,962	5,538	5,296	4,985	4,701	4,517	3,985	3,958	3,984	3,608	3,393	3,287
Welfare and religious services	1,326	1,273	1,213	1,123	1,123	909	915	806	814	827	754	825	790
Educational services	8,476	8,029	7,962	7,640	7,396	7,042	6,656	6,349	5,952	6,008	5,318	4,808	4,556
Other professional services	1,789	1,641	1,578	1,605	1,435	1,228	1,210	1,172	1,112	1,124	1,077	1,058	969
Forestry and fisheries	93	99	108	91	118	125	83	100	100	103	114	116	115
Public administration	5,199	4,969	4,931	4,703	4,781	5,022	4,988	4,509	4,388	4,394	4,024	4,036	4,043
Self-employed workers	5,715	5,614	5,687	5,553	5,565	5,454	5,533	5,333	5,590	5,734	6,640	6,614	6,790
Unpaid family workers	804	965	882	993	943	979	1,024	1,033	617	653	706	1,128	1,197

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[1] Data for 1955-62 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 3.

[3] The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employment to wage and salary employment affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

Table B–17. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1963–74 [1]

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1963-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963
All industry groups	56.5	57.1	57.1	56.1	55.6	57.1	57.9	58.6	58.0	56.6	56.1	55.0	54.6
Agriculture	47.8	46.8	48.6	43.7	43.9	45.8	46.1	46.4	47.4	42.8	40.4	37.7	37.6
Wage and salary workers	33.1	32.9	33.2	30.2	27.9	29.6	28.4	30.0	30.8	26.6	23.0	22.0	22.5
Self-employed workers	70.2	69.8	70.9	67.6	69.7	70.2	75.3	75.8	75.3	74.1	72.4	73.6	72.7
Unpaid family workers	22.8	20.0	22.5	18.9	17.5	21.1	18.8	18.9	18.7	16.7	15.1	12.3	11.8
Nonagricultural industries	56.9	57.6	57.5	56.8	56.2	57.7	58.6	59.4	58.7	57.5	57.4	53.6	56.1
Wage and salary workers	56.9	57.6	57.6	56.8	56.2	57.8	58.7	59.5	58.5	57.3	57.2	56.3	55.8
Mining	64.8	72.8	70.9	61.2	69.3	65.4	70.8	70.5	73.6	73.6	68.8	67.5	68.2
Construction	51.8	51.1	52.8	50.2	50.9	54.1	55.2	55.6	53.9	53.5	51.5	48.8	45.8
Manufacturing	66.9	68.9	67.5	67.0	65.6	68.2	69.5	69.7	69.6	68.9	69.2	67.7	67.1
Durable goods	69.8	71.5	69.5	69.9	67.5	70.6	72.3	71.8	72.4	72.3	72.4	70.7	70.7
Lumber and wood products	54.6	57.8	58.2	59.2	53.2	57.2	61.5	55.7	59.6	59.2	52.9	52.8	50.1
Furniture and fixtures	65.5	65.5	55.0	66.7	61.8	71.5	69.7	68.5	70.5	70.2	70.8	67.0	65.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	68.1	70.5	67.3	68.1	71.1	74.4	71.2	72.0	73.8	73.8	72.8	72.9	72.4
Primary metal industries	76.7	78.4	75.2	70.6	74.4	75.3	71.8	77.8	76.5	76.4	77.3	80.1	73.9
Fabricated metal products	67.7	70.9	66.0	66.9	64.9	70.5	71.9	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.5	70.4	71.1
Machinery	74.9	74.9	73.5	72.1	71.9	74.7	76.2	75.8	77.8	77.8	77.9	76.6	76.3
Electrical equipment	71.3	72.0	70.3	71.6	68.5	67.8	72.7	69.8	67.7	67.7	70.7	73.5	70.5
Transportation equipment	68.5	74.1	73.7	73.5	64.4	70.6	75.2	72.0	74.1	74.0	74.3	67.7	75.2
Automobiles	66.7	75.3	76.0	73.7	52.6	65.2	71.7	64.5	68.8	68.6	69.8	58.1	70.8
Other transportation equipment	70.4	72.8	71.4	73.4	74.4	75.1	78.1	77.6	78.9	78.9	74.6	76.3	78.8
Other durable goods	67.1	63.9	66.1	68.0	66.6	65.4	65.3	68.4	68.1	67.9	70.3	60.7	61.9
Nondurable goods	62.9	65.4	64.8	63.3	62.8	64.7	65.6	66.8	65.8	64.4	65.0	63.8	62.4
Food and kindred products	62.0	63.2	65.0	59.2	59.4	62.4	63.4	64.6	64.8	64.3	64.9	64.0	63.2
Textile mill products	55.5	65.2	64.3	63.4	63.7	66.6	66.4	66.3	69.9	69.6	69.4	65.7	64.2
Apparel and related products	47.3	49.0	51.2	48.5	48.5	51.3	55.4	52.9	49.2	49.2	50.2	47.1	45.4
Printing and publishing	64.8	66.4	63.0	62.8	63.1	62.4	62.1	66.9	61.1	53.6	55.0	54.3	52.2
Chemicals and allied products	77.6	81.5	78.9	80.1	79.2	78.7	76.9	79.9	79.9	79.8	78.5	79.3	76.6
Other nondurable goods	69.1	69.9	67.9	69.9	66.8	68.7	70.0	71.8	72.6	72.6	75.4	74.3	74.6
Transportation and public utilities	73.0	73.0	72.7	71.4	71.5	72.2	73.2	75.5	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.4	72.8
Railroads and railway express	81.7	78.6	80.9	75.3	78.6	80.3	80.9	80.8	83.6	83.4	82.5	78.6	77.3
Other transportation	62.6	65.8	64.3	63.7	62.5	66.0	68.7	69.1	67.6	67.2	65.9	66.8	64.1
Communications	83.4	77.9	75.9	73.6	72.2	72.0	67.4	74.5	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	73.8
Other public utilities	80.8	80.1	82.1	82.4	83.5	79.3	83.4	84.8	85.1	84.9	85.4	85.3	82.7
Wholesale and retail trade	44.6	44.4	45.1	44.7	43.8	45.2	47.5	47.9	47.1	46.2	47.8	46.8	46.5
Wholesale trade	69.9	70.4	71.4	68.9	68.3	69.9	70.9	70.5	70.6	69.9	72.3	70.8	68.1
Retail trade	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.5	38.3	40.3	42.6	43.1	42.3	41.4	42.4	41.8	42.2
Finance and service	52.1	62.1	52.4	51.1	50.3	50.0	49.4	50.9	48.6	46.8	45.3	44.5	44.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	66.2	64.8	68.0	66.1	67.7	66.8	67.7	70.0	68.8	68.6	69.7	68.2	68.6
Business and repair services	52.5	51.9	50.1	53.1	50.5	54.8	57.7	57.6	56.8	55.9	54.6	53.7	53.7
Private households	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	18.6	17.7	17.1	13.9	14.9	13.5	13.8
Personal services, exc. private households	37.7	36.3	36.3	38.6	38.8	41.0	41.6	43.6	43.1	42.7	43.8	37.4	41.8
Entertainment and recreation services	28.1	27.4	28.6	25.2	27.3	30.2	28.5	31.2	31.2	28.7	25.3	24.6	26.6
Medical and other health services	56.1	56.3	57.0	54.8	52.5	51.1	52.6	56.5	52.9	52.5	54.9	55.5	54.2
Welfare and religious services	53.2	58.3	55.8	56.9	56.3	54.2	52.2	52.2	52.3	51.5	51.7	53.1	51.8
Educational services	53.9	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.0	54.0	50.4	52.1	48.5	48.0	41.9	43.2	41.8
Other professional services	59.6	60.3	59.4	56.8	61.8	61.5	59.6	61.4	60.8	60.1	57.4	61.2	59.8
Forestry and fisheries	38.4	48.5	38.0	52.7	41.5	41.6	50.6	52.0	53.0	52.4	33.3	44.0	32.2
Public administration	73.2	74.5	76.0	76.7	74.4	76.1	76.7	76.7	76.3	76.2	77.6	79.8	78.8
Self-employed workers	60.1	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.6	62.0	64.6	65.0	64.3	62.7	62.6	65.0	65.1
Unpaid family workers	37.3	36.9	28.8	29.0	29.1	23.5	24.1	25.7	32.3	30.5	30.2	27.0	23.6

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[1] Data for 1950-62 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1963–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1963-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963
	Number (thousands)												
BOTH SEXES													
Total working or looking for work	103,852	101,813	99,029	97,185	95,342	93,640	91,480	89,432	87,540	89,924	87,591	86,837	85,038
Percent with unemployment	17.6	14.2	15.4	16.3	15.3	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.9	14.1	16.2	16.7
Number with unemployment	18,318	14,498	15,287	15,851	14,565	11,744	11,332	11,564	11,387	11,602	12,334	14,052	14,211
Did not work but looked for work	2,104	1,610	2,057	2,158	1,719	1,163	1,250	1,253	1,274	1,371	1,405	1,713	1,811
Worked during year	16,214	12,888	13,230	13,693	12,846	10,581	10,082	10,311	10,113	10,231	10,929	12,339	12,400
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,899	1,202	1,154	1,106	1,179	1,396	1,285	1,381	1,269	1,269	1,207	1,121	1,239
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	14,315	11,686	12,076	12,587	11,667	9,185	8,797	8,930	8,844	8,962	9,722	11,218	11,161
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	4,193	3,720	3,401	3,130	3,301	3,614	3,632	3,357	3,348	3,403	3,151	3,060	2,708
5 to 10	3,433	2,638	2,608	2,709	2,729	2,177	1,989	2,073	2,038	2,059	2,208	2,550	2,407
11 to 14	1,778	1,531	1,512	1,600	1,669	1,057	1,036	1,177	1,047	1,058	1,286	1,514	1,595
15 to 26	3,060	2,383	2,699	2,946	2,468	1,542	1,406	1,520	1,567	1,585	1,995	2,444	2,622
27 or more	1,851	1,414	1,856	2,112	1,500	795	734	803	844	857	1,082	1,650	1,840
Two spells of unemployment or more	5,429	4,183	4,308	4,451	4,310	3,417	3,122	3,357	3,411	3,458	3,942	4,755	4,635
2 spells	2,812	2,014	2,097	2,204	2,088	1,603	1,471	1,503	1,465	1,479	1,765	2,342	2,246
3 spells or more	2,617	2,169	2,211	2,247	2,222	1,814	1,651	1,854	1,946	1,979	2,177	2,413	2,389
MALE													
Total working or looking for work	59,605	58,855	57,796	56,841	55,589	54,755	53,677	52,788	52,103	53,576	52,958	52,645	51,817
Percent with unemployment	17.1	13.5	15.2	16.4	15.5	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	14.0	16.3	17.2
Number with unemployment	10,211	7,921	8,798	9,316	8,614	6,709	6,263	6,655	6,503	6,658	7,428	8,563	8,923
Did not work but looked for work	697	485	742	828	670	365	365	396	395	467	539	667	778
Worked during year	9,514	7,436	8,056	8,488	7,944	6,344	5,898	6,259	6,108	6,191	6,889	7,896	8,145
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,246	857	827	767	834	963	900	1,002	923	923	886	815	934
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	8,268	6,579	7,229	7,721	7,110	5,381	4,998	5,257	5,185	5,268	6,003	7,081	7,211
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	2,069	1,771	1,744	1,701	1,742	1,861	1,875	1,743	1,727	1,767	1,694	1,675	1,521
5 to 10	2,079	1,575	1,675	1,734	1,759	1,386	1,215	1,310	1,286	1,300	1,391	1,706	1,609
11 to 14	1,108	934	994	1,081	1,090	700	647	759	707	718	872	1,038	1,122
15 to 26	1,889	1,510	1,714	1,921	1,585	980	870	979	972	980	1,347	1,605	1,802
27 or more	1,123	789	1,102	1,284	934	454	391	466	493	503	699	1,057	1,157
Two spells of unemployment or more	3,551	2,650	2,814	2,991	2,914	2,262	2,015	2,228	2,295	2,328	2,769	3,314	3,269
2 spells	1,782	1,177	1,323	1,445	1,379	1,003	901	908	900	913	1,147	1,576	1,526
3 spells or more	1,769	1,473	1,491	1,546	1,535	1,259	1,114	1,320	1,395	1,415	1,622	1,738	1,743
FEMALE													
Total working or looking for work	44,247	42,958	41,233	40,344	39,753	38,885	37,803	36,644	35,437	36,348	34,633	34,192	33,221
Percent with unemployment	18.3	15.3	15.7	16.2	15.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.6	14.2	16.1	15.9
Number with unemployment	8,107	6,577	6,489	6,535	5,951	5,035	5,069	4,909	4,884	4,944	4,906	5,489	5,288
Did not work but looked for work	1,407	1,125	1,315	1,330	1,049	798	885	857	879	904	866	1,046	1,033
Worked during year	6,700	5,452	5,174	5,205	4,902	4,237	4,184	4,052	4,005	4,040	4,040	4,443	4,255
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	653	345	327	339	345	433	385	379	346	346	321	306	305
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	6,047	5,107	4,847	4,866	4,557	3,804	3,799	3,673	3,659	3,694	3,719	4,137	3,950
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	2,124	1,949	1,657	1,429	1,559	1,753	1,757	1,614	1,621	1,636	1,457	1,385	1,187
5 to 10	1,354	1,063	933	975	970	791	774	763	752	759	817	844	798
11 to 14	670	597	518	609	579	357	389	418	340	340	414	476	473
15 to 26	1,171	873	985	1,025	883	562	536	541	595	605	640	839	809
27 or more	728	625	754	828	566	341	343	337	351	354	383	593	683
Two spells of unemployment or more	1,878	1,533	1,494	1,460	1,396	1,155	1,107	1,129	1,116	1,130	1,173	1,441	1,366
2 spells	1,030	837	774	759	709	600	570	595	565	566	618	766	720
3 spells or more	848	696	720	701	687	555	537	534	551	564	555	675	646

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1963–74 [1]—Continued

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963
	Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year												
BOTH SEXES													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	11.7	9.3	8.7	8.1	9.2	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	11.0	9.1	10.0
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	88.4	90.7	91.2	91.9	90.8	86.8	87.3	86.6	87.5	87.6	89.0	90.9	90.0
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	25.9	28.9	25.7	22.9	25.7	34.2	36.0	32.6	33.1	33.3	28.8	24.8	21.8
5 to 10	21.2	20.5	19.7	19.8	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.7	19.4
11 to 14	11.0	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.0	10.0	10.3	11.4	10.4	10.3	11.8	12.3	12.9
15 to 26	18.9	18.5	20.4	21.5	19.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	15.5	15.5	18.3	19.8	21.1
27 or more	11.4	11.0	14.0	15.4	11.7	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.3	8.4	9.9	12.4	14.8
Two spells of unemployment or more	33.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.6	32.3	31.0	32.6	33.7	33.8	36.1	38.5	37.4
2 spells	17.3	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	16.1	19.0	18.1
3 spells or more	16.1	16.8	16.7	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.4	18.0	19.2	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.3
MALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	13.1	11.5	10.3	9.0	10.5	15.2	15.3	16.0	15.1	14.9	12.9	10.3	11.5
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	86.9	88.5	89.7	91.0	89.5	84.8	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.1	87.1	89.7	88.5
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	21.7	23.8	21.6	20.0	21.9	29.3	31.8	27.8	28.3	28.5	24.6	21.2	18.7
5 to 10	21.9	21.2	20.8	20.4	22.1	21.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.2	21.6	19.8
11 to 14	11.6	12.6	12.3	12.7	13.7	11.0	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.1	13.8
15 to 26	19.9	20.3	21.3	22.6	20.0	15.4	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.8	19.6	20.3	22.1
27 or more	11.8	10.6	13.7	15.1	11.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	10.1	13.4	14.2
Two spells of unemployment or more	37.3	35.6	34.9	35.2	36.7	35.7	34.2	35.6	37.6	37.6	40.2	42.0	40.1
2 spells	18.7	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.4	15.8	15.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	16.6	20.0	18.7
3 spells or more	18.6	19.8	18.5	18.2	19.3	19.8	18.9	21.1	22.8	22.9	23.5	22.0	21.4
FEMALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	9.7	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.0	10.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	7.2
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	90.3	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.0	89.8	90.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	92.1	93.1	92.8
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	31.7	35.7	32.0	27.5	31.8	41.4	42.0	39.8	40.5	40.5	36.1	31.2	27.9
5 to 10	20.2	19.5	18.0	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.2	19.0	18.8
11 to 14	10.2	11.0	10.0	11.7	11.8	8.4	9.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	10.2	10.7	11.1
15 to 26	17.5	16.0	19.0	19.7	18.0	13.3	12.8	13.4	14.9	15.0	16.0	18.9	19.0
27 or more	10.9	11.5	14.6	15.9	11.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	13.3	16.1
Two spells of unemployment or more	28.1	28.1	28.9	28.0	28.5	27.3	26.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	29.0	32.4	32.1
2 spells	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.0	15.3	17.2	16.9
3 spells or more	12.7	12.8	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	15.2

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[1] Data for 1957-62 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Worked 50 weeks or more.

[4] Worked less than 50 weeks.

Table C–1. Total Employment on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Total	Private												Government		
		Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate	Services	Total government	Federal[1]	State and local
					Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail					
	Number (thousands)															
1947	43,881	38,407	955	1,982	15,545	8,385	7,159	4,166	8,955	2,361	6,595	1,754	5,050	5,474	1,892	3,582
1948	44,891	39,241	994	2,169	15,582	8,326	7,256	4,189	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,650	1,863	3,787
1949	43,778	37,922	930	2,165	14,441	7,489	6,953	4,001	9,264	2,487	6,778	1,857	5,264	5,856	1,908	3,948
1950	45,222	39,196	901	2,333	15,241	8,094	7,147	4,034	9,386	2,518	6,868	1,919	5,382	6,026	1,928	4,098
1951	47,849	41,460	929	2,603	16,393	9,089	7,304	4,226	9,742	2,606	7,136	1,991	5,576	6,389	2,302	4,087
1952	48,825	42,216	898	2,634	16,632	9,349	7,284	4,248	10,004	2,687	7,317	2,069	5,730	6,609	2,420	4,188
1953	50,232	43,587	866	2,623	17,549	10,110	7,438	4,290	10,247	2,727	7,520	2,146	5,867	6,645	2,305	4,340
1954	49,022	42,271	791	2,612	16,314	9,129	7,185	4,084	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563
1955	50,675	43,761	792	2,802	16,882	9,541	7,340	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,740	2,335	6,274	6,914	2,187	4,727
1956	52,408	45,131	822	2,999	17,243	9,834	7,409	4,244	10,858	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,209	5,069
1957	52,894	45,278	828	2,923	17,174	9,856	7,319	4,241	10,886	2,893	7,992	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399
1958	51,363	43,524	751	2,778	15,945	8,830	7,116	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,902	2,519	6,806	7,839	2,191	5,648
1959	53,313	45,230	732	2,960	16,675	9,373	7,303	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,594	7,130	8,083	2,233	5,850
1960	54,234	45,881	712	2,885	16,796	9,459	7,336	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,388	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,083
1961	54,042	45,448	672	2,816	16,326	9,070	7,256	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,731	7,664	8,594	2,279	6,315
1962	55,596	46,706	650	2,902	16,853	9,480	7,373	3,906	11,566	3,056	8,511	2,800	8,028	8,890	2,340	6,550
1963	56,702	47,477	635	2,963	16,995	9,616	7,380	3,903	11,778	3,104	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868
1964	58,331	48,735	634	3,050	17,274	9,816	7,458	3,951	12,160	3,189	8,971	2,957	8,709	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,815	50,741	632	3,186	18,062	10,406	7,656	4,036	12,716	3,312	9,404	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,955	53,163	627	3,275	19,214	11,284	7,930	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,808	3,100	9,551	10,792	2,564	8,227
1967	65,857	54,459	613	3,208	19,447	11,439	8,008	4,261	13,606	3,525	10,081	3,225	10,099	11,398	2,719	8,679
1968	67,951	56,106	606	3,306	19,781	11,626	8,155	4,311	14,099	3,611	10,488	3,381	10,622	11,845	2,737	9,109
1969	70,442	58,240	619	3,525	20,167	11,895	8,272	4,435	14,704	3,733	10,971	3,562	11,228	12,202	2,758	9,444
1970	70,920	58,359	623	3,536	19,349	11,195	8,154	4,504	15,040	3,816	11,225	3,687	11,621	12,561	2,731	9,830
1971	71,222	58,334	609	3,639	18,572	10,597	7,975	4,457	15,352	3,823	11,529	3,802	11,903	12,887	2,696	10,192
1972	73,714	60,373	625	3,831	19,090	11,006	8,084	4,517	15,975	3,943	12,032	3,943	12,392	13,340	2,684	10,656
1973	76,896	63,157	644	4,015	20,068	11,839	8,229	4,644	16,674	4,107	12,568	4,091	13,021	13,739	2,663	11,075
1974	78,413	64,235	694	3,957	20,046	11,895	8,151	4,696	17,017	4,223	12,794	4,208	13,617	14,177	2,724	11,453
1975 p	76,984	62,213	745	3,455	18,344	10,676	7,668	4,499	16,959	4,177	12,773	4,222	13,997	14,771	2,748	12,023
	Percent distribution															
1947	100.0	87.5	2.2	4.5	35.4	19.1	16.3	9.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.0	11.5	12.5	4.3	8.2
1948	100.0	87.4	2.2	4.8	34.7	18.5	16.2	9.3	20.7	5.5	15.1	4.1	11.6	12.6	4.2	8.4
1949	100.0	86.6	2.1	4.9	33.0	17.1	15.9	9.1	21.2	5.7	15.5	4.2	12.0	13.4	4.4	9.0
1950	100.0	86.7	2.0	5.2	33.7	17.9	15.8	8.9	20.8	5.6	15.2	4.2	11.9	13.3	4.3	9.1
1951	100.0	86.6	1.9	5.4	34.3	19.0	15.3	8.8	20.4	5.4	14.9	4.2	11.7	13.4	4.8	8.5
1952	100.0	86.5	1.8	5.4	34.1	19.1	14.9	8.7	20.5	5.5	15.0	4.2	11.7	13.5	5.0	8.6
1953	100.0	86.8	1.7	5.2	34.9	20.1	14.8	8.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.3	11.7	13.2	4.6	8.6
1954	100.0	86.2	1.6	5.3	33.3	18.6	14.7	8.3	20.9	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.2	13.8	4.5	9.3
1955	100.0	86.4	1.6	5.5	33.3	18.8	14.5	8.2	20.8	5.5	15.3	4.6	12.4	13.6	4.3	9.3
1956	100.0	86.1	1.6	5.7	32.9	18.8	14.1	8.1	20.7	5.5	15.2	4.6	12.5	13.9	4.2	9.7
1957	100.0	85.6	1.6	5.5	32.5	18.6	13.8	8.0	20.6	5.5	15.1	4.7	12.8	14.4	4.2	10.2
1958	100.0	84.7	1.5	5.4	31.0	17.2	13.9	7.7	20.9	5.5	15.4	4.9	13.3	15.3	4.3	11.0
1959	100.0	84.8	1.4	5.6	31.3	17.6	13.7	7.5	20.9	5.5	15.3	4.9	13.4	15.2	4.2	11.0
1960	100.0	84.6	1.3	5.3	31.0	17.4	13.5	7.4	21.0	5.5	15.5	4.9	13.7	15.4	4.2	11.2
1961	100.0	84.1	1.2	5.2	30.2	16.8	13.4	7.2	21.0	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.2	15.9	4.2	11.7
1962	100.0	84.0	1.2	5.2	30.3	17.1	13.3	7.0	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.0	14.4	16.0	4.2	11.8
1963	100.0	83.7	1.1	5.2	30.0	17.0	13.0	6.9	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.1	14.7	16.3	4.2	12.1
1964	100.0	83.5	1.1	5.2	29.6	16.8	12.8	6.8	20.8	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.9	16.5	4.0	12.4
1965	100.0	83.4	1.0	5.2	29.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	20.9	5.4	15.5	5.0	14.9	16.6	3.9	12.7
1966	100.0	83.1	1.0	5.1	30.0	17.6	12.4	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	4.0	12.9
1967	100.0	82.7	.9	4.9	29.5	17.4	12.2	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.9	15.3	17.3	4.1	13.2
1968	100.0	82.6	.9	4.9	29.1	17.1	12.0	6.3	20.7	5.3	15.4	5.0	15.6	17.4	4.0	13.4
1969	100.0	82.7	.9	5.0	28.6	16.9	11.7	6.3	20.9	5.3	15.6	5.1	15.9	17.3	3.9	13.4
1970	100.0	82.3	.9	5.0	27.3	15.8	11.5	6.4	21.2	5.4	15.8	5.2	16.4	17.7	3.8	13.9
1971	100.0	81.9	.9	5.1	26.1	14.9	11.2	6.3	21.6	5.4	16.2	5.3	16.7	18.1	3.8	14.3
1972	100.0	81.9	.8	5.2	25.9	14.9	11.0	6.1	21.6	5.3	16.3	5.3	16.8	18.1	3.6	14.5
1973	100.0	82.1	.8	5.2	26.1	15.4	10.7	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.3	16.9	17.9	3.5	14.4
1974	100.0	81.9	.9	5.0	25.6	15.2	10.4	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.4	17.4	18.1	3.5	14.6
1975 p	100.0	80.8	1.0	4.5	23.8	13.9	10.0	5.8	22.0	5.4	16.6	5.5	18.2	19.2	3.6	15.6

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[1] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands)											
1947	33,747	871	1,759	12,990	7,028	5,962	(3)	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	(3)
1948	34,489	906	1,924	12,910	6,925	5,986	(3)	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	(3)
1949	33,159	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,669	(3)	8,595	2,267	6,328	1,542	(3)
1950	34,349	816	2,069	12,523	6,705	5,817	(3)	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	(3)
1951	36,225	840	2,308	13,368	7,480	5,888	(3)	9,091	2,365	6,726	1,649	(3)
1952	36,643	801	2,324	13,359	7,550	5,810	(3)	9,333	2,439	6,894	1,711	(3)
1953	37,694	765	2,305	14,055	8,154	5,901	(3)	9,510	2,459	7,051	1,771	(3)
1954	36,276	686	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	(3)	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	(3)
1955	37,500	680	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	(3)	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	(3)
1956	38,495	701	2,613	13,436	7,669	5,767	(3)	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	(3)
1957	38,384	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,638	(3)	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	(3)
1958	36,608	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	(3)	9,736	2,477	7,259	2,063	(3)
1959	38,080	590	2,538	12,603	7,033	5,570	(3)	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	(3)
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	(3)	10,315	2,605	7,710	2,181	(3)
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	(3)	10,234	2,584	7,650	2,225	(3)
1962	38,979	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,553	(3)	10,400	2,625	7,775	2,274	(3)
1963	39,553	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	(3)	10,560	2,656	7,904	2,329	(3)
1964	40,589	497	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,569	3,484	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,358	2,814	8,544	2,426	8,331
1966	44,281	487	2,784	14,297	8,370	5,926	3,632	11,820	2,911	8,909	2,476	8,786
1967	45,169	469	2,708	14,308	8,364	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,566	9,287
1968	46,506	461	2,786	14,514	8,457	6,056	3,751	12,542	3,036	9,506	2,687	9,764
1969	48,243	472	2,973	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,857	13,094	3,139	9,954	2,836	10,246
1970	48,197	473	2,951	14,020	8,042	5,978	3,907	13,379	3,206	10,174	2,921	10,546
1971	48,202	455	3,023	13,467	7,622	5,845	3,861	13,630	3,192	10,438	2,995	10,772
1972	49,992	472	3,166	13,957	8,005	5,952	3,916	14,188	3,299	10,889	3,092	11,201
1973	52,334	488	3,315	14,760	8,691	6,069	[illegible]	14,799	3,433	11,366	3,184	11,769
1974	53,029	527	3,234	14,613	8,641	5,972	4,058	15,065	3,526	11,540	3,240	12,293
1975 p	51,087	566	2,761	13,068	7,541	5,528	3,858	15,005	3,462	11,542	3,221	12,608
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)											
1947	4,660	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	(3)	714	196	519	264	(3)
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	(3)	643	215	428	308	(3)
1949	4,763	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	(3)	669	220	450	315	(3)
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	(3)	644	224	420	328	(3)
1951	5,234	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	(3)	651	241	410	342	(3)
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	(3)	671	248	423	358	(3)
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	(3)	737	268	469	375	(3)
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	(3)	779	297	482	397	(3)
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	(3)	860	317	544	415	(3)
1956	6,635	121	386	3,80[illegible]	2,165	1,642	(3)	925	337	588	435	(3)
1957	6,895	133	386	3,985	2,306	1,681	(3)	963	352	610	446	(3)
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	(3)	1,014	371	643	456	(3)
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	(3)	1,040	384	657	473	(3)
1960	7,365	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	(3)	1,076	399	678	488	(3)
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,452	1,791	(3)	1,103	409	694	506	(3)
1962	7,727	138	440	4,365	2,515	1,820	(3)	1,166	431	736	526	(3)
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	(3)	1,218	448	771	548	(3)
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	735
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,359	498	860	597	756
1966	8,882	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	765
1967	9,290	144	500	5,139	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	815
1968	9,600	145	520	5,267	3,169	2,099	560	1,557	575	982	694	855
1969	9,997	147	552	5,400	3,244	2,156	578	1,610	594	1,017	726	982
1970	10,162	150	585	5,329	3,153	2,176	597	1,661	610	1,051	766	1,075
1971	10,128	151	616	5,105	2,975	2,130	596	1,722	631	1,091	807	1,131
1972	10,381	152	665	5,133	3,001	2,132	601	1,787	644	1,143	851	1,191
1973	10,823	156	700	5,308	3,148	2,160	625	1,875	674	1,202	907	1,252
1974	11,206	167	723	5,433	3,254	2,179	638	1,952	697	1,254	968	1,324
1975 p	11,126	179	694	5,276	3,135	2,140	641	1,945	715	1,231	1,001	1,359

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment											
1947	12.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.9	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.8	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.8	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.4	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	12.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	13.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	13.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.3	20.7	(3)	7.2	9.8	6.2	17.5	(3)
1954	14.2	13.3	12.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	(3)	7.6	10.8	6.4	17.8	(3)
1955	11.3	14.1	12.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	(3)	8.2	11.3	7.0	17.8	(3)
1956	14.7	14.7	12.9	22.1	22.0	22.2	(3)	8.5	11.7	7.4	17.9	(3)
1957	15.2	16.1	13.2	23.2	23.4	23.0	(3)	8.8	12.2	7.6	18.0	(3)
1958	15.9	18.6	14.2	24.8	25.5	23.8	(3)	9.4	13.0	8.1	18.1	(3)
1959	15.8	19.4	14.3	24.4	25.0	23.7	(3)	9.3	13.0	8.0	18.2	(3)
1960	16.1	19.9	14.8	25.1	25.7	24.2	(3)	9.4	13.3	8.1	18.3	(3)
1961	16.4	20.8	15.1	26.0	27.0	24.7	(3)	9.7	13.7	8.3	18.5	(3)
1962	16.5	21.2	15.2	25.9	26.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.8	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	19.0	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1967	17.1	23.5	15.6	26.4	26.9	25.8	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	10.9	15.9	9.3	20.4	8.7
1970	17.4	24.1	16.5	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.3	11.0	16.0	9.4	20.8	9.3
1971	17.4	25.0	16.9	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.4	11.2	16.5	9.5	21.2	9.5
1972	17.2	24.4	17.4	26.9	27.3	26.[illegible]	13.3	11.2	16.3	9.5	21.6	9.6
1973	17.1	24.2	17.4	26.5	26.6	26.2	13.5	11.2	16.4	9.6	22.2	9.6
1974	17.4	24.1	18.3	27.1	27.4	26.7	13.6	11.5	16.5	9.8	23.0	9.7
1975 p	17.9	24.0	20.1	28.8	29.4	27.9	14.2	11.5	17.1	9.6	23.7	9.9

p Preliminary.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average weekly hours											
1947	40.3	40.8	38.2	40.4	40.5	40.2	(3)	40.5	41.1	40.3	37.9	(3)
1948	40.0	39.4	38.1	40.0	40.4	39.6	(3)	40.4	41.0	40.2	37.9	(3)
1949	39.4	36.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	38.9	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.8	(3)
1950	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.5	41.1	39.7	(3)	40.5	40.7	40.4	37.7	(3)
1951	39.9	38.4	38.1	40.6	41.5	39.5	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.7	(3)
1952	39.9	38.6	38.9	40.7	41.5	39.7	(3)	40.0	40.7	39.8	37.8	(3)
1953	39.6	38.8	37.9	40.5	41.2	39.6	(3)	39.5	40.6	39.1	37.7	(3)
1954	39.1	38.6	37.2	39.6	40.1	39.0	(3)	39.5	40.5	39.2	37.6	(3)
1955	39.6	40.7	37.1	40.7	41.3	39.9	(3)	39.4	40.7	39.0	37.6	(3)
1956	39.3	40.8	37.5	40.4	41.0	39.6	(3)	39.1	40.5	38.6	36.9	(3)
1957	38.8	40.1	37.0	39.8	40.3	39.2	(3)	38.7	40.3	38.1	36.7	(3)
1958	38.5	38.9	36.8	39.2	39.5	38.8	(3)	38.6	40.2	38.1	37.1	(3)
1959	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.7	(3)	38.8	40.6	38.2	37.3	(3)
1960	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	39.2	(3)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.2	(3)
1961	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(3)	38.3	40.5	37.6	36.9	(3)
1962	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(3)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(3)
1963	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(3)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(3)
1964	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.0	37.3	36.0
1965	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1966	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.3	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1967	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1968	37.8	42.6	37.3	40.7	11.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1969	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1970	37.1	42.7	37.3	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1971	37.0	42.4	37.2	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.1	39.8	33.7	36.9	34.2
1972	37.1	42.5	36.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.5	35.1	39.9	33.7	37.1	34.1
1973	37.1	42.5	37.0	40.7	41.5	39.6	40.6	34.7	39.5	33.3	36.9	34.0
1974	36.6	42.4	36.9	40.0	40.7	39.1	40.2	34.1	38.9	32.7	36.7	33.9
1975 p	36.1	42.3	36.6	39.4	39.9	38.8	39.7	33.8	38.6	32.4	36.5	33.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)											
	$1.13	$1.47	$1.54	$1.22	$1.28	$1.15	(3)	$0.94	$1.22	$0.84	$1.14	(3)
1947	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(3)	1.01	1.31	.90	1.20	(3)
1948	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(3)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(3)
1949	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(3)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(3)
1950	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(3)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(3)
1951	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.65	1.75	1.51	(3)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(3)
1952	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(3)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.58	(3)
1953	1.65	2.14	2.39	1.78	1.90	1.62	(3)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(3)
1954	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(3)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(3)
1955	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(3)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(3)
1956	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(3)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(3)
1957	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(3)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(3)
1958	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.36	1.98	(3)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.95	(3)
1959	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(3)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(3)
1960	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(3)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(3)
1961	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(3)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(3)
1962	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(3)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(3)
1963	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	$2.88	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	$1.94
1964	2.45	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	3.03	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	2.05
1965	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.11	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.17
1966	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.06	2.57	3.24	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.29
1967	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.42	2.40	3.05	2.16	2.75	2.42
1968	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.64	2.55	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.61
1969	3.22	3.85	5.24	3.36	3.55	3.08	3.85	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.81
1970	3.44	4.06	5.69	3.57	3.79	3.26	4.21	2.86	3.67	2.57	3.27	3.02
1971	3.67	[illegible]	6.03	3.81	4.06	3.47	4.64	3.01	3.88	2.70	3.42	3.23
1972	3.92	4.72	6.38	4.07	4.33	3.68	5.03	3.20	4.12	2.87	3.57	3.46
1973	3.92	4.73	6.37	4.08	4.34	3.68	5.04	3.20	4.12	2.87	3.58	3.46
1974	4.22	5.21	6.75	4.41	4.69	3.99	5.43	3.47	4.49	3.09	3.82	3.76
1975 p	4.54	5.89	7.24	4.81	5.13	4.34	5.91	3.74	4.89	3.33	4.13	4.06
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)											
1947	$45.58	$59.94	$58.87	$49.17	$51.76	$46.63	(3)	$38.07	$50.14	$33.77	$43.21	(3)
1948	49.00	65.56	65.27	53.12	56.36	49.56	[illegible]	40.80	53.63	36.22	45.48	(3)
1949	50.24	62.33	67.56	53.88	57.25	50.38	(3)	[illegible]	55.49	38.42	47.63	(3)
1950	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.32	62.43	53.48	(3)	44.55	58.08	39.71	50.52	(3)
1951	57.86	74.11	76.96	63.34	68.48	56.88	(3)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(3)
1952	60.65	77.59	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(3)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(3)
1953	63.76	83.03	86.41	70.47	76.63	62.57	(3)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(3)
1954	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	63.18	(3)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(3)
1955	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(3)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(3)
1956	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(3)	57.48	78.57	50.18	65.68	(3)
1957	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.59	88.26	72.52	(3)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(3)
1958	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	[illegible]	(3)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(3)
1959	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.61	(3)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(3)
1960	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(3)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(3)
1961	82.60	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(3)	67.41	93.56	58.66	77.12	(3)
1962	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(3)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(3)
1963	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.63	108.09	87.91	(3)	72.01	[illegible]	62.66	84.38	(3)
1964	[illegible]	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	$118.37	74.28	102.21	64.75	85.79	$69.84
1965	[illegible]	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	76.53	[illegible]	66.61	88.91	73.60
1966	[illegible]	130.24	146.26	112.34	122.09	98.49	128.13	79.52	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1967	[illegible]	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	[illegible]	81.76	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1968	[illegible]	142.71	164.49	122.51	132.07	109.05	138.85	86.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	83.97
1969	[illegible]	155.23	181.54	129.51	139.59	115.53	148.15	90.78	129.85	78.66	108.70	90.57
1970	[illegible]	164.40	195.45	133.73	143.07	120.43	155.03	95.66	137.60	82.47	113.34	96.66
1971	[illegible]	172.14	211.67	142.44	153.12	128.12	169.24	100.39	146.07	86.61	120.66	103.28
1972	[illegible]	187.43	222.51	154.69	167.68	137.76	187.92	105.65	154.81	90.99	126.88	110.14
1973	145.43	201.03	235.69	166.06	180.11	145.73	204.62	111.04	162.74	95.57	132.10	117.64
1974	154.45	220.90	249.08	176.40	190.88	156.01	218.29	118.33	174.66	101.04	140.19	127.46
1975 p	163.89	249.15	264.98	189.51	204.69	168.39	234.63	126.41	188.75	107.89	150.75	137.23

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p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

[Thousands]

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Total employment														
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	239	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	[illegible]	1,372	991	1,270	781	238	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	88[illegible]	1,182	862	1,210	751	264	239	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,210	991	1,265	816	283	250	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,456.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	833.3	467.8	294.3	406.0
1952	9,349	178.7	790.4	357.1	564.0	1,282.1	638.0	1,094.4	1,517.4	1,185.0	1,703.2	777.5	670.6	312.5	393.7
1953	10,110	234.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,383.1	726.1	1,156.4	1,554.4	1,333.3	1,969.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	552.6	1,219.3	645.5	1,0[illegible]3.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,754.1	765.7	782.9	321.2	390.7
1955	9,541	141.2	739.6	363.8	588.4	1,322.5	706.9	1,1[illegible]2.4	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,854.6	891.2	761.3	323.2	396.2
1956	9,834	138.5	730.9	375.5	605.3	1,355.3	706.6	1,140.4	1,571.6	1,323.1	1,852.5	792.5	837.3	337.8	403.0
1957	9,856	140.2	655.3	374.3	595.4	1,355.3	719.9	1,167.3	1,585.9	1,343.8	1,909.1	769.3	89[illegible].8	342.1	387.2
1958	8,830	158.1	615.0	360.8	562.4	1,153.5	601.1	1,076.9	1,362.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	373.0
1959	9,373	203.5	658.8	385.0	604.0	1,182.6	587.3	1,122.5	1,452.1	1,396.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.7
1960	9,459	220.0	626.8	383.0	604.0	1,231.2	651.4	1,135.3	1,479.0	1,467.1	1,568.9	724.1	627.9	354.3	389.9
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	595.5	1,084.5	1,418.6	1,473.3	1,448.6	632.3	609.7	347.4	378.2
1962	9,480	2[illegible]4.4	589.3	385.1	592.3	1,165.6	592.8	1,127.7	1,493.2	1,567.0	1,547.0	691.7	638.4	358.7	38[illegible].6
1963	9,616	265.5	592.6	389.9	600.8	1,172.2	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,553.9	1,600.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	386.8
1964	9,816	243.9	604.2	405.9	613.8	1,233.2	629.2	1,189.7	1,609.6	1,543.8	1,604.3	752.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,406	225.8	606.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,659.2	1,740.6	842.7	624.2	389.0	419.5
1966	11,284	260.9	614.3	461.5	644.2	1,350.7	651.9	1,351.3	1,910.0	1,908.8	1,917.7	861.6	753.3	430.9	433.7
1967	11,439	317.2	593.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,958.9	1,948.5	815.8	833.6	450.8	428.4
1968	11,626	338.0	600.1	471.6	635.5	1,315.5	635.9	1,330.4	1,965.9	1,974.5	2,038.6	873.7	852.0	461.9	433.4
1969	11,895	316.2	606.7	483.9	656.4	1,360.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	804.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,195	241.9	572.7	459.8	640.2	1,315.6	628.4	1,380.4	1,982.1	1,917.0	1,799.1	797.3	668.7	460.4	425.7
1971	10,597	190.8	585.9	461.0	633.6	1,229.1	577.9	1,334.1	1,811.0	1,772.4	1,729.8	842.6	533.3	437.8	411.7
1972	11,006	182.9	622.6	503.4	658.9	1,240.4	572.3	1,395.9	1,889.8	1,847.3	1,771.7	862.8	510.8	459.0	433.8
1973	11,839	182.6	642.8	535.5	691.4	1,323.7	603.4	1,499.9	2,092.1	2,020.3	1,903.7	955.3	532.6	496.6	450.7
1974	11,895	176.5	626.2	516.7	690.2	1,343.5	609.0	1,505.3	2,217.8	2,030.2	1,821.1	890.8	542.9	519.5	447.6
1975 ᵖ	10,676	170.3	560.4	450.9	613.1	1,179.4	544.9	1,335.1	2,068.3	1,759.7	1,648.1	774.[illegible]	514.5	488.9	404.9
	Production workers														
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,087	810	1,039	626	177	213	367
1948	6,925	23	757	304	479	1,121	594	809	1,074	761	1,027	632	175	205	365
1949	6,122	20	680	274	443	968	527	714	900	638	976	613	197	181	327
1950	6,705	23	745	317	473	1,075	587	812	929	770	1,029	677	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	883.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,213.1	681.8	348.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	859.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,154	173.6	699.9	315.9	493.6	1,172.6	620.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	739.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	546.1	851.1	1,046.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	326.6
1955	7,548	91.7	672.3	307.0	495.6	1,115.8	604.5	897.8	1,069.2	924.2	1,414.1	718.3	525.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	595.4	900.7	1,158.5	975.4	1,364.3	619.5	561.0	236.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	588.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	591.4	233.1	315.3
1958	6,579	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	486.5	824.5	945.5	857.3	1,120.6	452.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,033	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	868.5	1,027.2	969.4	1,163.4	537.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,035.9	996.3	1,107.4	563.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	303.9	469.4	914.6	478.4	826.0	976.4	979.4	992.7	479.1	347.7	223.1	303.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	319.6	477.7	937.3	476.3	863.7	1,037.8	1,050.7	1,059.9	534.0	349.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	881.6	1,059.2	1,034.3	1,112.3	573.6	350.8	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.8	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,036.5	1,119.6	579.2	338.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	538.4	982.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	356.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	382.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,051.9	1,343.6	1,325.3	1,365.5	670.3	446.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,060.1	509.5	1,053.5	1,368.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	501.5	281.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.9	389.7	508.9	1,046.2	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.5	1,319.1	1,441.2	680.8	505.5	284.9	340.4
1969	8,651	181.8	526.2	401.6	526.4	1,087.0	513.6	1,108.4	1,382.2	1,345.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,042	131.5	492.7	378.8	508.9	1,043.2	500.6	1,051.3	1,322.9	1,265.1	1,241.0	604.2	369.3	278.0	328.7
1971	7,622	95.8	504.2	379.1	502.8	968.6	457.3	1,013.9	1,182.3	1,173.4	1,222.6	651.3	285.8	261.3	317.6
1972	8,005	91.3	535.8	416.2	526.3	988.0	456.4	1,067.4	1,253.6	1,245.0	1,266.5	668.6	275.9	277.0	338.2
1973	8,691	92.1	554.0	442.2	553.4	1,064.5	485.2	1,155.9	1,415.7	1,386.7	1,367.7	743.4	290.2	305.7	352.9
1974	8,641	84.9	533.2	423.1	552.4	1,074.1	486.9	1,150.0	1,494.7	1,372.2	1,284.6	682.3	296.3	321.8	350.2
1975 ᵖ	7,541	79.4	466.2	364.6	484.2	919.0	424.1	995.4	1,346.1	1,139.7	1,146.2	593.6	273.5	293.0	309.2

ᵖ Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown seperately.

Table C–5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)														
1947	1,357	5	62	40	66	165	81	163	288	225	236	142	62	54	54
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	57	57
1949	1,367	6	61	43	71	166	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	58	58
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	61	56
1951	1,609	17.7	69.0	50.1	79.9	189.2	94.2	194.8	326.9	247.8	302.0	151.5	119.4	72.0	59.9
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	96.5	205.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	158.8	175.2	79.3	61.2
1953	1,956	60.7	70.8	54.0	87.7	210.5	105.7	219.0	371.5	304.7	426.2	177.9	209.3	87.3	64.2
1954	1,935	50.2	67.5	54.2	88.3	201.4	99.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	90.2	64.1
1955	1,993	49.5	67.3	56.8	92.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	93.6	65.8
1956	2,165	53.6	69.1	60.0	98.3	223.7	111.2	239.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	101.7	69.9
1957	2,306	59.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	109.0	71.9
1958	2,251	75.7	65.6	62.1	104.5	225.5	114.6	252.4	416.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	279.1	109.0	73.5
1959	2,340	105.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	116.4	254.0	471.9	427.0	471.6	154.8	274.9	115.0	74.8
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	123.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	75.6
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	117.1	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	74.7
1962	2,545	145.1	62.6	65.5	114.6	228.3	116.5	264.0	455.4	516.3	487.1	157.7	289.3	129.6	76.4
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	224.8	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.6	497.4	167.7	288.4	132.5	76.4
1964	2,603	130.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.6	113.6	275.4	489.2	507.3	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	79.7
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	286.3	520.5	518.7	490.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	84.0
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.0	299.4	566.4	583.5	552.2	191.3	306.9	156.2	87.6
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	309.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	90.1
1968	3,169	146.3	79.2	81.9	126.6	269.3	129.7	318.6	623.4	655.4	597.4	192.9	346.5	177.0	93.0
1969	3,244	134.4	80.5	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	332.0	650.4	674.4	607.3	203.4	340.4	182.7	96.4
1970	3,153	110.4	80.0	81.0	131.3	272.4	127.8	329.1	659.2	651.9	558.1	193.1	299.4	182.4	97.0
1971	2,975	95.0	81.7	81.9	130.8	260.5	120.6	320.2	628.7	599.0	507.2	191.3	247.5	176.5	94.1
1972	3,001	91.6	86.8	87.2	132.6	252.4	115.9	328.5	636.2	602.3	505.2	194.2	234.9	182.0	95.6
1973	3,148	90.5	88.8	93.3	138.0	259.2	118.2	344.0	676.4	633.6	536.0	211.9	242.4	190.9	97.8
1974	3,254	91.6	93.0	93.6	137.8	269.4	122.1	355.3	723.1	658.0	536.5	208.5	246.6	197.7	97.4
1975 p	3,135	90.9	94.2	86.3	128.9	260.4	120.8	339.7	722.2	620.0	501.9	180.8	241.0	195.9	95.7
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment														
1947	16.2	18.5	7.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	16.5	20.9	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	12.8
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	23.2	19.1	19.1	26.5	21.8	13.5
1949	18.3	23.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	24.3	15.1
1950	17.2	23.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	22.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.4	14.0
1951	17.7	23.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.5	14.8
1952	19.2	27.1	8.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.1	19.3	23.3	23.3	21.8	20.4	26.1	25.4	15.5
1953	19.3	25.9	9.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.6	18.9	23.9	22.9	21.6	19.4	26.3	25.9	15.3
1954	21.2	30.7	9.5	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	20.5	26.2	25.8	24.1	21.4	28.4	28.1	16.4
1955	20.9	35.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	26.2	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	16.6
1956	22.0	38.7	9.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	14.7	21.0	26.3	26.3	26.4	21.8	33.0	30.1	17.3
1957	23.4	42.7	10.3	16.4	17.2	17.5	16.7	21.8	27.9	28.7	26.9	21.8	34.0	31.9	18.6
1958	25.5	47.9	10.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.1	23.4	30.6	31.4	29.7	25.4	36.2	33.7	19.7
1959	25.0	51.8	10.1	16.6	17.8	19.3	19.8	22.6	29.3	30.6	28.8	22.4	38.1	33.3	19.3
1960	25.7	53.7	10.5	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	23.0	30.0	32.1	29.4	22.2	41.1	34.3	19.4
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.6	23.8	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	19.8
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.7	23.4	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	19.6
1963	26.9	46.6	11.1	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	23.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	19.8
1964	26.5	47.3	12.0	17.0	19.6	18.6	18.1	23.1	30.4	32.9	30.2	23.1	44.1	36.7	20.0
1965	25.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.7	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	28.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	20.0
1966	25.8	51.2	12.7	17.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	22.2	29.7	30.6	28.8	22.2	40.7	36.2	20.2
1967	26.9	45.1	13.1	17.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.7	30.5	32.5	29.6	23.2	39.8	37.5	21.0
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.9	20.5	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	29.3	22.1	40.7	38.3	21.5
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	21.9
1970	28.2	45.6	14.0	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.8	33.3	34.0	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.6	22.8
1971	28.1	49.8	13.9	17.8	20.6	21.2	20.9	24.0	34.7	33.8	29.3	22.7	46.4	40.3	22.9
1972	27.3	50.1	13.9	17.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	23.5	33.7	32.6	28.5	22.5	46.0	39.7	22.0
1973	26.6	49.6	13.8	17.4	20.0	19.6	19.6	22.9	32.3	31.4	28.2	22.2	45.5	38.4	21.7
1974	27.4	51.9	14.9	18.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	23.6	32.6	32.4	29.5	23.4	45.4	38.1	21.8
1975 p	29.4	53.4	16.8	19.1	21.0	22.1	22.2	25.4	34.9	35.2	30.5	23.3	46.8	40.1	23.6

p Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

[Thousands]

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Total employment										
1947	7,159	1,799	118	1,299	1,154	465	721	649	221	223	412
1948	7,256	1,801	114	1,332	1,190	473	740	655	228	312	412
1949	6,953	1,778	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	389
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,256	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	767.6	707.0	231.3	334.4	380.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,163.4	1,216.4	503.7	779.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,438	1,838.9	103.6	1,154.8	1,248.0	530.4	802.8	768.2	241.4	361.0	389.2
1954	7,185	1,818.3	103.3	1,042.3	1,183.6	531.1	813.9	752.7	238.1	328.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	363.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	369.2	382.7
1957	7,319	1,805.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	372.7
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	359.2
1959	7,303	1,789.6	94.5	945.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	215.5	372.7	374.0
1960	7,336	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,233.2	601.1	911.3	828.2	211.9	379.0	363.4
1961	7,256	1,775.2	90.7	893.4	1,214.5	601.3	917.3	828.2	201.9	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,763.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	408.4	360.7
1963	7,380	1,752.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,458	1,750.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.9	436.0	347.6
1965	7,656	1,756.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,930	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,008	1,786.3	86.5	958.5	1,397.5	679.1	1,047.8	1,001.4	183.2	516.4	350.9
1968	8,155	1,781.5	84.6	993.9	1,405.8	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.3	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.5	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,154	1,782.7	82.9	975.9	1,364.6	705.5	1,101.6	1,049.0	190.8	580.1	320.4
1971	7,975	1,755.0	77.1	958.3	1,345.4	681.9	1,072.2	1,009.8	192.8	580.5	301.8
1972	8,084	1,739.0	75.0	994.1	1,374.4	688.9	1,084.2	1,007.5	194.4	624.8	301.9
1973	8,229	1,718.5	79.0	1,026.2	1,405.5	701.3	1,104.4	1,032.5	193.4	677.1	290.8
1974	8,151	1,712.5	79.5	988.1	1,347.7	701.8	1,112.3	1,056.6	198.6	675.9	277.9
1975 p	7,668	1,676.6	78.4	901.6	1,234.8	643.0	1,077.1	1,012.7	197.4	587.6	256.8
	Production workers										
1947	5,962	1,395	110	1,220	1,047	406	487	488	170	263	374
1948	5,986	1,374	106	1,248	1,073	408	494	485	175	253	369
1949	5,669	1,341	101	1,103	1,053	390	488	449	160	226	348
1950	5,817	1,331	95	1,169	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,888	1,338.4	96.0	1,146.2	1,081.3	435.1	504.5	502.5	172.5	270.5	340.8
1952	5,810	1,330.9	97.2	1,073.2	1,087.2	421.9	509.7	506.1	168.9	269.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,063.9	1,114.8	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.2	287.8	348.7
1954	5,623	1,296.6	95.2	953.2	1,053.4	440.8	524.9	503.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	961.6	1,086.4	453.5	539.0	518.1	163.2	288.3	344.0
1956	5,767	1,302.1	90.1	944.3	1,088.1	464.5	559.6	525.7	161.2	290.7	340.9
1957	5,638	1,263.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	331.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	832.5	1,039.5	454.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,570	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	505.6	139.9	289.8	332.9
1960	5,559	1,211.8	83.3	835.1	1,098.2	479.7	588.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	805.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	505.0	129.9	288.3	316.4
1962	5,553	1,178.4	78.7	812.1	1,122.9	486.0	594.5	519.3	125.5	316.5	318.9
1963	5,527	1,167.1	76.6	793.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,569	1,157.3	78.4	798.2	1,158.3	488.8	602.1	529.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	826.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.6	546.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,926	1,180.0	71.8	858.8	1,245.7	518.2	646.4	574.3	114.7	397.8	318.5
1967	5,944	1,187.3	73.9	850.2	1,237.2	526.3	661.6	592.3	114.7	397.0	303.7
1968	6,056	1,191.6	71.9	880.7	1,240.1	536.2	667.0	609.9	118.0	434.5	306.3
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.6	884.0	1,237.9	550.6	681.7	621.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,978	1,200.8	69.0	856.0	1,196.2	543.2	678.1	601.7	116.4	443.2	273.4
1971	5,845	1,184.3	63.4	840.1	1,177.0	521.8	655.2	580.8	118.3	447.5	257.1
1972	5,952	1,174.8	61.6	873.4	1,199.4	531.1	660.9	583.8	120.6	487.3	258.9
1973	6,069	1,163.3	65.6	901.0	1,220.7	543.6	669.5	600.2	122.4	533.6	248.9
1974	5,972	1,164.4	65.8	862.4	1,163.0	539.6	670.7	611.8	126.2	530.4	237.4
1975 p	5,528	1,136.1	65.0	782.2	1,061.1	482.8	634.6	549.9	124.9	450.4	219.5

p Preliminary.

Table C-7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)										
1947	1,197	404	8	79	107	59	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	8	84	117	65	246	170	53	59	43
1949	1,284	437	8	84	120	65	252	169	52	57	41
1950	1,330	459	8	87	122	69	254	179	53	59	40
1951	1,416	484.8	8.1	91.5	125.9	76.1	263.1	201.8	58.5	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	68.4	39.8
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	68.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,562	521.7	8.1	89.1	130.2	90.3	289.0	249.7	71.2	71.7	40.5
1955	1,600	533.0	8.1	88.6	132.8	96.5	295.7	255.0	73.9	75.0	41.9
1956	1,642	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.8	74.3	78.5	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	306.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.7
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	76.9	79.9	41.0
1959	1,733	567.5	10.6	88.3	134.5	115.4	313.4	303.6	75.6	82.9	41.1
1960	1,777	578.2	10.7	89.3	135.0	121.4	322.4	318.3	74.0	86.2	42.5
1961	1,791	584.1	11.1	88.4	134.9	123.3	325.6	323.2	72.0	87.0	41.8
1962	1,820	584.6	11.8	90.2	140.8	128.4	331.9	329.2	69.8	91.9	41.4
1963	1,853	584.9	12.0	92.0	144.8	132.1	340.3	340.0	68.8	95.8	41.8
1964	1,889	593.1	11.8	93.8	144.2	136.7	349.4	349.2	69.7	99.7	42.1
1965	1,937	597.6	12.0	98.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.9
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,064	599.0	12.6	108.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,099	589.9	12.7	113.2	165.7	155.0	398.1	420.0	68.8	126.8	48.9
1969	2,156	589.0	13.4	118.5	171.2	160.5	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,176	581.9	13.9	119.9	168.4	162.3	423.5	447.3	74.4	136.9	47.0
1971	2,129	570.7	13.7	118.2	168.4	160.1	417.0	429.0	74.5	133.0	44.7
1972	2,132	564.2	13.4	120.7	175.0	157.8	423.3	423.7	73.8	137.5	43.0
1973	2,160	555.2	13.4	125.2	184.8	157.7	434.9	432.3	71.0	143.5	41.9
1974	2,179	548.1	13.7	125.7	184.7	162.2	441.6	444.8	72.4	145.5	40.5
1975 p	2,140	540.5	13.4	119.4	173.7	160.2	442.5	442.8	72.5	137.2	37.3
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment										
1947	16.7	22.5	6.8	6.1	9.3	12.7	32.5	24.8	23.1	18.6	9.2
1948	17.5	23.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	13.7	33.2	26.0	23.2	18.9	10.4
1949	18.5	24.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	14.3	34.1	27.3	23.5	20.1	10.5
1950	18.6	25.6	7.8	6.9	10.1	14.2	34.0	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	14.9	34.3	28.9	25.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	34.6	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.5	35.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.5	11.0	17.0	35.5	33.2	29.9	21.8	10.9
1955	21.8	29.2	7.9	8.4	10.9	17.5	35.4	33.0	31.2	20.6	10.9
1956	22.2	29.3	9.5	8.5	11.1	18.2	35.1	34.0	31.5	21.3	10.9
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.8	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.2
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.4
1959	23.7	31.7	11.2	9.3	11.0	19.7	35.3	37.5	35.1	22.2	11.0
1960	24.2	32.3	11.4	9.7	10.9	20.2	35.4	38.4	34.9	22.7	11.7
1961	24.7	32.9	12.2	9.9	11.1	20.5	35.5	39.0	35.7	23.2	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	38.8	35.7	22.5	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	36.5	22.9	11.9
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	37.9	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.3	12.2
1966	25.3	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.7	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	23.1	13.5
1968	25.7	33.1	15.0	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	36.8	22.6	13.8
1969	26.1	32.9	16.1	11.8	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	38.5	22.6	14.2
1970	26.7	32.6	16.8	12.3	12.3	23.0	38.4	42.6	39.0	23.6	14.7
1971	26.7	32.5	17.8	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.6	22.9	14.8
1972	26.4	32.4	17.9	12.1	12.7	22.9	39.0	42.1	38.0	22.0	14.2
1973	26.2	32.3	17.0	12.2	13.1	22.5	39.4	41.9	36.7	21.2	14.4
1974	26.7	32.0	17.2	12.7	13.7	23.1	39.7	42.1	36.5	21.5	14.6
1975 p	27.9	32.2	17.1	13.2	14.1	24.9	41.1	43.7	36.7	23.3	14.5

p Preliminary.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Durable goods: Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries: Total [1]	Primary metal industries: Blast furnace and basic steel products	Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment: Total [1]	Transportation equipment: Motor vehicles and equipment	Transportation equipment: Aircraft and parts	Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	Average weekly hours														
1947	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.5	41.0	39.9	39.0	40.9	41.5	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.5
1948	40.4	41.3	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.0	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.8	41.1	40.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.6	41.3	40.8
1951	41.5	43.3	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.4	43.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	39.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.7	43.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.7
1953	41.2	40.7	39.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.5	41.8	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.5	38.8	37.8	40.8	40.7	39.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.0	39.6
1955	41.3	40.4	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.5	41.7	42.0	40.7	42.3	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.3
1956	41.0	41.5	38.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.5	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.4	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.5	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.7	39.5
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	41.7	40.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	42.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.7	42.4	40.5	42.1	43.0	41.4	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.1	43.1	41.0	42.9	44.2	42.0	41.4	39.9
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.4	43.8	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.3	42.1	40.0
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.5	42.6	40.2	41.4	40.8	42.6	41.3	39.4
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.7	42.1	40.3	42.2	43.1	42.0	40.5	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	42.0	41.8	41.3	41.6	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1970	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	39.8	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.1	38.7
1971	40.4	41.6	40.3	39.8	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.7	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.9
1972	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.5	41.9	41.6	41.0	41.2	42.0	40.5	41.8	43.0	41.6	40.6	39.3
1973	41.5	41.8	40.7	39.9	42.1	42.4	41.7	41.6	42.6	40.4	41.9	43.5	41.5	40.8	38.9
1974	40.7	41.7	39.7	39.0	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.8	42.3	39.8	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.2	38.5
1975 [p]	39.9	41.3	39.1	37.9	40.5	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.9	39.5	40.3	40.6	41.1	39.5	38.3
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$1.28	$1.31	$1.09	$1.10	$1.19	$1.39	$1.45	$1.27	$1.34	$1.25	$1.44	$1.47	$1.37	$1.20	$1.11
1948	1.40	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.52	1.59	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.52	1.41	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.22
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.70	1.52	1.60	1.44	1.72	1.78	1.64	1.45	1.28
1951	1.65	1.71	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.81	1.90	1.64	1.75	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.59	1.36
1952	1.75	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.45
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.06	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.99	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.79	2.11	2.20	2.07	1.80	1.56
1955	1.99	2.07	1.62	1.62	1.86	2.24	2.39	1.96	2.08	1.84	2.21	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.61
1956	2.08	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.36	2.54	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.36	1.74	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.04	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.75
1958	2.26	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.25	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.79
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.06	2.35	2.48	2.20	2.64	2.71	2.62	2.24	1.84
1960	2.43	2.65	1.89	1.88	2.28	2.81	3.04	2.43	2.55	2.28	2.74	2.81	2.70	2.31	1.89
1961	2.49	2.75	1.95	1.91	2.34	2.90	3.16	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.86	2.77	2.38	1.92
1962	2.56	2.83	1.99	1.95	2.41	2.98	3.25	2.55	2.71	2.40	2.91	2.99	2.87	2.44	1.98
1963	2.63	2.93	2.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.95	2.49	2.03
1964	2.71	3.03	2.11	2.05	2.53	3.11	3.36	2.68	2.87	2.51	3.09	3.21	3.02	2.54	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.58	3.21	3.34	3.14	2.62	2.14
1966	2.90	3.17	2.25	2.21	2.72	3.28	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.65	3.33	3.44	3.31	2.73	2.22
1967	3.00	3.18	2.37	2.33	2.82	3.34	3.57	2.98	3.19	2.77	3.44	3.55	3.45	2.85	2.35
1968	3.19	3.26	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.69	3.90	3.62	2.98	2.50
1969	3.38	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.34	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.15	2.66
1970	3.55	3.61	2.96	2.77	3.40	3.93	4.16	3.53	3.77	3.28	4.05	4.22	4.11	3.35	2.83
1971	3.79	3.81	3.17	2.90	3.67	4.23	4.49	3.74	3.99	3.48	4.41	4.72	4.32	3.53	2.97
1972	4.06	4.08	3.36	3.06	3.94	4.67	5.05	4.00	4.28	3.68	4.73	5.12	4.65	3.73	3.11
1973	4.34	4.35	3.64	3.26	4.21	5.04	5.45	4.26	4.56	3.89	5.07	5.46	5.01	3.90	3.27
1974	4.69	4.71	3.91	3.50	4.52	5.60	6.25	4.59	4.92	4.17	5.48	5.90	5.40	4.20	3.50
1975 [p]	5.13	5.23	4.26	3.74	4.88	6.18	6.94	5.04	5.36	4.58	6.01	6.47	5.99	4.55	3.79

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total[1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total[1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$51.76	$53.81	$43.93	$45.53	$48.95	$55.38	$56.51	$51.74	$55.78	$50.25	$57.01	$58.63	$54.74	$48.36	$44.79
1948	56.36	57.28	47.60	48.87	53.19	61.18	62.84	56.33	60.38	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.58	48.07
1949	57.25	58.80	48.02	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	65.10	67.33	63.34	54.39	48.23
1950	62.43	65.06	51.27	53.59	59.10	67.36	67.95	63.04	67.08	59.35	71.29	74.85	68.10	59.80	52.02
1951	68.48	74.04	55.41	57.13	53.76	75.30	77.71	68.55	76.13	64.27	75.81	77.16	77.96	67.10	55.08
1952	72.63	77.35	59.15	60.86	66.17	77.52	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.98	59.02
1953	76.63	78.14	60.76	62.99	70.18	84.46	88.29	76.49	82.68	70.99	85.28	89.88	83.38	72.63	61.56
1954	76.19	79.80	61.39	62.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	76.70	81.40	71.24	86.30	91.30	84.66	72.00	61.78
1955	82.19	83.63	63.99	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	93.48	99.84	89.21	76.48	64.88
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	93.06	79.56	94.81	96.92	95.57	80.77	67.60
1957	88.26	95.58	66.64	69.83	82.82	99.00	105.57	88.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	96.35	83.22	69.48
1958	89.27	102.41	69.09	69.95	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.25	85.57	70.17
1959	96.05	106.14	74.24	74.48	91.46	112.19	122.71	96.12	102.92	89.10	107.45	111.38	106.63	91.39	73.42
1960	97.44	108.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.59	116.13	98.42	104.55	90.74	111.52	115.21	110.43	93.32	74.28
1961	100.35	113.03	76.83	76.40	95.24	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	113.40	114.69	114.68	96.87	75.84
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	98.57	119.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	127.67	119.97	99.80	78.61
1963	108.09	120.42	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.20	99.14	126.72	132.68	122.43	101.59	80.39
1964	112.19	122.72	85.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	138.43	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	138.03	125.03	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.75	88.19	110.04	133.88	140.90	116.20	127.58	105.78	137.71	147.63	131.88	108.47	85.39
1966	122.09	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	138.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.86	147.23	143.32	114.93	88.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.31	137.27	143.51	123.67	135.89	111.35	142.42	144.84	146.97	117.71	92.59
1968	132.07	135.29	104.34	100.28	124.98	147.68	154.16	131.77	141.46	118.08	155.72	168.09	152.04	120.69	98.50
1969	139.59	138.17	110.15	105.85	133.98	158.42	166.03	138.94	152.15	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.35	128.21	103.74
1970	143.07	146.21	117.51	108.58	140.08	159.17	166.40	143.67	154.95	130.54	163.22	170.07	168.51	134.34	109.52
1971	153.12	158.50	127.75	115.42	152.67	170.89	179.15	151.10	161.99	138.85	179.49	194.46	175.82	140.49	115.53
1972	167.68	171.36	137.76	123.93	165.09	194.27	207.05	164.80	179.76	149.04	197.71	220.16	193.44	151.44	122.22
1973	180.11	181.83	148.15	130.07	177.24	213.70	227.27	177.22	194.26	157.16	212.43	237.51	207.92	159.12	127.20
1974	190.88	196.41	155.23	136.50	187.13	233.52	258.75	187.27	208.12	165.97	219.75	239.54	218.70	168.84	131.75
1975[p]	204.69	216.00	166.57	141.75	197.64	247.20	272.74	201.60	219.22	180.91	242.20	262.68	246.19	179.73	145.16

[p] Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C-9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly hours										
1947	40.2	43.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	43.1	40.2	41.2	40.6	39.9	38.6
1948	39.6	42.4	38.3	39.2	35.8	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	38.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.8	40.7	40.3	38.4	36.6
1950	39.7	41.9	38.1	39.6	36.0	43.3	38.9	41.2	40.8	41.0	37.6
1951	39.5	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	36.9
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	38.4
1953	39.6	41.5	38.1	39.1	36.1	43.0	39.0	41.0	40.7	40.4	37.7
1954	39.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	35.3	42.3	38.5	40.8	40.7	39.8	36.9
1955	39.9	41.5	38.7	40.1	36.3	43.1	38.9	41.1	40.9	41.8	37.9
1956	39.6	41.3	38.8	39.7	36.0	42.8	38.9	41.1	41.0	40.4	37.6
1957	39.2	40.8	38.4	38.9	35.7	42.3	38.6	40.9	40.8	40.6	37.4
1958	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.6	35.1	41.9	38.0	40.7	40.9	39.2	36.7
1959	39.7	41.0	39.1	40.4	36.3	42.8	38.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	37.8
1960	39.2	40.8	38.2	39.5	35.4	42.1	38.4	41.3	41.1	39.9	36.9
1961	39.3	40.9	39.0	39.9	35.4	42.5	38.2	41.4	41.3	40.4	37.4
1962	39.6	41.0	38.6	40.6	36.2	42.5	38.3	41.6	41.6	41.0	37.6
1963	39.6	41.0	38.7	40.6	36.1	42.7	38.3	41.5	41.7	40.8	37.5
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.8	38.5	41.6	41.8	41.3	37.9
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	38.2
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	38.6
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	41.4	38.1
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.5	38.3
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	37.2
1970	39.1	40.5	37.8	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.5	41.6	42.5	40.3	37.7
1972	39.7	40.4	37.5	41.4	36.0	42.8	37.9	41.8	42.3	41.2	38.3
1973	39.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	35.8	42.7	37.9	41.9	42.3	41.1	37.9
1974	39.1	40.4	38.0	39.4	35.1	42.1	37.6	41.6	42.5	40.4	37.2
1975 p	38.8	40.2	37.8	39.1	35.1	41.5	37.1	41.0	41.5	39.7	37.3

Footnote at end of table.

Table C–9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$1.15	$1.06	$0.91	$1.04	$1.16	$1.15	$1.48	$1.22	$1.50	$1.30	$1.04
1948	1.25	1.15	.96	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.34	1.7[illegible]	1.36	1.11
1949	1.30	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.33	1.77	1.42	1.80	1.41	1.12
1950	1.35	1.26	1.08	1.23	1.24	1.40	1.83	1.50	1.84	1.47	1.17
1951	1.44	1.35	1.14	1.32	1.31	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.99	1.58	1.25
1952	1.51	1.44	1.18	1.34	1.32	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.10	1.71	1.30
1953	1.58	1.53	1.25	1.36	1.35	1.67	2.11	1.81	2.22	1.80	1.35
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.36
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.96	1.39
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.09	2.54	2.03	1.48
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.51	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.66	2.11	1.52
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.54	2.10	2.49	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.56
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.56	2.18	2.59	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.59
1960	2.05	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.59	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.64
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.98
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.05	2.44	1.72
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.16	2.47	1.76
1964	2.29	2.37	1.95	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.54	1.82
1965	2.36	2.43	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.89	3.28	2.61	1.88
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.75	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	1.94
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.03	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.58	2.74	2.07
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.05	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.23
1969	2.91	2.96	2.62	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.39
1970	3.08	3.16	2.91	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.20	2.49
1971	3.26	3.38	3.16	2.57	2.49	3.67	4.20	3.94	4.57	3.40	2.60
1972	3.47	3.59	3.47	2.74	2.62	3.94	4.48	4.21	4.93	3.60	2.71
1973	3.68	3.82	3.74	2.95	2.78	4.19	4.68	4.48	5.21	3.80	2.81
1974	3.99	4.16	4.10	3.19	2.99	4.51	4.97	4.85	5.61	4.03	3.01
1975 p	4.34	4.56	4.53	3.39	3.18	4.98	5.36	5.35	6.40	4.35	3.22
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$46.03	$45.92	$35.20	$40.99	$41.80	$49.69	$59.34	$50.31	$60.98	$51.87	$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	36.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.33	69.30	53.35	41.11
1949	50.38	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	68.64	57.67	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	44.64	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.99
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	46.64	65.08	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	46.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	68.05	78.58	69.12	85.05	69.77	49.92
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.35	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.09	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	73.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	96.93	81.93	52.68
1956	70.09	72.69	56.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	55.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	53.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	108.53	85.67	56.85
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.05	87.99	94.62	93.20	111.66	85.85	57.25
1959	78.61	82.82	64.12	63.02	56.63	93.30	99.46	99.36	117.42	93.75	60.10
1960	80.36	86.09	64.94	63.60	56.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.57	60.52
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.05	105.81	124.31	96.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.67
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.90	110.69	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.00
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.26	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.98
1965	94.64	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.82
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.88
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.87	113.44	78.87
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	79.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.38	121.18	85.41
1969	115.53	120.77	97.99	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.05	170.40	126.18	87.79
1970	120.43	127.98	110.00	97.76	84.37	144.14	147.78	153.50	182.76	128.96	92.63
1971	128.12	136.21	119.45	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.50	163.90	194.23	137.02	98.02
1972	137.76	145.04	130.13	113.44	94.32	168.63	169.79	175.98	208.54	148.32	103.79
1973	145.73	154.33	143.99	120.66	99.52	178.91	177.37	187.71	220.38	156.18	106.50
1974	156.01	168.06	155.80	125.69	104.95	189.87	186.87	201.76	238.43	162.81	111.97
1975 p	168.39	183.31	171.23	132.55	111.62	206.67	198.86	219.35	265.60	172.70	120.11

p Preliminary unweighted average.

Table C–10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings index (1967=100) [1]				Aggregate weekly hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
				Total private nonfarm		Manufacturing excluding overtime					
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars	Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing	Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing
1947	(2)	(2)	(2)	42.6	63.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.4	(2)	38.9
1948	(2)	(2)	(2)	46.0	63.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	89.0	(2)	41.8
1949	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.2	67.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	79.5	(2)	38.7
1950	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.0	69.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.3	(2)	44.5
1951	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.7	69.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	51.8
1952	(2)	(2)	(2)	56.4	70.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	54.5
1953	(2)	(2)	(2)	59.6	74.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	96.1	(2)	60.4
1954	(2)	(2)	(2)	61.7	76.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	55.1
1955	(2)	(2)	(2)	63.7	79.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.1	(2)	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	67.0	82.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.5	(2)	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	70.3	83.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.5	(2)	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	73.2	84.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.0	(2)	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.8	86.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.4	(2)	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	78.4	88.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.1	(2)	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	80.8	90.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	82.9	(2)	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	83.5	92.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.8	(2)	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	85.9	93.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	88.3	95.1	90.2	97.1	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	91.6	97.0	92.5	98.0	95.5	95.3	87.6	88.1
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	95.4	98.1	95.6	98.5	99.6	101.8	95.3	97.8
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	106.3	102.0	106.1	101.8	102.4	101.8	108.9	108.3
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	113.3	103.2	112.4	102.4	105.8	103.3	120.3	116.6
1970	3.0	3.0	3.0	120.8	103.9	119.4	102.7	104.2	96.2	125.5	114.1
1971	2.9	2.8	3.0	129.4	106.7	127.3	105.0	103.8	92.5	133.4	116.7
1972	3.5	3.6	3.3	137.8	101.0	135.4	108.1	108.2	97.6	148.3	131.5
1973	3.8	4.1	3.4	146.6	110.1	143.6	107.8	113.0	103.5	165.4	149.2
1974	3.2	3.4	3.0	158.6	107.4	156.0	105.6	113.0	100.7	178.3	157.1
1975 p	2.6	2.5	2.7	172.6	107.1	171.5	106.4	107.5	88.8	182.2	151.0

Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing

Year	Accessions		Separations		
	Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
1947	6.2	(2)	5.7	4.1	1.1
1948	5.4	(2)	5.4	3.4	1.6
1949	4.3	(2)	5.0	1.9	2.9
1950	5.3	(2)	4.1	2.3	1.3
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.5
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6
1959	[3] 4.2	2.6	[3] 4.1	1.5	2.0
1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4
1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2
1962	4.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	2.0
1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.2
1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1968	4.6	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.8
1971	3.9	2.6	4.2	1.8	1.6
1972	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.1
1973	4.8	3.9	4.6	2.7	.9
1974	4.2	3.2	4.8	2.3	1.5
1975 p	3.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.1

p Preliminary (hours, earnings, and payroll averages are unweighted).

[1] Adjusted for interindustry employment shifts.

[2] Not available.

[3] Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

Table C-11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–75

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, worker with three dependents							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate [1]	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	$44.64	$56.42	$55.53	$47.58	(2)	$37.69	$42.70	(2)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.60	52.31	(2)	40.39	45.03	(2)
1949	49.74	60.10	64.55	52.95	(2)	42.50	47.15	(2)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(2)	43.88	49.76	(2)
1951	55.79	68.88	71.21	60.18	(2)	47.07	53.23	(2)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.98	(2)	48.46	55.07	(2)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(2)	50.57	57.02	(2)
1954	60.85	75.58	80.76	65.65	(2)	51.89	58.86	(2)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(2)	53.36	60.37	(2)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(2)	55.21	61.77	(2)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(2)	56.76	63.09	(2)
1958	69.11	86.20	92.51	75.23	(2)	58.48	65.15	(2)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(2)	60.44	67.06	(2)
1960	72.96	92.92	99.15	80.11	(2)	61.38	68.59	(2)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(2)	62.48	70.15	(2)
1962	76.99	96.90	106.78	85.53	(2)	64.37	73.07	(2)
1963	78.56	99.69	110.18	87.58	(2)	65.67	75.36	(2)
1964	82.57	104.40	116.40	92.18	$104.92	68.93	78.14	$65.36
1965	86.30	110.27	122.83	96.78	111.64	71.12	81.20	68.71
1966	88.66	113.98	127.38	99.45	112.20	72.70	83.29	71.10
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	95.28	122.52	139.98	106.75	119.54	78.49	90.66	76.53
1969	99.99	131.44	152.80	111.44	125.78	81.66	95.50	81.49
1970	104.61	140.50	166.05	115.90	133.52	85.86	99.76	86.66
1971	112.41	148.45	181.44	124.24	146.02	91.12	107.19	93.43
1972	121.09	161.82	191.23	135.56	162.23	96.91	113.78	100.49
1973	127.41	170.46	199.14	143.20	173.26	100.49	117.04	105.71
1974	134.37	185.96	207.93	151.25	183.93	106.26	123.36	113.41
1975 p	145.93	210.78	222.82	165.33	199.43	119.02	136.08	126.86
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	$66.73	$84.34	$83.00	$71.12	(2)	$56.34	$63.83	(2)
1948	67.28	87.17	86.82	72.55	(2)	56.02	62.45	(2)
1949	69.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(2)	59.52	66.04	(2)
1950	72.18	88.50	91.46	78.17	(2)	60.86	69.02	(2)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(2)	60.50	68.42	(2)
1952	72.79	89.69	94.98	79.22	(2)	60.96	69.27	(2)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(2)	63.13	71.19	(2)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(2)	64.46	73.12	(2)
1955	79.06	101.05	102.44	87.02	(2)	66.53	75.27	(2)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(2)	67.83	75.88	(2)
1957	80.32	104.74	106.32	88.15	(2)	67.33	74.84	(2)
1958	79.80	99.54	106.82	86.87	(2)	67.53	75.23	(2)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.76	90.95	(2)	69.23	76.82	(2)
1960	82.25	104.76	111.78	90.32	(2)	69.20	77.33	(2)
1961	83.13	105.06	115.28	91.72	(2)	69.73	78.29	(2)
1962	84.98	106.95	117.86	94.40	(2)	71.05	80.65	(2)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.15	95.51	(2)	71.61	82.18	(2)
1964	88.88	112.38	125.30	99.22	$112.94	74.20	84.11	$70.36
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	118.14	75.26	85.93	72.71
1966	91.21	117.26	131.05	102.31	115.43	74.79	85.69	73.15
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	91.44	117.58	134.34	102.45	114.72	75.33	87.01	73.45
1969	91.07	119.71	139.16	101.49	114.55	74.37	86.98	74.22
1970	89.95	120.81	142.78	99.66	114.81	73.83	87.78	74.51
1971	92.67	122.38	149.58	102.42	120.38	75.12	88.37	77.02
1972	96.64	129.15	152.62	108.19	129.47	77.34	90.81	80.20
1973	95.73	128.07	149.62	107.59	130.17	75.50	87.93	79.42
1974	90.97	125.90	140.78	102.40	124.53	71.94	83.52	76.78
1975 p	90.53	130.76	138.23	102.56	123.72	73.83	84.42	78.70

p Preliminary unweighted average.
[1] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.
[2] Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–75

[Thousands]

Region and State	1975 [p]	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Region I	4,704	4,840	4,769	4,587	4,493	4,550	4,544	4,424	4,327	4,202	4,004	3,869	3,815	3,793
Maine	352	364	356	344	332	332	330	323	317	309	295	285	280	280
New Hampshire	300	304	299	280	261	260	259	252	244	235	221	213	209	208
Vermont	159	163	161	154	148	148	146	140	136	131	121	114	112	111
Massachusetts	2,325	2,378	2,349	2,261	2,245	2,268	2,269	2,208	2,162	2,102	2,017	1,962	1,947	1,946
Rhode Island	353	368	366	358	343	344	346	343	338	330	317	304	298	298
Connecticut	1,215	1,263	1,238	1,190	1,164	1,198	1,194	1,158	1,130	1,095	1,033	991	969	950
Region II	9,537	9,867	9,886	9,704	9,617	9,764	9,753	9,487	9,279	9,068	8,775	8,540	8,403	8,357
New York	6,886	7,085	7,125	7,030	7,005	7,155	7,182	7,002	6,858	6,710	6,519	6,371	6,274	6,261
New Jersey	2,651	2,782	2,761	2,674	2,612	2,609	2,571	2,485	2,421	2,358	2,256	2,169	2,129	2,096
Region III	9,078	9,261	9,140	8,839	8,587	[1] 8,584	8,488	8,257	8,044	7,822	7,473	7,178	6,993	6,894
Pennsylvania	4,379	4,525	4,489	4,375	4,287	4,347	4,371	4,260	4,167	4,073	3,914	3,773	3,692	3,692
Delaware	226	234	236	230	217	213	210	202	197	193	184	171	163	156
Maryland	1,422	1,432	1,413	1,357	1,316	1,301	1,276	1,227	1,182	1,135	1,060	1,012	979	949
District of Columbia	715	707	694	692	689	686	681	675	664	641	619	598	585	567
Virginia	1,766	1,793	1,747	1,644	1,558	[1] 1,520	1,438	1,385	1,330	1,285	1,219	1,163	1,124	1,082
West Virginia	570	570	561	541	520	517	512	508	504	495	477	461	450	448
Region IV	11,851	12,224	11,945	11,173	10,438	10,160	9,942	9,501	9,104	8,776	8,233	7,791	7,480	7,211
North Carolina	1,992	2,047	2,015	1,924	1,818	1,783	1,747	1,679	1,601	1,534	1,431	1,354	1,299	1,259
South Carolina	998	1,020	984	920	863	842	820	783	754	735	686	651	631	610
Georgia	1,745	1,815	1,800	1,705	1,603	1,558	1,532	1,456	1,395	1,338	1,257	1,187	1,140	1,093
Florida	2,701	2,838	2,757	2,475	2,249	2,152	2,070	1,932	1,816	1,727	1,619	1,527	1,447	1,388
Kentucky	1,065	1,070	1,039	988	932	910	895	869	835	803	759	722	703	674
Tennessee	1,537	1,574	1,535	1,451	1,357	1,328	1,310	1,264	1,219	1,184	1,139	1,046	1,003	969
Alabama	1,145	1,164	1,136	1,072	1,022	1,010	1,000	970	952	936	887	844	813	792
Mississippi	678	696	679	638	594	577	568	548	532	519	485	460	444	426
Region V	16,748	17,196	16,985	16,227	15,795	15,911	16,038	15,515	15,125	14,758	13,960	13,276	12,892	12,647
Ohio	4,088	4,181	4,113	3,938	3,840	3,881	3,887	3,751	3,620	3,537	3,364	3,216	3,145	3,099
Indiana	1,935	2,016	2,028	1,922	1,841	1,849	1,880	1,817	1,777	1,737	1,631	1,546	1,499	1,461
Illinois	4,424	4,536	4,461	4,310	4,280	4,329	4,358	4,267	4,192	4,078	3,864	3,696	3,599	3,557
Michigan	3,134	3,271	3,284	3,117	2,997	3,005	3,085	2,963	2,904	2,862	2,687	2,518	2,412	2,337
Wisconsin	1,695	1,706	1,661	1,581	1,525	1,530	1,525	1,472	1,431	1,394	1,332	1,271	1,234	1,207
Minnesota	1,472	1,486	1,438	1,359	1,312	1,317	1,303	1,245	1,201	1,150	1,082	1,029	1,003	986
Region VI	7,477	7,425	7,137	6,754	6,391	6,275	6,214	5,965	5,734	5,506	5,197	4,966	4,793	4,662
Arkansas	620	642	620	585	549	534	531	513	498	485	455	429	415	397
Louisiana	1,198	1,192	1,173	1,137	1,064	1,042	1,041	1,028	1,005	966	906	856	817	795
Oklahoma	885	879	852	814	780	770	755	727	706	682	648	624	612	602
Texas	4,406	4,353	4,146	3,890	3,692	3,636	3,599	3,420	3,252	3,101	2,925	2,801	2,700	2,625
New Mexico	368	359	346	328	306	293	288	277	273	272	263	256	249	243
Region VII	4,086	4,121	4,044	3,860	3,709	3,704	3,701	3,608	3,524	3,416	3,242	3,125	3,051	3,001
Iowa	1,008	999	975	932	889	883	879	857	837	807	755	720	701	686
Missouri	1,732	1,779	1,771	1,699	1,655	1,662	1,666	1,625	1,590	1,548	1,472	1,413	1,378	1,350
Nebraska	555	553	537	515	489	482	472	456	447	431	416	406	399	393
Kansas	791	790	761	714	676	67	684	670	650	630	599	586	573	572
Region VIII	2,179	2,166	2,087	1,957	1,816	1,750	1,698	1,637	1,581	1,535	1,473	1,438	1,421	1,391
North Dakota	197	191	182	175	167	163	157	155	151	148	146	142	136	131
South Dakota	210	207	199	190	179	175	172	167	163	159	155	151	152	153
Montana	240	236	228	218	207	201	198	195	190	187	181	176	175	172
Wyoming	140	136	127	118	112	109	108	103	100	98	97	98	97	96
Colorado	947	958	933	861	780	743	713	680	649	625	593	577	566	552
Utah	445	438	418	395	371	359	359	337	328	318	301	294	295	287
Region IX	9,143	9,164	8,907	8,400	8,014	7,992	7,919	7,547	7,222	6,974	6,580	6,353	6,132	5,905
Arizona	727	741	715	647	583	547	517	473	446	435	404	389	377	365
Nevada	271	258	245	224	211	203	194	177	166	162	157	149	143	127
California	7,806	7,832	7,619	7,216	6,918	6,948	6,932	6,642	6,368	6,145	5,800	5,607	5,412	5,218
Hawaii	339	333	328	313	302	294	276	255	242	232	219	208	200	195
Region X	2,452	2,419	2,330	2,211	2,107	2,090	2,116	2,051	1,962	1,886	1,753	1,662	1,627	1,609
Idaho	267	263	249	232	217	208	201	193	188	185	178	169	165	165
Washington	1,207	1,194	1,155	1,102	1,065	1,080	1,121	1,100	1,046	989	897	855	851	857
Oregon	833	838	815	773	727	709	707	678	651	639	607	573	549	528
Alaska	145	124	111	104	98	93	87	80	77	73	71	65	62	59

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Region and State	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	3,716	3,699	3,646	3,528	3,645	3,645	3,549	3,492	3,587	3,514	3,507	3,345	3,234	3,372	3,334
Maine	277	278	273	265	274	279	275	270	276	276	272	254	252	265	263
New Hampshire	202	201	196	188	189	187	184	177	178	176	175	168	164	173	169
Vermont	107	108	107	104	106	106	102	102	104	100	100	97	95	99	99
Massachusetts	1,915	1,905	1,885	1,821	1,869	1,864	1,818	1,792	1,845	1,810	1,823	1,761	1,712	1,760	1,731
Rhode Island	292	292	287	277	285	296	295	291	304	304	308	299	281	299	298
Connecticut	923	915	898	873	922	913	875	860	880	848	829	766	730	776	774
Region II	8,192	8,199	8,099	7,938	8,147	8,027	7,782	7,649	7,786	7,632	7,523	7,233	7,069	7,253	7,141
New York	6,158	6,182	6,128	6,027	6,179	6,093	5,917	5,828	5,936	5,828	5,755	5,576	5,473	5,596	5,518
New Jersey	2,034	2,017	1,971	1,911	1,968	1,934	1,865	1,821	1,850	1,804	1,768	1,657	1,596	1,657	1,623
Region III	6,729	6,777	6,696	6,614	6,874	6,820	6,623	6,484	6,797	6,707	6,677	6,307	6,141	6,357	6,225
Pennsylvania	3,635	3,713	3,677	3,660	3,843	3,826	3,748	3,692	3,910	3,819	3,838	3,643	3,555	3,725	3,672
Delaware	152	154	151	149	154	157	144	135	139	134	129	121	113	115	111
Maryland	911	896	876	855	882	870	835	803	815	793	769	716	686	697	673
District of Columbia	548	536	526	513	514	509	503	499	517	537	534	498	489	483	477
Virginia	1,035	1,018	1,001	967	972	956	912	880	903	898	869	805	775	786	772
West Virginia	448	460	465	470	509	502	481	475	513	526	538	524	523	551	520
Region IV	6,947	6,911	6,749	6,463	6,462	6,331	6,063	5,789	5,868	5,733	5,527	5,148	4,899	5,031	4,864
North Carolina	1,209	1,196	1,164	1,109	1,101	1,099	1,059	1,012	1,024	1,007	987	928	868	895	880
South Carolina	587	583	567	546	545	543	533	520	544	544	506	461	443	456	436
Georgia	1,051	1,051	1,030	989	997	994	960	915	930	905	872	807	770	779	759
Florida	1,334	1,321	1,273	1,186	1,153	1,060	966	883	849	809	760	704	657	658	614
Kentucky	648	654	647	635	657	649	620	599	631	620	599	557	537	557	530
Tennessee	934	926	907	875	887	887	868	842	853	827	806	759	722	754	717
Alabama	775	776	764	742	755	735	703	678	693	681	663	620	605	629	610
Mississippi	409	404	397	381	367	364	354	340	344	340	334	312	297	303	291
Region V	12,324	12,603	[1] 12,406	[1] 11,980	12,643	12,660	12,385	11,919	12,444	11,915	11,776	11,171	10,712	11,121	10,833
Ohio	3,044	3,147	3,113	3,007	3,230	3,220	3,129	3,028	3,150	3,006	2,953	2,760	2,655	2,786	2,708
Indiana	1,408	1,431	[1] 1,397	1,333	1,408	1,406	1,377	1,320	1,422	1,360	1,353	1,272	1,188	1,227	1,194
Illinois	3,487	3,522	3,500	3,412	3,558	3,538	3,410	3,317	3,444	3,350	3,297	3,160	3,088	3,206	3,165
Michigan	2,247	2,351	2,297	[1] 2,204	2,376	2,440	2,479	2,321	2,456	2,275	2,266	2,154	2,019	2,094	2,014
Wisconsin	1,180	1,192	1,166	1,115	1,152	1,147	1,108	1,070	1,097	1,080	1,071	1,022	987	1,015	986
Minnesota	958	960	933	909	919	909	882	863	875	844	836	803	775	793	766
Region VI	4,524	4,507	4,468	4,347	4,365	4,262	4,072	3,926	3,970	3,907	3,758	3,484	3,359	3,359	3,181
Arkansas	376	367	359	344	337	333	321	311	320	323	319	298	288	294	286
Louisiana	781	790	789	783	803	772	726	709	711	684	670	636	623	618	592
Oklahoma	587	582	573	557	565	563	551	531	535	527	504	477	466	463	437
Texas	2,544	2,532	2,513	2,442	2,450	2,396	2,291	2,220	2,225	2,202	2,104	1,921	1,841	1,850	1,743
New Mexico	236	236	234	221	210	198	183	175	179	171	161	152	141	134	123
Region VII	2,955	2,966	2,936	2,848	2,886	2,870	2,817	2,775	2,833	2,801	2,733	2,578	2,496	2,514	2,441
Iowa	680	681	675	647	654	649	632	619	632	630	631	610	593	596	577
Missouri	1,327	1,345	1,333	1,298	1,322	1,314	1,286	1,267	1,308	1,289	1,257	1,185	1,143	1,162	1,136
Nebraska	387	381	369	357	356	357	355	348	349	344	334	319	312	313	301
Kansas	561	559	559	546	554	550	544	541	544	538	511	464	448	443	427
Region VIII	1,348	1,312	1,271	1,219	1,219	1,198	1,150	1,110	1,121	1,105	1,065	1,005	970	972	932
North Dakota	126	126	128	123	121	120	116	117	115	113	109	109	106	103	97
South Dakota	147	142	138	133	132	133	128	125	125	122	120	119	116	115	110
Montana	167	167	165	162	165	169	162	157	157	155	151	149	147	145	138
Wyoming	97	97	93	88	88	88	86	86	88	86	83	80	79	80	73
Colorado	537	515	493	471	471	452	433	412	417	413	393	358	338	345	335
Utah	274	265	254	242	242	236	225	213	219	216	209	190	184	184	179
Region IX	5,647	5,522	5,357	4,874	4,886	4,689	4,394	4,151	4,161	4,002	3,758	3,425	3,293	3,371	3,280
Arizona	347	334	309	287	273	251	226	209	208	198	181	162	154	155	146
Nevada	110	103	96	88	88	86	85	76	72	66	59	54	51	53	54
California	4,996	4,896	4,775	4,499	4,525	4,352	4,083	3,866	3,881	3,738	3,518	3,209	3,088	3,163	3,080
Hawaii	194	189	177	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Region X	1,544	1,534	1,466	1,416	1,431	1,422	1,382	1,330	1,354	1,352	1,336	1,254	1,216	1,244	1,214
Idaho	159	155	155	151	148	145	139	133	136	138	139	132	126	125	123
Washington	819	813	813	790	803	785	768	741	749	746	735	684	671	686	671
Oregon	509	509	498	475	480	492	475	456	469	468	462	438	419	433	420
Alaska	57	57	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–75

[Thousands]

Region and State	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Region I	1,310	1,436	1,418	1,357	1,343	1,456	1,540	1,553	1,565	1,549	1,460	1,412	1,425	1,454
Maine	95	105	105	103	103	110	116	118	116	115	108	104	103	104
New Hamsphire	86	94	96	91	86	92	98	100	98	96	90	86	86	89
Vermont	39	43	42	39	38	41	43	44	44	43	39	35	35	36
Massachusetts	593	637	630	603	600	648	683	690	700	696	666	650	664	688
Rhode Island	115	126	124	120	115	121	128	127	127	128	121	116	116	119
Connecticut	382	431	421	401	401	444	472	474	480	471	436	421	421	418
Region II	2,188	2,403	2,459	2,424	2,455	2,624	2,765	2,764	2,768	2,773	2,674	2,601	2,613	2,651
New York	1,458	1,581	1,618	1,602	1,633	1,761	1,871	1,879	1,886	1,895	1,838	1,795	1,804	1,838
New Jersey	730	822	841	822	822	863	894	885	882	878	836	806	809	813
Region III	2,157	2,343	2,351	2,279	2,258	2,376	2,460	2,435	2,412	2,405	2,294	2,204	2,156	2,149
Pennsylvania	1,350	1,467	1,474	1,434	1,433	1,523	1,583	1,565	1,557	1,560	1,489	1,429	1,397	1,399
Delaware	66	72	73	72	70	71	73	73	72	71	68	62	59	56
Maryland	235	255	257	249	252	271	282	281	283	280	265	258	260	259
District of Columbia	16	17	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	20
Virginia	368	401	401	383	362	365	371	363	346	340	323	309	298	292
West Virginia	122	131	129	124	123	127	131	132	133	133	129	126	124	123
Region IV	3,142	3,410	3,422	3,236	3,056	3,070	3,091	2,958	2.847	2,776	2,567	2,406	2,313	2,238
North Carolina	735	795	800	764	722	718	720	692	664	644	596	562	542	531
South Carolina	341	375	375	355	337	340	342	327	320	314	293	278	270	260
Georgia	442	483	496	479	460	466	476	452	438	431	403	378	363	350
Florida	346	374	374	344	317	322	328	310	293	275	252	237	229	222
Kentucky	273	292	287	266	251	253	248	240	231	226	206	192	183	175
Tennessee	475	520	523	491	461	465	470	455	436	425	387	362	345	332
Alabama	326	351	347	330	319	324	325	307	298	295	277	257	247	240
Mississippi	204	220	220	207	189	182	182	175	167	166	153	140	134	128
Region V	4,964	5,492	5,561	5,226	5,110	5,351	5,666	5,528	5,459	5,481	5,157	4,869	4,739	4,657
Ohio	1,271	1,415	1,424	1,345	1,332	1,407	1,468	1,431	1,399	1,402	1,324	1,257	1,235	1,216
Indiana	650	735	758	709	683	710	752	723	716	720	674	631	615	602
Illinois	1,222	1,347	1,347	1,280	1,267	1,342	1,400	1,387	1,393	1,393	1,302	1,238	1,204	1,199
Michigan	992	1,106	1,168	1,086	1,049	1,072	1,193	1,162	1,139	1,169	1,103	1,026	981	944
Wisconsin	508	546	532	495	480	501	521	510	509	509	492	470	461	456
Minnesota	321	343	332	311	299	319	332	315	303	288	262	247	243	240
Region VI	1,332	1,404	1,363	1,276	1,213	1,239	1,252	1,189	1,123	1,068	986	935	891	863
Arkansas	175	202	200	185	172	168	168	159	152	148	134	125	119	113
Louisiana	182	186	187	180	174	175	181	178	173	165	158	152	146	139
Oklahoma	149	156	152	140	131	134	130	122	116	113	103	97	91	90
Texas	799	831	796	745	714	741	753	712	664	624	574	543	518	504
New Mexico	27	29	28	26	22	21	20	18	18	18	17	18	17	17
Region VII	888	958	949	890	849	882	922	913	899	872	800	775	756	747
Iowa	235	249	240	223	209	216	225	223	219	212	192	183	179	174
Missouri	407	450	457	438	427	446	462	459	454	445	417	403	394	387
Nebraska	86	92	91	86	83	85	87	83	80	75	69	68	67	68
Kansas	160	167	161	143	130	135	148	148	146	140	122	121	116	118
Region VIII	268	281	270	254	233	230	225	214	206	202	191	194	200	197
North Dakota	15	14	13	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7
South Dakota	20	21	20	19	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	13	15	14
Montana	22	24	25	25	24	24	24	23	22	23	22	22	22	22
Wyoming	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7
Colorado	135	144	140	131	120	118	115	107	103	99	90	91	93	93
Utah	68	70	64	60	55	55	54	52	50	50	49	52	55	54
Region IX	1,721	1,835	1,789	1,663	1,595	1,683	1,788	1,756	1,705	1,640	1,508	1,481	1,484	1,469
Arizona	99	112	109	98	89	91	94	85	79	78	65	60	58	55
Nevada	12	12	12	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
California	1,586	1,688	1,644	1,530	1,472	1,558	1,661	1,640	1,594	1,531	1,411	1,389	1,394	1,383
Hawaii	24	23	24	25	25	26	25	24	25	24	25	25	25	25
Region X	482	507	497	460	438	460	506	506	484	475	424	409	405	413
Idaho	46	48	47	44	41	40	40	38	35	36	33	32	30	31
Washington	244	252	244	224	215	239	279	287	277	265	227	219	224	233
Oregon	184	197	197	184	174	172	180	174	165	167	158	152	145	143
Alaska	8	10	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–75—Continued

Region and State	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	1,429	1,452	1,451	1,382	1,488	1,521	1,484	1,472	1,599	1,553	1,564	1,469	1,390	1,531	1,545
Maine	103	105	103	100	107	111	108	107	115	116	116	109	106	114	115
New Hampshire	86	87	87	81	84	84	83	80	83	82	83	79	75	83	84
Vermont	34	35	36	33	37	39	37	38	41	39	40	37	35	39	41
Massachusetts	685	698	698	666	706	719	701	692	752	733	747	716	685	733	731
Rhode Island	117	120	120	113	121	129	132	130	146	146	151	148	135	154	155
Connecticut	404	407	407	389	433	439	423	425	462	437	427	380	354	408	419
Region II	2,614	2,688	2,694	2,642	2,859	2,877	2,818	2,808	2,975	2,878	2,828	2,672	2,575	2,763	2,777
New York	1,823	1,879	1,893	1,867	2,024	2,042	2,007	2,006	2,119	2,045	2,007	1,916	1,853	1,977	1,994
New Jersey	791	809	801	775	835	835	811	802	856	833	821	756	722	786	783
Region III	2,106	2,179	2,140	2,113	2,294	2,288	2,240	2,198	2,401	2,287	2,308	2,145	2,061	2,256	2,231
Pennsylvania	1,378	1,440	1,408	1,397	1,536	1,535	1,510	1,489	1,648	1,558	1,588	1,481	1,419	1,567	1,554
Delaware	55	59	58	58	62	61	59	57	61	59	56	51	48	50	47
Maryland	257	260	257	258	278	277	266	259	275	263	259	233	224	240	235
District of Columbia	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Virginia	276	275	270	258	265	263	255	247	259	251	245	230	222	238	237
West Virginia	120	125	127	122	133	133	131	127	138	136	140	131	129	142	139
Region IV	2,130	2,147	2,109	1,994	2,035	2,033	1,979	1,860	1,916	1,839	1,814	1,709	1,601	1,725	1,697
North Carolina	509	509	497	470	470	471	460	437	449	435	433	418	387	415	412
South Carolina	247	245	238	227	232	234	231	220	227	222	220	210	201	211	203
Georgia	333	341	339	320	331	339	335	312	321	311	307	287	265	282	276
Florida	211	207	199	180	175	160	147	135	129	121	114	102	95	98	96
Kentucky	166	172	171	161	172	175	168	154	162	151	153	140	132	141	138
Tennessee	314	316	308	290	302	305	297	280	294	278	268	250	238	261	256
Alabama	231	237	238	233	246	242	236	226	235	226	225	216	206	227	224
Mississippi	119	120	119	113	107	107	105	96	99	95	94	86	77	90	92
Region V	4,461	4,726	4,710	[1] 4,455	5,000	5,107	5,110	4,849	5,398	5,043	5,019	4,695	4,388	4,757	4,762
Ohio	1,181	1,263	1,263	1,197	1,369	1,391	1,368	1,312	1,444	1,355	1,337	1,218	1,140	1,260	1,267
Indiana	568	594	584	548	617	623	629	590	681	626	624	580	520	561	556
Illinois	1,165	1,211	1,226	1,172	1,294	1,315	1,275	1,228	1,340	1,271	1,262	1,198	1,142	1,230	1,253
Michigan	879	968	952	[1] 887	1,026	1,081	1,164	1,061	1,222	1,097	1,112	1,063	981	1,058	1,042
Wisconsin	439	460	460	432	464	471	458	442	480	474	470	435	412	444	439
Minnesota	229	230	225	219	230	226	216	216	231	220	214	201	193	204	205
Region VI	831	838	835	816	845	839	803	773	795	765	731	661	631	657	633
Arkansas	105	102	99	90	88	90	86	81	83	82	83	76	70	77	75
Louisiana	136	142	143	144	153	155	155	156	166	155	151	145	144	157	157
Oklahoma	87	87	87	85	90	93	89	83	85	80	73	66	64	67	62
Texas	487	490	489	481	499	487	461	442	450	437	413	364	344	347	331
New Mexico	16	17	17	16	15	14	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	8
Region VII	729	753	753	720	759	756	751	750	802	770	726	655	630	650	643
Iowa	171	177	178	165	170	173	171	165	176	174	171	154	150	155	152
Missouri	376	393	391	375	397	395	389	388	421	395	378	354	340	356	355
Nebraska	67	67	64	60	61	61	62	61	64	62	57	52	51	52	52
Kansas	115	116	120	120	131	127	129	136	141	139	120	95	89	87	84
Region VIII	190	183	171	161	161	156	150	145	149	146	144	133	128	131	130
North Dakota	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Wyoming	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
Colorado	92	88	81	75	76	72	69	68	71	70	69	62	57	60	60
Utah	50	47	42	39	39	37	35	33	34	32	32	29	29	28	27
Region IX	1,401	1,397	1,389	1,263	1,331	1,261	1,160	1,082	1,095	1,028	921	781	720	754	741
Arizona	51	49	46	41	41	37	33	28	29	29	24	17	15	16	15
Nevada	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
California	1,318	1,317	1,313	1,217	1,284	1,218	1,121	1,049	1,061	995	893	760	702	734	722
Hawaii	26	26	25	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Region X	392	396	402	382	391	389	380	358	371	369	372	339	323	341	334
Idaho	30	29	29	26	26	28	26	24	24	24	25	22	21	22	21
Washington	218	217	226	219	226	213	208	195	201	197	197	179	174	179	178
Oregon	139	144	147	137	139	148	146	139	146	148	150	138	128	140	135
Alaska	5	6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-3. Civilian Labor Force by State: Annual Averages, 1970–75

State	Labor force (thousands)					
	1975 ᵖ	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama	1,441.8	1,415.0	1,437.5	1,383.7	1,341.0	1,325.4
Alaska	182.8	148.9	129.5	123.0	115.3	107.3
Arizona	898.9	872.0	832.2	758.1	691.5	648.1
Arkansas	855.7	839.6	821.7	784.4	747.5	724.6
California	9,427.1	9,043.8	8,792.0	8,596.0	8,382.0	8,129.0
Colorado	1,150.6	1,139.4	1,052.7	985.2	926.5	913.4
Connecticut	1,345.0	1,419.3	1,364.7	1,370.5	1,354.1	1,369.6
Delaware	250.7	250.9	250.1	243.6	233.7	228.8
District of Columbia [1]	336.3	327.0	1,392.8	1,291.4	1,253.9	1,230.6
Florida	3,363.1	3,326.0	3,070.0	2,789.0	2,739.0	2,642.0
Georgia	2,156.5	2,128.5	2,070.0	2,013.0	1,949.0	1,866.0
Hawaii	363.9	358.7	341.7	336.5	326.0	312.0
Idaho	366.7	354.1	339.0	322.9	309.4	302.6
Illinois	4,994.0	4,943.0	4,903.0	4,859.0	4,732.0	4,719.0
Indiana	2,376.7	2,374.0	2,326.0	2,282.0	2,247.0	2,212.0
Iowa	1,359.2	1,306.8	1,294.0	1,255.5	1,218.7	1,200.5
Kansas	1,061.4	1,044.6	1,011.9	962.4	935.4	929.6
Kentucky	1,481.7	1,411.0	1,342.4	1,298.4	1,252.6	1,218.3
Louisiana	1,414.5	1,457.8	1,423.0	1,390.0	1,340.0	1,303.5
Maine	439.7	439.0	423.8	418.7	409.5	401.7
Maryland	1,837.3	1,798.4	1,734.0	1,711.0	1,654.0	1,602.4
Massachusetts	2,755.2	2,637.0	2,565.0	2,489.0	2,472.0	2,463.0
Michigan	4,056.1	3,868.8	3,801.0	3,728.0	3,640.0	3,580.8
Minnesota	1,799.8	1,783.0	1,776.0	1,723.0	1,672.0	1,618.0
Mississippi	942.3	921.0	903.6	863.6	817.7	802.4
Missouri	2,074.4	2,005.3	1,999.0	2,003.0	1,978.0	1,921.0
Montana	332.3	322.6	309.7	297.2	283.9	278.0
Nebraska	733.6	708.4	688.9	666.3	644.0	631.7
Nevada	299.5	279.8	260.3	241.6	228.1	218.2
New Hampshire	372.8	367.1	328.6	321.1	313.7	306.5
New Jersey	3,213.0	3,245.0	3,192.0	3,123.0	3,013.0	2,973.0
New Mexico	443.8	428.5	410.8	392.5	371.9	355.6
New York	7,647.5	7,494.8	7,442.7	7,507.0	7,562.0	7,407.0
North Carolina	2,524.6	2,448.0	2,387.0	2,320.0	2,222.0	2,184.0
North Dakota	274.1	268.5	259.0	251.9	244.5	238.6
Ohio	4,796.4	4,726.0	4,617.0	4,534.0	4,427.0	4,378.0
Oklahoma	1,173.5	1,138.0	1,111.2	1,074.1	1,036.6	1,018.9
Oregon	1,045.9	1,020.0	991.0	949.7	909.4	885.1
Pennsylvania	5,110.2	5,038.2	5,010.2	4,899.0	4,826.1	4,818.9
Puerto Rico	873.0	882.0	934.0	905.0	813.5	777.6
Rhode Island	448.4	427.4	418.0	411.7	397.8	393.3
South Carolina	1,181.2	1,256.3	1,196.0	1,142.6	1,088.4	1,062.0
South Dakota	284.1	300.4	297.9	287.6	273.1	266.3
Tennessee	1,853.7	1,844.7	1,798.0	1,719.3	1,649.0	1,614.8
Texas	5,326.5	5,152.0	4,952.0	4,879.0	4,709.0	4,576.0
Utah	513.1	495.3	471.5	449.5	429.7	416.0
Vermont	206.1	203.7	199.7	194.5	189.2	186.5
Virginia	2,178.4	2,154.0	2,081.0	2,014.0	1,898.0	1,815.0
Washington	1,558.0	1,502.0	1,465.9	1,436.0	1,401.0	1,410.0
West Virginia	677.2	666.0	653.8	655.8	628.0	621.1
Wisconsin	2,109.7	2,158.7	2,063.0	1,908.0	1,852.0	1,824.0
Wyoming	177.4	167.4	156.9	148.6	141.6	138.0

ᵖ Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data relate to the entire SMSA.

NOTE: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–4. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates [1] by State: Annual Averages, 1970–75

State	Unemployment (thousands)						Unemployment rate [2]					
	1975 [p]	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1975 [p]	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama	128.6	78.0	55.7	65.6	69.6	61.9	8.9	5.5	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.7
Alaska	15.8	14.9	13.9	12.9	12.1	9.4	8.6	10.0	10.8	10.5	10.5	8.7
Arizona	90.9	43.2	34.0	32.0	32.8	28.7	10.1	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.4
Arkansas	76.2	39.9	33.5	36.1	40.1	36.1	8.9	4.8	4.1	4.6	5.4	5.0
California	928.6	698.8	613.0	653.0	736.0	589.0	9.9	7.7	7.0	7.6	8.8	7.2
Colorado	63.3	43.4	36.0	35.2	36.7	40.5	5.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4
Connecticut	136.4	87.3	77.3	112.0	120.4	76.4	10.1	6.2	5.7	8.2	8.9	5.6
Delaware	23.2	15.1	11.6	11.4	13.3	10.9	9.3	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.8
District of Columbia [3]	27.1	20.0	58.9	42.7	33.5	37.6	8.1	6.0	4.2	3.2	2.7	3.1
Florida	384.4	208.0	131.0	125.0	135.0	115.0	11.4	6.2	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.4
Georgia	206.0	106.4	81.0	83.0	76.0	76.0	9.6	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1
Hawaii	26.8	27.3	23.9	24.7	20.6	14.[illegible]	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.3	6.3	4.7
Idaho	27.2	21.1	19.1	19.9	19.4	17.5	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.3	5.8
Illinois	414.2	223.0	202.0	246.0	241.0	193.0	8.3	4.5	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.1
Indiana	208.6	140.2	98.0	103.0	128.0	111.0	8.8	5.9	4.2	4.5	5.7	5.0
Iowa	77.0	39.2	37.0	45.1	51.4	44.8	5.7	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.7
Kansas	52.3	36.4	31.5	38.1	51.7	44.6	4.9	3.5	3.1	4.0	5.5	4.8
Kentucky	113.4	64.0	58.6	62.5	69.0	61.4	7.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.0
Louisiana	117.9	97.0	85.7	84.9	93.8	85.9	8.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	7.0	6.6
Maine	44.9	29.3	25.2	29.1	31.3	22.8	10.2	6.7	5.9	7.0	7.6	5.7
Maryland	137.5	66.0	60.0	81.0	70.0	53.4	7.5	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.3
Massachusetts	343.7	190.0	171.0	160.0	164.0	113.0	12.5	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	[illegible].6
Michigan	550.8	338.5	221.0	260.0	277.0	240.8	13.8	8.7	5.8	7.0	7.6	6.7
Minnesota	105.4	77.9	79.0	74.0	73.0	68.0	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2
Mississippi	72.1	37.6	32.9	33.7	39.1	37.6	7.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.8
Missouri	150.8	90.4	73.0	84.0	97.0	63.0	7.3	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.3
Montana	26.6	21.6	19.6	18.5	17.8	15.3	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.5
Nebraska	40.5	26.6	22.7	22.5	23.5	19.4	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1
Nevada	29.0	20.9	16.0	16.9	15.9	12.8	9.7	7.5	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.9
New Hampshire	25.7	13.2	12.7	14.4	14.9	10.2	6.9	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.8
New Jersey	326.6	225.1	178.0	182.0	172.0	136.0	10.2	6.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	4.6
New Mexico	34.4	26.9	23.5	22.6	23.2	21.0	7.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9
New York	774.3	470.1	405.2	502.0	495.0	330.0	10.1	6.3	5.4	6.7	6.6	4.5
North Carolina	229.9	111.0	83.0	93.0	106.0	94.0	9.1	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3
North Dakota	14.4	13.5	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.0	5.2	3.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.6
Ohio	408.3	238.3	197.0	251.0	287.0	235.0	8.5	5.0	4.3	5.5	6.5	5.4
Oklahoma	72.8	50.0	47.1	48.7	51.2	44.5	6.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.4
Oregon	106.9	76.0	52.6	54.4	60.0	54.9	10.2	7.5	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.2
Pennsylvania	457.0	258.3	242.2	265.0	261.1	216.9	8.9	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.4	4.5
Puerto Rico	157.0	116.0	112.0	111.0	94.7	84.0	18.0	13.2	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.8
Rhode Island	65.5	31.3	26.1	27.0	27.2	20.6	14.6	7.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	5.2
South Carolina	131.2	56.0	43.9	49.2	57.4	53.6	11.1	4.5	3.7	4.2	5.3	5.0
South Dakota	13.9	10.6	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.9	4.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.3
Tennessee	157.4	71.8	54.7	62.4	82.3	77.8	8.5	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.8
Texas	324.9	221.0	193.0	220.0	233.0	202.0	6.1	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.4
Utah	38.5	29.4	26.8	27.5	27.6	25.5	7.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1
Vermont	20.7	14.1	11.1	12.7	12.9	9.1	10.0	6.9	5.6	6.5	6.8	4.9
Virginia	149.5	86.0	75.0	73.0	69.0	62.0	6.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Washington	144.3	108.0	112.3	137.0	142.0	129.0	9.3	7.2	7.7	9.5	10.4	9.1
West Virginia	50.6	39.3	37.5	42.5	40.9	37.7	8.2	5.9	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.1
Wisconsin	148.1	98.3	84.0	81.0	84.0	72.0	7.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9
Wyoming	8.1	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Revised. Data are not comparable with those published in earlier *Manpower Reports*. For explanation see Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix. See also *New Procedures for Estimating Unemployment in States and Local Areas*. Report No. 432, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Unemployment as percent of labor force.

[3] Data relate to the entire SMSA.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-5. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1970–75 [1]

State	Insured unemployment (thousands)						Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
United States	4,032.6	2,248.5	1,632.5	1,848.5	2,150.5	1,804.6	6.1	3.5	2.7	3.5	4.1	3.4
Alabama	58.6	26.5	16.9	20.7	24.4	22.0	6.3	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.1
Alaska	7.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	4.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.0
Arizona	39.3	19.2	10.1	9.7	11.3	9.3	6.4	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.5
Arkansas	42.8	18.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	14.9	8.4	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.7
California	423.8	284.4	228.0	242.3	296.9	268.6	6.0	4.5	3.9	4.7	5.7	5.1
Colorado	23.9	11.5	7.6	7.0	7.8	6.7	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
Connecticut	83.5	49.1	36.3	48.9	69.4	43.9	6.9	4.0	3.2	4.5	6.8	4.3
Delaware	11.2	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.4	7.1	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.6
District of Columbia	13.5	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.7	5.6	6.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6
Florida	130.5	56.3	27.7	30.7	38.3	30.5	4.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.1
Georgia	109.0	32.8	15.1	18.3	22.1	19.9	7.4	2.3	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Hawaii	16.6	12.4	10.5	11.2	10.4	6.1	5.4	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	2.5
Idaho	11.6	8.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.4	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.8
Illinois	217.1	90.0	68.4	87.3	96.5	78.9	5.8	2.3	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.4
Indiana	88.7	41.9	21.8	30.0	40.8	36.5	5.4	2.5	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.5
Iowa	28.9	12.1	10.9	12.7	15.3	13.3	3.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.3
Kansas	19.0	10.6	8.9	10.4	16.2	15.7	3.0	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.7	3.6
Kentucky	50.7	23.7	17.2	18.9	22.8	19.5	5.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.2
Louisiana	44.9	29.6	26.6	24.8	28.1	28.4	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9
Maine	23.2	13.8	10.9	12.5	14.9	10.6	8.0	4.8	4.0	5.7	6.7	4.7
Maryland	61.0	32.3	24.2	29.8	32.6	22.7	5.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.4
Massachusetts	157.0	106.7	85.6	86.1	95.8	76.3	8.0	5.5	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.4
Michigan	250.5	163.4	79.1	102.6	125.6	117.4	9.5	5.9	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.8
Minnesota	60.2	37.3	29.2	32.1	32.9	26.1	4.4	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.7
Mississippi	28.0	10.0	7.1	7.0	9.7	9.9	4.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.6
Missouri	80.5	44.5	35.1	38.4	44.9	40.5	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.4
Montana	14.5	10.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	8.8	5.9	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.0
Nebraska	16.1	8.7	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
Nevada	14.0	10.5	7.6	8.5	7.9	6.1	6.7	5.1	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.0
New Hampshire	16.8	7.5	3.7	4.9	6.9	4.5	6.5	2.9	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.3
New Jersey	182.9	131.1	100.5	104.0	112.1	86.4	7.3	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.4	4.2
New Mexico	14.6	9.6	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.5	5.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.1
New York	395.3	264.2	206.9	244.6	265.1	207.4	7.3	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.7	3.6
North Carolina	108.5	37.4	17.9	22.4	33.1	31.8	6.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.4
North Dakota	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.2
Ohio	193.8	82.0	47.0	65.8	93.0	71.1	5.7	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.4
Oklahoma	28.9	16.7	14.3	15.7	18.0	15.0	4.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.1
Oregon	54.4	35.4	25.0	25.4	29.3	28.2	7.1	4.6	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.2
Pennsylvania	307.2	152.7	118.6	139.9	140.0	106.6	7.6	3.8	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.1
Puerto Rico [2]	72.8	59.5	53.6	54.6	51.9	43.2	14.7	10.9	10.2	11.3	10.8	8.7
Rhode Island	30.1	17.6	13.8	14.1	16.6	13.8	9.2	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.9	4.9
South Carolina	74.4	20.9	10.0	12.2	17.7	16.6	7.3	2.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.7
South Dakota	4.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.9
Tennessee	61.5	32.8	22.1	24.4	32.7	32.8	4.9	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.4	3.4
Texas	78.6	40.4	32.3	35.3	45.7	38.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5
Utah	16.1	9.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	7.6	4.7	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.4
Vermont	10.3	7.0	5.1	5.6	5.7	3.8	8.1	5.4	4.0	5.6	5.6	3.8
Virginia	50.0	15.3	9.0	10.2	13.5	11.1	3.8	1.1	.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Washington	83.9	61.7	53.4	57.7	73.4	70.6	8.9	6.3	6.0	7.1	9.4	8.5
West Virginia	25.6	15.8	13.2	14.9	14.4	12.3	5.7	3.4	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.4
Wisconsin	79.9	38.5	30.8	36.4	42.2	36.5	5.2	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.2
Wyoming	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6

p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data for 1957-62 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report;* data for 1963-69 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers, since comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:						
Birmingham	346.8	337.1	336.4	322.5	311.8	304.4
Mobile	154.2	149.7	149.7	142.6	139.3	139.0
Arizona:						
Phoenix	531.6	517.2	491.0	443.2	403.6	380.2
Arkansas:						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	163.4	162.4	154.3	145.4	136.5	130.8
California:						
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	781.7	710.0	663.0	630.0	600.0	577.0
Fresno	212.4	208.7	205.8	193.0	189.9	183.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,224.8	3,194.5	3,129.0	3,097.0	3,070.0	3,036.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	508.4	469.7	456.0	440.0	429.0	409.0
Sacramento	367.7	359.9	353.6	344.4	328.8	321.5
San Diego	628.2	632.2	587.0	530.0	491.0	455.0
San Francisco-Oakland	1,497.9	1,463.0	1,372.0	1,347.3	1,351.1	1,356.3
San Jose	578.4	563.7	536.0	494.0	461.0	442.0
Stockton	133.8	132.6	131.0	129.6	126.2	124.2
Colorado:						
Denver-Boulder	677.0	675.0	600.0	578.0	546.0	540.0
Connecticut:						
Bridgeport	179.3	173.7	170.1	174.3	174.8	175.0
Hartford	328.3	322.9	308.7	310.5	307.1	310.3
New Britain	56.3	55.3	53.2	52.9	54.0	54.0
New Haven-West Haven	179.8	170.7	167.5	167.1	165.9	185.2
Stamford	101.1	99.7	96.8	96.8	94.3	93.9
Waterbury	106.9	102.3	99.7	99.5	97.5	96.6
Delaware:						
Wilmington	225.3	221.1	219.2	211.7	206.9	205.7
District of Columbia:						
Washington	1,436.5	1,405.0	1,392.8	1,291.4	1,253.9	1,230.6
Florida:						
Jacksonville	295.1	289.6	270.9	255.5	241.9	236.1
Miami	667.7	650.0	627.0	590.0	556.9	541.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	527.6	518.6	513.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia:						
Atlanta	877.6	747.9	710.0	665.0	635.0	596.0
Augusta	113.2	110.5	106.8	104.8	101.1	99.0
Columbus	83.7	82.7	80.1	80.4	79.2	77.9
Macon	97.7	96.4	93.9	91.6	89.8	89.2
Savannah	79.8	80.0	80.2	78.9	77.1	77.5
Hawaii:						
Honolulu	292.3	288.1	272.6	270.0	250.5	250.5
Illinois:						
Chicago	3,183.7	3,143.3	3,114.0	3,088.8	2,973.0	2,973.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	163.2	158.5	153.5	151.5	145.2	150.8
Peoria	156.5	151.4	148.2	142.5	141.1	142.1
Rockford	125.9	122.2	120.1	115.6	117.8	120.3
Indiana:						
Evansville	123.6	126.4	125.1	119.0	114.2	114.3
Fort Wayne	177.9	174.8	168.3	160.7	153.6	153.8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	273.2	262.5	258.7	249.5	244.2	247.1
Indianapolis	523.9	543.1	518.0	474.0	482.0	476.0
South Bend	132.6	126.0	124.4	119.8	115.4	116.2
Terre Haute	76.5	73.4	71.8	70.6	70.1	70.1
Iowa:						
Cedar Rapids	80.4	77.5	74.3	72.0	69.4	70.3
Des Moines	166.8	160.8	153.2	150.5	144.7	141.9
Kansas:						
Wichita	190.4	184.9	175.4	165.2	160.8	165.0
Kentucky:						
Louisville	393.7	391.1	383.4	370.3	361.6	361.5
Louisiana:						
Baton Rouge	172.7	172.6	165.9	157.7	152.1	143.8
New Orleans	426.5	425.9	442.5	429.0	413.8	406.3
Shreveport	138.5	139.3	135.0	131.9	127.0	125.4
Maine:						
Portland	67.4	66.8	64.8	63.2	61.9	60.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)					
	1975 ᵖ	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	359.7	349.9	345.7	334.9	319.4	307.5
Tulsa	271.2	262.1	251.7	242.1	236.1	231.2
Oregon:						
Portland	511.1	501.6	480.9	469.3	451.0	441.6
Pennsylvania:						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	292.2	288.7	278.1	258.3	256.8	251.9
Altoona	56.6	55.9	55.4	54.2	53.5	52.9
Erie	122.2	120.7	115.6	111.2	106.8	105.5
Harrisburg	208.1	206.9	200.0	191.8	183.7	180.7
Johnstown	103.7	100.7	98.2	97.7	96.3	94.3
Lancaster	163.9	162.1	158.5	153.8	148.1	144.6
Northeast Pennsylvania	282.0	279.4	276.4	274.1	266.9	260.2
Philadelphia	2,0[illegible]2.8	2,020.0	2,061.5	2,012.3	1,956.0	1,959.0
Pittsburgh	[illegible]5.5	950.0	932.0	920.0	929.0	922.9
Reading	14[illegible].0	144.9	141.2	139.0	134.8	134.7
York	154.9	150.5	154.2	151.2	147.2	146.8
Puerto Rico:						
Mayaguez	43.6	42.1	32.6	32.4	(1)	(1)
Ponce	67.9	64.5	52.5	52.7	(1)	(1)
San Juan	293.2	289.1	290.1	289.5	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island:						
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	464.0	443.7	436.8	427.2	411.5	407.7
South Carolina:						
Charleston	131.1	135.9	127.8	117.8	114.6	112.3
Greenville-Spartanburg	245.1	253.0	246.7	229.6	220.3	213.4
Tennessee:						
Chattanooga	180.7	176.3	169.1	165.3	155.9	149.9
Knoxville	193.1	184.5	174.5	165.3	157.5	156.4
Memphis	363.6	360.5	358.5	346.5	326.3	315.5
Nashville-Davidson	368.6	350.4	334.3	316.8	301.4	294.2
Texas						
Austin	182.7	174.4	166.1	157.0	145.5	135.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	150.3	146.7	142.1	138.6	136.1	135.4
Corpus Christi	121.5	119.3	112.6	112.6	109.9	108.8
Dallas-Fort Worth [2]	1,176.4	1,155.0	757.0	745.0	720.0	731.0
			343.2	330.5	330.9	328.8
El Paso	148.7	145.2	142.9	134.0	124.9	119.4
Houston	1,085.1	1,032.0	978.0	926.7	907.5	883.4
San Antonio	359.1	352.3	346.1	334.1	320.6	312.4
Utah:						
Salt Lake City-Ogden	343.1	33[illegible].7	318.9	306.4	292.0	283.8
Virginia:						
Newport News-Hampton	139.8	13[illegible].0	134.7	128.7	120.0	115.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	283.8	274.0	267.5	252.2	245.5	239.1
Richmond	278.9	271.0	264.2	253.8	244.5	240.1
Roanoke	103.4	99.0	97.1	93.4	80.9	87.8
Washington:						
Seattle	664.0	636.0	614.0	610.0	597.0	629.0
Spokane	126.6	128.4	123.0	119.3	116.3	112.0
Tacoma	153.7	148.2	145.7	144.8	144.4	140.8
West Virginia:						
Charleston	109.4	107.5	105.9	102.7	100.7	100.1
Huntington-Ashland	108.5	107.8	105.6	105.6	105.1	103.8
Wheeling	75.0	73.8	74.5	74.3	73.4	72.1
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	62.6	57.3	54.1	49.3	47.8	48.0
Madison	161.7	146.7	142.2	137.6	133.1	129.9
Milwaukee	664.8	665.9	640.0	599.0	595.0	595.0
Racine	83.9	77.9	74.9	70.8	67.4	69.2

ᵖ Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Not available.

[2] Data for combined Dallas-Fort Worth labor area for 1974 and 1975.

NOTE: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)					
	1975 ᵖ	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Maryland:						
Baltimore	920.2	877.6	866.0	890.0	861.0	839.0
Massachusetts:						
Boston	1,276.6	1,216.0	1,218.0	1,150.0	1,147.0	1,243.0
Brockton	80.7	73.5	88.6	83.2	81.2	78.7
Fall River	77.0	71.7	66.1	65.3	65.5	63.6
Lawrence-Haverhill	143.5	130.4	99.9	99.1	100.1	99.3
Lowell	112.1	103.3	88.4	87.2	89.2	88.1
New Bedford	83.4	77.8	67.0	65.8	66.7	66.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	280.3	260.5	222.5	220.0	224.1	223.1
Worcester	198.7	184.2	151.2	147.2	147.8	147.5
Michigan:						
Battle Creek	84.7	80.0	79.7	77.8	76.4	75.9
Detroit	1,947.0	1,875.4	1,831.7	1,811.9	1,789.9	1,767.7
Flint	218.7	199.5	201.0	196.7	192.8	197.8
Grand Rapids	271.8	252.1	250.5	239.6	230.1	226.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	126.0	115.4	113.2	109.3	106.3	107.5
Lansing-East Lansing	209.3	196.8	193.9	188.2	180.6	177.7
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	76.4	70.0	69.0	69.6	68.5	69.9
Saginaw	95.5	90.8	91.2	88.6	87.8	83.6
Minnesota:						
Duluth-Superior	60.9	60.6	59.3	60.4	60.1	58.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	950.3	948.0	919.7	897.6	865.9	834.1
Mississippi:						
Jackson	132.3	126.7	124.8	117.6	110.0	106.3
Missouri:						
Kansas City	614.6	594.0	597.2	567.8	555.6	561.7
St. Louis	1,017.9	1,006.6	1,006.9	975.0	960.0	945.0
Nebraska:						
Omaha	262.7	252.5	246.7	238.6	228.2	222.0
New Hampshire:						
Manchester	51.0	50.4	49.1	48.2	47.3	46.7
New Jersey:						
Atlantic City	78.5	80.0	78.1	77.2	75.2	75.9
Jersey City	245.8	266.0	262.0	269.4	267.6	273.8
Newark	919.4	886.7	891.0	905.0	873.0	873.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	278.5	288.7	283.4	274.1	264.5	255.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	197.2	209.0	209.6	208.7	208.8	207.2
Trenton	142.2	149.7	147.4	143.3	139.5	136.3
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque	163.9	158.0	153.9	145.0	132.9	123.2
New York:						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	355.9	346.0	342.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Binghamton	125.8	130.8	127.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo	538.4	546.5	541.5	545.0	540.0	530.0
New York City combined area	4,770.7	4,781.9	4,746.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
(a) N.Y. City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	3,656.6	3,724.4	3,719.7	3,665.4	3,795.9	3,746.0
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	1,114.1	1,059.8	1,027.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rochester	455.6	438.9	427.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syracuse	283.4	279.8	274.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utica-Rome	129.7	126.5	126.0	132.4	128.7	127.1
North Carolina:						
Asheville	79.0	78.2	76.8	73.7	69.6	69.4
Charlotte-Gastonia	307.8	297.0	287.9	278.9	266.6	262.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	383.0	378.4	358.8	349.7	340.4	331.9
Raleigh-Durham	241.6	236.1	220.9	211.2	198.3	190.4
Ohio:						
Akron	300.8	288.7	281.1	274.9	273.3	274.4
Canton	184.1	163.2	158.6	152.8	153.0	152.7
Cincinnati	615.0	538.3	571.0	564.0	549.0	545.0
Cleveland	873.0	866.3	856.0	863.0	857.0	864.0
Columbus	513.5	442.1	429.4	414.4	397.7	390.1
Dayton	366.9	356.1	351.5	345.1	343.6	351.3
Hamilton-Middletown	102.3	95.7	93.9	91.1	90.3	90.0
Lorain-Elyria	117.9	112.7	109.6	103.0	102.3	102.2
Steubenville-Weirton	65.4	64.0	63.9	63.1	62.0	60.4
Toledo	349.0	309.8	301.2	289.8	285.0	284.2
Youngstown-Warren	244.8	233.4	227.2	220.4	220.4	216.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					
	1975 [p]	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:						
Birmingham	26.3	17.2	12.9	15.4	15.7	12.5
Mobile	11.1	8.2	6.4	7.4	7.8	6.2
Arizona:						
Phoenix	58.2	30.0	19.3	17.8	19.1	16.5
Arkansas:						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	11.2	5.[illegible]	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.3
California:						
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	64.7	44.3	36.0	39.0	47.0	38.0
Fresno	19.4	16.2	14.4	14.7	15.6	14.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	318.2	228.6	203.0	242.0	293.0	226.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	58.8	36.5	31.0	32.0	40.0	30.0
Sacramento	33.1	27.4	22.3	22.5	22.0	21.2
San Diego	64.9	60.4	45.0	36.0	43.0	40.0
San Francisco-Oakland	148.0	110.4	104.0	115.1	122.7	94.2
San Jose	49.1	32.5	31.0	39.0	34.0	28.0
Stockton	13.3	11.1	10.2	11.1	11.8	11.8
Colorado:						
Denver-Boulder	38.0	25.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	26.0
Connecticut:						
Bridgeport	21.5	13.5	11.7	18.0	18.7	11.6
Hartford	27.7	17.7	15.8	23.6	23.8	14.0
New Britain	7.3	3.6	3.5	5.3	6.7	3.8
New Haven-West Haven	17.5	10.7	9.4	12.5	13.2	8.5
Stamford	7.4	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.7	3.7
Waterbury	12.9	6.5	5.6	8.8	10.2	7.7
Delaware:						
Wilmington	21.7	13.9	10.2	10.2	11.5	9.5
District of Columbia:						
Washington	84.0	62.0	58.9	42.7	33.5	37.6
Florida:						
Jacksonville	21.7	16.1	12.1	10.1	10.0	9.3
Miami	72.7	39.0	26.0	33.0	28.9	22.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	59.4	29.3	17.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia:						
Atlanta	84.4	35.7	26.0	26.0	24.0	20.0
Augusta	8.9	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.9
Columbus	6.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.8
Macon	8.2	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.3
Savannah	6.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2
Hawaii:						
Honolulu	20.3	21.1	18.3	19.4	16.3	11.0
Illinois:						
Chicago	273.9	146.5	130.0	156.0	145.0	119.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	10.2	5.0	5.2	6.8	8.9	7.2
Peoria	7.1	5.8	5.3	7.0	6.0	5.4
Rockford	13.2	5.9	4.1	5.2	7.6	6.1
Indiana:						
Evansville	9.6	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.7
Fort Wayne	17.5	3.7	4.5	5.5	8.0	6.5
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	21.3	12.5	9.8	13.7	15.7	9.8
Indianapolis	38.8	29.4	22.0	19.0	27.0	26.0
South Bend	10.0	5.8	3.7	4.6	7.0	6.4
Terre Haute	5.2	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.1
Iowa:						
Cedar Rapids	4.0	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.3	2.6
Des Moines	9.6	5.0	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.1
Kansas:						
Wichita	11.1	6.9	6.2	8.4	14.7	13.4
Kentucky:						
Louisville	32.0	17.2	12.9	16.2	20.7	15.0
Louisiana:						
Baton Rouge	12.4	10.0	10.3	9.1	11.1	9.6
New Orleans	35.1	31.5	26.6	25.6	27.6	24.2
Shreveport	12.8	8.5	6.3	7.0	8.2	6.7
Maine:						
Portland	5.5	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.3
Maryland:						
Baltimore	77.8	30.9	27.0	43.0	52.0	35.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Massachusetts:						
Boston	153.8	87.0	83.0	75.0	65.0	49.0
Brockton	9.9	5.6	5.6	4.5	5.5	3.6
Fall River	10.2	5.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.3
Lawrence-Haverhill	20.1	9.9	7.4	7.6	9.1	5.9
Lowell	14.3	8.6	6.1	5.6	7.8	4.7
New Bedford	12.8	6.2	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.1
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	34.8	17.5	14.6	14.5	18.9	12.6
Worcester	24.5	12.2	8.6	8.8	10.8	6.4
Michigan:						
Battle Creek	10.1	5.7	4.7	5.7	5.6	4.6
Detroit	284.0	170.1	116.1	139.3	150.9	124.5
Flint	33.5	26.8	14.4	17.2	16.4	18.6
Grand Rapids	30.3	17.9	15.0	16.6	18.7	14.9
Kalamazoo-Portage	12.7	6.7	5.8	6.6	7.1	6.6
Lansing-East Lansing	24.6	15.0	9.6	11.9	11.3	13.1
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	11.1	5.8	5.4	6.9	6.9	6.7
Saginaw	10.8	7.1	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.1
Minnesota:						
Duluth-Superior	5.4	4.7	3.8	4.6	3.8	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	63.5	44.0	41.6	44.8	45.9	35.2
Mississippi:						
Jackson	7.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Missouri:						
Kansas City	49.5	25.8	22.4	23.4	29.4	21.3
St. Louis	87.1	62.6	51.7	57.0	63.0	43.0
Nebraska:						
Omaha	20.4	13.1	10.1	9.1	9.7	7.3
New Hampshire:						
Manchester	4.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.8
New Jersey:						
Atlantic City	8.4	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5
Jersey City	30.3	23.8	19.5	20.4	20.7	16.3
Newark	94.8	56.1	45.0	52.0	47.0	36.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	25.7	19.0	14.9	15.2	14.7	11.1
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	23.1	18.2	15.3	13.5	13.8	11.3
Trenton	10.8	9.2	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.2
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque	12.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.7
New York:						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	29.3	16.3	14.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Binghamton	10.4	5.8	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo	73.3	47.1	39.0	46.0	45.9	25.0
New York City combined area	499.2	298.1	254.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	409.3	246.5	211.2	235.9	236.9	165.7
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	89.9	51.6	42.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rochester	36.3	16.7	14.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syracuse	27.7	13.4	12.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utica-Rome	13.8	7.6	7.7	13.1	10.6	6.4
North Carolina:						
Asheville	8.0	3.1	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.8
Charlotte-Gastonia	27.8	9.6	5.2	5.8	7.6	7.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	32.2	13.9	8.3	8.7	12.9	10.9
Raleigh-Durham	13.3	6.5	4.1	4.8	6.0	5.8
Ohio:						
Akron	26.5	12.0	10.1	11.4	13.0	11.0
Canton	15.8	6.9	6.0	7.4	9.0	7.0
Cincinnati	48.7	33.6	29.0	33.0	34.0	25.0
Cleveland	66.9	45.6	36.0	47.0	60.0	40.0
Columbus	35.3	16.5	12.6	13.2	14.3	12.8
Dayton	28.2	15.9	11.9	13.6	18.8	12.8
Hamilton-Middleton	11.8	5.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	4.1
Lorain-Elyria	10.2	5.3	4.2	4.6	6.1	4.7
Steubenville-Weirton	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3
Toledo	33.7	16.9	12.4	13.3	14.4	13.1
Youngstown-Warren	25.7	11.9	8.9	11.3	14.1	10.6
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	22.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.6	11.8
Tulsa	15.0	10.2	10.5	11.4	13.4	11.1
Oregon:						
Portland	48.4	31.1	23.3	25.9	28.3	24.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Pennsylvania:						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	23.4	11.0	8.1	10.4	12.1	6.9
Altoona	5.2	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.4
Erie	10.6	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.5	4.3
Harrisburg	12.3	5.7	4.7	5.9	6.4	4.8
Johnstown	7.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	6.6	5.3
Lancaster	11.0	5.1	3.8	4.8	5.2	3.3
Northeast Pennsylvania	29.4	17.2	13.4	19.9	16.5	13.2
Philadelphia	210.1	118.0	116.0	110.0	106.0	88.0
Pittsburgh	83.3	54.0	53.0	60.0	59.0	48.0
Reading	9.5	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.6	3.5
York	12.5	5.3	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.1
Puerto Rico:						
Mayaguez	7.1	5.9	3.8	4.8	(1)	(1)
Ponce	14.4	11.8	10.6	9.8	(1)	(1)
San Juan	38.8	30.0	29.1	30.0	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island:						
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	67.1	31.2	26.5	27.8	28.6	21.7
South Carolina:						
Charleston	12.3	7.1	5.3	5.8	6.9	5.5
Greenville-Spartanburg	24.8	7.7	5.2	6.5	8.7	7.8
Tennessee:						
Chattanooga	11.6	6.8	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.6
Knoxville	12.5	6.1	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Memphis	27.8	13.6	11.4	12.3	14.5	12.7
Nashville-Davidson	27.9	11.4	8.5	10.3	11.4	8.5
Texas:						
Austin	9.0	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	12.9	8.2	8.9	9.5	8.9	7.2
Corpus Christi	9.1	7.3	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.8
Dallas-Fort Worth [2]	65.9	41.0	19.0 11.5	26.0 14.8	29.0 15.3	28.0 9.9
El Paso	15.2	9.9	8.2	8.0	6.9	6.9
Houston	53.7	41.0	43.4	46.4	45.4	35.3
San Antonio	31.7	20.0	14.7	15.1	17.3	16.8
Utah:						
Salt Lake City-Ogden	25.3	19.5	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.6
Virginia:						
Newport News-Hampton	9.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	18.9	9.6	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.1
Richmond	12.7	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.7
Roanoke	7.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9
Washington:						
Seattle	61.1	43.0	47.0	66.0	74.0	61.0
Spokane	11.4	8.0	9.3	9.0	9.9	7.2
Tacoma	15.0	11.0	12.6	14.2	15.8	11.7
West Virginia:						
Charleston	6.5	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.7
Huntington-Ashland	8.2	7.0	7.0	9.2	8.3	6.2
Wheeling	5.9	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	3.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7
Madison	7.2	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.4	3.2
Milwaukee	53.8	27.1	23.0	21.0	26.0	26.0
Racine	5.1	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.0

p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Not available.

[2] Data for combined Dallas-Fort Worth labor area for 1974 and 1975.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:						
Birmingham	7.6	5.1	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.1
Mobile	7.2	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.6	4.5
Arizona:						
Phoenix	10.9	5.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3
Arkansas:						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	6.9	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.3
California:						
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	8.3	6.2	5.4	6.2	7.8	6.6
Fresno	9.1	7.8	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	9.9	7.2	6.5	7.8	9.5	7.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	11.6	7.8	6.8	7.3	9.3	7.3
Sacramento	9.0	7.6	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6
San Diego	10.3	7.6	7.7	6.8	8.8	8.8
San Francisco-Oakland	9.9	7.5	7.6	8.5	9.1	6.9
San Jose	8.5	5.8	5.8	7.9	7.4	6.3
Stockton	9.9	8.4	7.8	8.6	9.4	9.5
Colorado:						
Denver-Boulder	5.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.8
Connecticut:						
Bridgeport	12.0	7.8	6.9	10.3	10.7	6.6
Hartford	8.4	5.5	5.1	7.6	7.8	4.5
New Britain	12.9	6.5	6.6	10.0	12.4	7.0
New Haven-West Haven	9.7	6.3	5.6	7.5	7.9	4.5
Stamford	7.3	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.0	3.9
Waterbury	12.1	6.4	5.6	8.8	10.5	8.0
Delaware:						
Wilmington	9.6	6.3	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.6
District of Columbia:						
Washington	5.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.1
Florida:						
Jacksonville	7.4	5.6	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.9
Miami	10.9	6.0	4.1	5.6	5.2	4.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	11.3	5.6	3.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Georgia:						
Atlanta	9.6	4.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4
Augusta	7.9	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.6	4.9
Columbus	7.5	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.9
Macon	8.4	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7
Savannah	8.3	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1
Hawaii:						
Honolulu	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.2	4.4
Illinois:						
Chicago	8.6	4.7	4.2	5.1	4.8	4.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	6.2	3.1	3.4	4.5	6.1	4.7
Peoria	4.6	3.8	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.8
Rockford	10.5	4.9	3.4	4.5	6.5	5.1
Indiana:						
Evansville	7.8	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.0
Fort Wayne	9.8	3.7	2.7	3.4	5.2	4.2
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7.8	4.8	3.8	5.5	6.4	4.0
Indianapolis	7.4	5.4	4.2	4.0	5.6	5.5
South Bend	7.5	4.6	3.0	3.8	6.1	5.5
Terre Haute	6.8	4.5	4.0	5.2	5.3	4.4
Iowa:						
Cedar Rapids	5.0	2.4	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.7
Des Moines	5.7	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.9
Kansas:						
Wichita	5.8	3.7	3.6	5.1	9.1	8.1
Kentucky:						
Louisville	8.1	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.7	4.1
Louisiana:						
Baton Rouge	7.2	5.8	6.2	5.8	7.3	6.6
New Orleans	8.2	6.9	6.0	6.0	4.7	6.0
Shreveport	9.2	6.1	4.6	5.3	6.4	5.4
Maine:						
Portland	8.2	5.4	4.3	5.2	5.2	3.9
Maryland:						
Baltimore	8.5	3.5	3.1	4.8	6.0	4.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages: 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]					
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Massachusetts:						
Boston	12.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	5.7	3.9
Brockton	12.3	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.8	4.6
Fall River	13.3	8.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	14.0	7.6	7.4	7.7	9.1	5.9
Lowell	12.8	8.3	6.9	6.4	8.7	5.3
New Bedford	15.3	8.0	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	12.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	8.4	5.6
Worcester	12.3	6.6	5.7	6.0	7.3	4.3
Michigan:						
Battle Creek	11.9	7.1	5.9	7.3	7.3	6.1
Detroit	14.6	9.1	6.3	7.7	8.4	7.0
Flint	15.3	13.4	7.1	8.8	8.5	9.4
Grand Rapids	11.2	7.1	6.0	6.9	8.1	6.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	10.1	5.8	5.1	6.1	6.7	6.1
Lansing-East Lansing	11.8	7.6	5.0	6.3	6.3	7.4
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	14.5	8.3	7.8	10.0	10.0	9.6
Saginaw	11.3	7.8	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.2
Minnesota:						
Duluth-Superior	8.9	7.8	6.5	7.6	6.3	4.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	6.7	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.2
Mississippi:						
Jackson	5.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8
Missouri:						
Kansas City	8.1	4.3	3.8	4.1	5.3	3.8
St. Louis	8.6	6.2	5.1	5.8	6.6	4.6
Nebraska:						
Omaha	7.7	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.3
New Hampshire:						
Manchester	8.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.1	3.9
New Jersey:						
Atlantic City	10.7	8.8	7.2	7.0	6.5	5.9
Jersey City	12.3	8.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	6.0
Newark	10.3	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.1
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	9.2	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	11.7	8.7	7.3	6.5	6.6	5.5
Trenton	7.6	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.8
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque	7.9	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4
New York:						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	8.2	4.7	4.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Binghamton	8.3	4.5	4.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo	13.6	8.6	7.2	8.4	8.4	4.7
New York City combined area	10.5	6.2	5.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	11.2	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.2	4.4
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	8.1	4.9	4.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rochester	8.0	3.8	3.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
Syracuse	9.8	4.8	4.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Utica-Rome	10.7	6.0	6.1	9.9	8.2	5.0
North Carolina:						
Asheville	10.2	4.0	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.0
Charlotte-Gastonia	9.0	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	8.4	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.8	3.3
Raleigh-Durham	5.5	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.[illegible]	3.0
Ohio:						
Akron	8.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.0
Canton	8.6	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.9	4.6
Cincinnati	7.9	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.2	4.6
Cleveland	7.7	5.3	4.2	5.4	7.0	4.6
Columbus	6.9	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3
Dayton	7.7	4.5	3.4	3.9	5.5	3.6
Hamilton-Middleton	11.6	6.1	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.6
Lorain-Elyria	8.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.0	4.6
Steubenville-Weirton	6.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.8
Toledo	9.6	5.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6
Youngstown-Warren	10.5	5.1	3.9	5.1	6.4	4.9
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	6.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.8
Tulsa	5.5	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.7	4.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–75—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]					
	1975 [p]	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Oregon:						
Portland	9.5	6.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	5.5
Pennsylvania:						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	8.0	3.8	2.9	4.0	4.7	2.7
Altoona	9.2	5.5	5.2	6.6	6.0	4.5
Erie	8.7	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.1
Harrisburg	5.9	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.7
Johnstown	7.0	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.9	5.6
Lancaster	6.7	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.3
Northeast Pennsylvania	10.4	6.2	4.8	7.3	6.2	5.1
Philadelphia	10.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.5
Pittsburgh	8.6	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.3	5.2
Reading	6.6	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.6
York	8.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	2.8
Puerto Rico:						
Mayaguez	16.3	14.0	11.7	14.9	(2)	(2)
Ponce	21.2	18.3	20.2	18.6	(2)	(2)
San Juan	13.2	10.4	10.0	10.4	(2)	(2)
Rhode Island:						
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	14.5	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	5.3
South Carolina:						
Charleston	9.4	5.2	4.1	4.9	6.0	4.9
Greenville-Spartanburg	10.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	4.0	3.7
Tennessee:						
Chattanooga	6.4	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.8	3.7
Knoxville	6.5	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
Memphis	7.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.0
Nashville-Davidson	7.3	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.8	2.9
Texas:						
Austin	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	8.6	5.6	6.3	6.9	6.5	5.3
Corpus Christi	7.5	6.1	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.3
Dallas-Fort Worth [3]	5.6	3.5	2.5 3.4	3.5 4.5	4.0 4.8	3.8 3.0
El Paso	10.2	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7
Houston	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.0
San Antonio	8.8	5.7	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.4
Utah:						
Salt Lake City-Ogden	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2
Virginia:						
Newport News-Hampton	6.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	6.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
Richmond	4.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Roanoke	6.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2
Washington:						
Seattle	9.2	6.8	7.7	10.8	12.5	9.7
Spokane	9.0	6.2	7.6	7.5	8.4	6.4
Tacoma	9.8	7.4	8.6	9.8	10.9	8.3
West Virginia:						
Charleston	5.9	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7
Huntington-Ashland	7.5	6.4	6.6	8.6	7.9	6.0
Wheeling	7.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.9
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	5.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.5
Madison	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.5
Milwaukee	8.1	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.4
Racine	6.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.3

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Unemployment as percent of labor force.
[2] Unavailable.

[3] Data for combined Dallas-Fort Worth labor area for 1974 and 1975.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs[1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)				
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971
Alabama:					
Birmingham	10.8	5.3	4.0	5.4	5.9
Mobile	4.1	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.5
Arizona:					
Phoenix	26.2	12.5	5.9	(2)	7.0
Arkansas:					
Little Rock-North Little Rock	5.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
California:					
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	32.2	18.0	12.5	13.6	19.0
Fresno	8.5	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach	152.1	98.7	77.2	86.3	122.0
Riverside San Bernardino-Ontario	21.2	14.0	10.5	10.9	13.0
Sacramento	15.4	11.7	9.7	8.8	8.9
San Diego	27.4	19.9	13.9	14.2	15.1
San Francisco-Oakland	62.2	44.2	37.5	40.0	44.6
San Jose	24.7	14.6	11.6	12.5	15.0
Stockton	7.1	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.0
Colorado:					
Denver-Boulder	14.1	5.9	3.6	3.1	3.6
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport	11.7	7.6	5.7	8.4	10.8
Hartford	15.2	9.3	6.8	10.6	13.7
New Britain	4.7	2.4	1.9	2.6	4.0
New Haven-West Haven	9.7	6.4	4.9	6.6	7.9
Stamford	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.0
Waterbury	8.0	4.2	3.1	4.7	6.2
Delaware:					
Wilmington	10.7	6.7	3.5	3.9	4.4
District of Columbia:					
Washington	(2)	14.2	10.9	12.8	12.0
Florida:					
Jacksonville	5.0	1.8	1.0	.8	.9
Miami	30.6	16.1	8.3	8.3	10.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg	21.0	7.7	3.7	4.3	5.4
Georgia:					
Atlanta	35.5	10.2	4.0	5.5	6.8
Augusta	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Columbus	4.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
Macon	4.1	1.5	.9	.9	.9
Savannah	3.5	1.0	.7	.9	1.0
Hawaii:					
Honolulu	12.5	9.2	8.5	9.4	8.7
Illinois:					
Chicago	140.6	55.0	40.2	53.0	58.4
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.8
Peoria	3.9	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.3
Rockford	8.2	3.0	1.3	1.3	....
Indiana:					
Evansville	4.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.9
Fort Wayne	7.8	1.8	.9	1.3	2.1
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	8.6	3.7	2.5	4.2	6.4
Indianapolis	14.3	6.7	3.6	4.9	6.9
South Bend	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.5
Terre Haute	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5
Iowa:					
Cedar Rapids	1.6	.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
Des Moines	3.7	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.9
Kansas:					
Wichita	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	4.5
Kentucky:					
Louisville	21.2	17.2	12.9	16.2	20.7
Louisiana:					
Baton Rouge	4.6	2.[illegible]	2.1	1.8	2.1
New Orleans	11.9	8.8	7.2	6.9	7.5
Shreveport	4.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.1
Maine:					
Portland	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2
Maryland:					
Baltimore	36.0	18.1	14.4	19.7	21.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs[1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)				
	1975[p]	1974	1973	1972	1971
Massachusetts:					
Boston	66.9	47.4	41.3	39.6	41.7
Brockton	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.4
Fall River	6.7	4.8	3.2	3.2	3.5
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.0	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.2
Lowell	6.1	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.7
New Bedford	6.3	4.4	3.3	3.7	4.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	15.6	9.5	7.9	9.0	10.7
Worcester	10.4	6.5	4.9	5.7	6.9
Michigan:					
Battle Creek	5.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
Detroit	112.6	76.1	36.6	49.4	64.3
Flint	15.6	15.6	4.4	7.1	6.7
Grand Rapids	13.9	8.1	4.6	5.5	7.2
Kalamazoo-Portage	5.8	3.0	1.8	2.2	2.7
Lansing-East Lansing	11.4	10.4	4.1	5.8	5.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	5.1	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.4
Saginaw	5.2	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Minnesota:					
Duluth-Superior	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	30.5	16.4	11.8	13.2	16.2
Mississippi:					
Jackson	2.5	.8	.5	.6	.8
Missouri:					
Kansas City	21.4	10.9	8.3	8.3	10.1
St. Louis	44.0	25.3	19.3	23.2	23.0
Nebraska:					
Omaha	8.6	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.9
New Hampshire:					
Manchester	3.5	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City	6.2	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.9
Jersey City	18.7	23.8	19.5	20.4	20.7
Newark	49.2	56.1	45.0	52.0	47.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	15.3	19.0	14.9	15.2	14.7
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	14.6	18.2	15.3	13.5	13.8
Trenton	5.7	9.2	6.6	6.1	6.4
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	6.2	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.6
New York:					
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	15.0	8.8	6.7	7.5	7.4
Binghamton	5.7	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.6
Buffalo	34.7	19.2	13.1	18.7	21.7
New York City combined area	256.2	181.7	142.6	157.9	166.9
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	204.1	148.9	118.9	131.6	139.3
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	52.1	32.8	23.7	26.3	27.6
Rochester	19.5	8.4	6.5	8.9	10.7
Syracuse	14.4	6.4	5.0	6.0	6.6
Utica-Rome	7.4	4.1	3.4	5.0	5.6
North Carolina:					
Asheville	4.0	1.1	.4	1.6	1.2
Charlotte-Gastonia	12.8	2.7	1.1	1.5	2.4
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	15.1	4.1	2.2	2.7	5.0
Raleigh-Durham	4.2	1.3	.7	.8	1.3
Ohio:					
Akron	12.9	4.6	2.9	3.8	5.0
Canton	8.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	4.7
Cincinnati	17.3	7.8	5.3	7.9	11.8
Cleveland	31.6	13.0	8.3	13.8	18.3
Columbus	15.3	6.5	3.7	4.0	5.1
Dayton	13.3	6.5	3.4	4.0	7.9
Hamilton-Middletown	6.2	2.7	1.5	2.1	2.8
Lorain-Elyria	4.7	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.3
Steubenville-Weirton	1.9	.7	.7	.9	1.0
Toledo	16.7	7.9	3.9	4.8	5.6
Youngstown-Warren	14.2	5.3	2.7	4.6	7.0
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City	8.0	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.1
Tulsa	5.9	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.8
Oregon:					
Portland	25.6	14.4	10.8	11.6	13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)				
	1975 ᵖ	1974	1973	1972	1971
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	15.8	7.1	4.5	6.3	7.7
Altoona	3.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7
Erie	6.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.5
Harrisburg	7.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.5
Johnstown	5.0	3.6	3.0	3.8	4.1
Lancaster	7.6	3.0	1.3	1.8	2.2
Northeast Pennsylvania	24.2	16.1	9.7	14.2	12.5
Philadelphia	114.4	60.0	46.2	51.5	52.9
Pittsburgh	40.3	22.8	21.4	28.0	28.0
Reading	6.9	3.4	2.0	3.0	3.2
York	8.7	3.4	1.9	2.4	2.9
Puerto Rico:					
Mayaguez	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.2	2.2
Ponce	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
San Juan	12.4	9.6	7.7	8.6	7.3
Rhode Island:					
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	31.6	18.0	14.0	14.6	17.8
South Carolina:					
Charleston	4.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9
Greenville-Spartanburg	15.2	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.9
Tennessee:					
Chattanooga	5.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.7
Knoxville	5.0	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.3
Memphis	9.1	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.5
Nashville-Davidson	8.4	4.4	2.1	2.1	2.8
Texas:					
Austin	1.9	.8	.6	.5	.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.5
Corpus Christi	1.8	1.1	.9	1.0	.8
Dallas-Fort Worth	21.7	9.0	6.7	9.0	13.1
El Paso	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5
Houston	8.8	4.0	4.2	5.7	5.6
San Antonio	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.4
Utah:					
Salt Lake City-Ogden	10.8	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.6
Virginia:					
Newport News-Hampton	2.4	.8	.7	.6	.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	5.1	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.9
Richmond	3.5	1.1	.6	1.0	1.3
Roanoke	2.6	.6	.3	.4	.6
Washington:					
Seattle	33.9	24.6	23.0	26.2	38.4
Spokane	7.3	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.6
Tacoma	8.2	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.4
West Virginia:					
Charleston	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7
Huntington-Ashland	4.0	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.3
Wheeling	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6
Wisconsin:					
Kenosha	2.1	1.1	.6	.9	1.1
Madison	3.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.4
Milwaukee	25.4	9.3	7.3	9.6	13.1
Racine	2.9	1.1	.9	1.3	1.8

ᵖ Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Exclusive of Federal employee and ex-servicemen's programs.

[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75

Major labor area	Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1975 p	1974	1973	1972	1971
Alabama:					
Birmingham	4.2	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.9
Mobile	4.1	2.2	1.9	3.2	3.3
Arizona:					
Phoenix	6.8	3.5	1.9	(2)	2.8
Arkansas:					
Little Rock-North Little Rock	5.0	1.4	.8	1.0	1.4
California:					
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	6.1	3.8	2.9	3.8	5.3
Fresno	6.5	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	5.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	5.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	7.0	5.1	4.0	5.1	6.1
Sacramento	5.5	5.0	3.7	5.7	6.0
San Diego	6.4	5.3	3.7	4.8	5.3
San Francisco-Oakland	5.0	3.9	3.1	4.1	4.5
San Jose	5.6	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.9
Stockton	7.8	6.2	5.5	7.5	8.0
Colorado:					
Denver-Boulder	2.9	1.2	.8	.7	1.0
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport	8.2	5.3	4.1	6.1	8.1
Hartford	5.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	4.9
New Britain	10.4	5.4	4.4	6.1	10.1
New Haven-West Haven	6.7	4.1	3.2	4.5	6.3
Stamford	4.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.2
Waterbury	9.4	3.8	4.0	6.5	9.0
Delaware:					
Wilmington	6.6	4.2	2.2	2.6	3.2
District of Columbia:					
Washington	(2)	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Florida:					
Jacksonville	2.1	.9	.5	.5	.6
Miami	5.3	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.1	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.3
Georgia:					
Atlanta	5.7	1.7	.7	1.1	1.4
Augusta	7.0	3.3	1.7	2.3	2.4
Columbus	7.9	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.0
Macon	5.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Savannah	6.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
Hawaii:					
Honolulu	4.9	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3
Illinois:					
Chicago	5.8	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	3.9	1.4	1.8	3.2	4.9
Peoria	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.3
Rockford	7.8	2.9	1.3	1.5	....
Indiana:					
Evansville	5.0	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.7
Fort Wayne	5.4	1.3	.7	1.1	1.9
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	4.2	1.8	1.3	2.4	3.6
Indianapolis	3.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.2
South Bend	4.8	2.4	1.4	2.1	3.5
Terre Haute	4.9	3.0	2.6	3.9	3.8
Iowa:					
Cedar Rapids	2.7	.9	.9	1.8	2.7
Des Moines	3.2	1.3	.9	1.0	1.5
Kansas:					
Wichita	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	4.7
Kentucky:					
Louisville	7.2	3.2	2.0	3.2	4.3
Louisiana:					
Baton Rouge	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9
New Orleans	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6
Shreveport	4.8	3.0	1.8	2.5	3.0
Maine:					
Portland	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.7
Maryland:					
Baltimore	5.4	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.6
Masachusetts:					
Boston	6.1	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3
Brockton	10.0	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.8
Fall River	15.3	10.6	7.0	7.7	8.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	11.8	7.8	6.5	7.7	9.1
Lowell	12.2	7.8	6.2	6.3	8.5
New Bedford	11.9	8.2	6.5	7.7	9.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.9	5.6	4.8	6.1	7.0
Worcester	8.4	5.3	4.2	5.3	6.2

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs[1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1975[p]	1974	1973	1972	1971
Michigan:					
Battle Creek	10.5	4.4	2.7	3.6	4.1
Detroit	8.2	5.5	2.6	3.7	5.3
Flint	10.8	10.8	2.8	4.8	4.8
Grand Rapids	7.2	4.2	2.4	3.1	4.5
Kalamazoo-Portage	7.6	4.0	2.5	3.2	4.3
Lansing-East Lansing	11.2	10.2	3.8	5.9	6.1
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	10.9	6.6	4.9	6.8	8.3
Saginaw	7.8	5.2	2.0	2.5	3.0
Minnesota:					
Duluth-Superior	6.3	4.7	3.8	4.2	3.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.3
Mississippi:					
Jackson	2.8	.9	.7	.9	1.3
Missouri:					
Kansas City	5.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.6
St. Louis	6.3	3.4	2.5	3.5	4.0
Nebraka:					
Omaha	4.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
New Hampshire:					
Manchester	7.2	3.2	1.9	2.4	3.2
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City	10.3	8.8	7.2	7.0	6.5
Jersey City	8.5	8.9	7.4	7.6	7.7
Newark	6.3	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.4
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	6.7	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	8.2	8.7	7.3	6.5	6.6
Trenton	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.6
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	5.5	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.2
New York:					
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	5.9	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.2
Binghamton	6.2	3.2	2.4	2.9	4.1
Buffalo	8.4	8.5	4.7	3.4	4.6
New York City combined area	7.5	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.2
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	7.9	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.3
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	6.3	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.7
Rochester	5.8	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.7
Syracuse	7.1	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.7
Utica-Rome	8.3	4.9	4.2	6.3	6.4
North Carolina:					
Asheville	7.4	2.0	.8	1.3	2.7
Charlotte-Gastonia	5.5	1.2	.5	.7	1.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	5.6	1.4	.8	1.6	2.1
Raleigh-Durham	2.6	.8	.4	.7	1.3
Ohio:					
Akron	6.0	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.7
Canton	6.1	2.3	1.7	2.7	4.2
Cincinnati	3.8	1.7	1.2	2.1	3.1
Cleveland	4.3	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.8
Columbus	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.8
Dayton	5.1	2.4	1.3	1.8	3.3
Hamilton-Middletown	10.2	4.7	2.6	4.1	5.5
Lorain-Elyria	6.2	2.5	1.5	2.4	3.8
Steubenville-Weirton	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2
Toledo	7.2	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.9
Youngstown-Warren	7.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	4.5
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City	3.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3
Tulsa	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.2	3.2
Oregon:					
Portland	6.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	4.6
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	6.7	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.9
Altoona	8.9	4.7	3.4	4.8	4.6
Erie	6.4	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.1
Harrisburg	4.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.1
Johnstown	6.4	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.6
Lancaster	5.9	2.3	1.1	1.6	2.2
Northeast Pennsylvania	10.7	7.1	4.4	6.9	6.5
Philadelphia	7.3	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.8
Pittsburgh	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.0
Reading	5.9	2.8	1.7	2.7	3.1
York	6.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs[1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1971–75—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1975[p]	1974	1973	1972	1971
Puerto Rico:					
Mayaguez	10.5	9.4	5.1	9.1	11.3
Ponce	12.9	10.4	8.2	6.6	9.2
San Juan	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	9.1
Rhode Island:					
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	9.6	5.2	4.1	4.4	6.1
South Carolina:					
Charleston	5.6	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.5
Greenville-Spartanburg	7.8	1.5	.6	1.0	1.9
Tennessee:					
Chattanooga	4.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.6
Knoxville	3.8	1.8	.9	2.3	2.2
Memphis	3.8	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.7
Nashville-Davidson	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7
Texas:					
Austin	1.4	.6	.5	.7	.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3.1	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.8
Corpus Christi	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.7
Dallas-Fort Worth	2.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.9
El Paso	3.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1
Houston	1.0	1.2	.5	.6	.8
San Antonio	2.7	1.1	.7	.8	1.5
Utah:					
Salt Lake City-Ogden	4.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.1
Virginia:					
Newport News-Hampton	2.9	1.0	.8	.7	1.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	3.1	1.4	.8	1.0	1.5
Richmond	1.9	.6	.3	.6	.9
Roanoke	3.7	.8	.4	.6	1.1
Washington:					
Seattle	7.2	5.2	5.1	6.2	9.8
Spokane	9.0	5.6	5.0	5.4	6.7
Tacoma	8.7	7.2	6.6	6.8	8.7
West Virginia:					
Charleston	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.7
Huntington-Ashland	5.4	3.6	3.2	4.6	5.3
Wheeling	6.2	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.6
Wisconsin:					
Kenosha	5.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	3.4
Madison	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
Milwaukee	4.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.1
Racine	5.0	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.8

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Exclusive of Federal employee and ex-servicemen's programs.

[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E–1. Total Population, 1950 to 1970, and Revised Projections, by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1980 and 1990[1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	Actual			Projected		Number change				Percent change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
	Series II—Intermediate fertility projections[2]												
Total	152, 271	180, 684	204, 879	222, 769	245, 075	28, 413	24, 195	17, 890	22, 306	18. 7	13. 4	8. 7	10. 0
Under 16 years	43, 131	58, 868	61, 894	55, 110	67, 330	15, 737	3, 026	−6, 784	6, 220	36. 5	5. 1	−11. 0	11. 3
Under 5 years	16, 410	20, 364	17, 167	17, 259	20, 096	3, 954	−3, 197	92	2, 837	24. 1	−15. 7	. 5	16. 4
5 to 15 years	26, 721	38, 504	44, 727	37, 851	41, 235	11, 783	6, 223	−6, 876	3, 384	44. 1	16. 2	−15. 4	8. 9
16 years and over	109, 141	121, 814	142, 982	167, 659	183, 746	12, 673	21, 168	24, 677	16, 087	11. 6	17. 4	17. 3	9. 6
16 to 19 years	8, 542	10, 698	15, 262	16, 682	13, 558	2, 156	4, 564	1, 420	−3, 124	25. 2	42. 7	9. 3	−18. 7
20 to 24 years	11, 680	11, 116	17, 192	20, 908	17, 954	−564	6, 076	3, 716	−2, 954	−4. 8	54. 7	21. 6	−14. 1
25 to 34 years	24, 036	22, 911	25, 257	36, 157	41, 062	−1, 125	2, 346	10, 900	4, 905	−4. 7	10. 2	43. 2	13. 6
35 to 44 years	21, 637	24, 223	23, 156	25, 702	36, 545	2, 586	−1, 067	2, 546	10, 843	12. 0	−4. 4	11. 0	42. 2
45 to 54 years	17, 453	20, 581	23, 287	22, 640	25, 213	3, 128	2, 706	−647	2, 573	17. 9	13. 1	−2. 8	11. 4
55 to 64 years	13, 396	15, 627	18, 651	21, 047	20, 479	2, 231	3, 024	2, 396	−568	16. 7	19. 4	12. 8	−2. 7
65 years and over	12, 397	16, 658	20, 177	24, 523	28, 933	4, 261	3, 519	4, 346	4, 410	34. 4	21. 1	21. 5	18. 0
	Series I—High fertility projections[2]												
Total	....	....	204, 879	225, 705	257, 663	....	....	20, 826	31, 958	....	....	10. 2	14. 2
Under 5 years	....	....	17, 167	20, 001	25, 447	....	....	2, 834	5, 446	....	....	16. 5	27. 2
5 to 15 years	....	....	44, 727	38, 046	48, 470	....	....	−6, 681	10, 424	....	....	−14. 9	27. 4
16 years and over	....	....	142, 982	167, 659	183, 745	....	....	24, 677	16, 086	....	....	17. 3	9. 6
	Series III—Low fertility projections[2]												
Total	....	....	204, 879	220, 356	235, 581	....	....	15, 477	15, 225	....	....	7. 6	6. 9
Under 5 years	....	....	17, 167	14, 981	16, 339	....	....	−2, 186	1, 358	....	....	−12. 7	9. 1
5 to 15 years	....	....	44, 727	37, 717	35, 497	....	....	−7, 010	−2, 220	....	....	−15. 7	−5. 9
16 years and over	....	....	142, 982	167, 659	183, 745	....	....	24, 677	16, 086	....	....	17. 3	96.

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[1] Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

[2] Series II fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1974; Series I, 2.7; Series III, 1.7. For further details, see source, No. 601.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 490; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 601.

Table E–2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	167,339	175,722	183,079	72,104	85,903	101,809	107,716	112,576	59.2	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.5
MALE															
16 years and over	59,420	68,641	80,261	84,285	87,911	48,933	54,343	62,590	66,017	68,907	82.4	79.2	78.0	78.3	78.4
16 to 19 years	5,398	7,649	8,339	7,141	7,045	3,162	4,395	4,668	3,962	3,901	58.6	57.5	56.0	55.5	55.4
20 to 24 years	5,553	8,668	10,666	10,305	9,021	4,939	7,378	8,852	8,496	7,404	88.9	85.1	83.0	82.4	82.1
25 to 34 years	11,347	12,601	18,521	20,540	21,040	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,400	19,853	96.4	95.0	94.6	94.4	94.4
35 to 44 years	11,878	11,303	12,468	15,409	18,378	11,454	10,818	11,851	14,617	17,398	96.4	95.7	95.1	94.9	94.7
45 to 54 years	10,148	11,283	10,781	10,630	11,922	9,568	10,487	9,908	9,744	10,909	94.3	92.9	91.9	91.7	91.5
55 to 64 years	7,564	8,742	9,776	9,874	9,424	6,445	7,127	7,730	7,716	7,307	85.2	81.5	79.1	78.1	77.5
55 to 59 years	4,144	4,794	5,263	5,129	4,787	3,727	4,221	4,558	4,421	4,112	89.9	88.0	86.6	86.2	85.9
60 to 64 years	3,420	3,948	4,513	4,745	4,637	2,718	2,906	3,172	3,295	3,195	79.5	73.6	70.3	69.4	68.9
65 years and over	7,530	8,395	9,710	10,386	11,081	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,082	2,135	32.2	25.8	21.2	20.0	19.3
65 to 69 years	2,941	3,139	3,633	3,852	4,065	1,348	1,278	1,289	1,322	1,365	45.8	40.7	35.5	34.3	33.6
70 years and over	4,590	5,256	6,077	6,534	7,016	1,077	886	769	760	770	23.5	16.9	12.7	11.6	11.0
FEMALE															
16 years and over	62,397	73,725	87,078	91,437	95,168	23,171	31,560	39,219	41,699	43,669	37.1	42.8	45.0	45.6	45.9
16 to 19 years	5,275	7,432	8,057	6,910	6,777	2,061	3,250	3,669	3,203	3,118	39.1	43.7	45.5	46.4	47.0
20 to 24 years	5,547	8,508	10,401	10,049	8,801	2,558	4,893	6,592	6,523	5,826	46.1	57.5	63.4	64.9	66.2
25 to 34 years	11,605	12,743	18,442	20,301	20,750	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,339	10,678	35.8	44.8	50.2	50.9	51.5
35 to 44 years	12,348	11,741	12,903	15,741	18,524	5,325	5,971	6,869	8,560	10,219	43.1	50.9	53.2	54.4	55.2
45 to 54 years	10,438	12,106	11,625	11,407	12,695	5,150	6,533	6,537	6,542	7,364	49.3	54.0	56.2	57.4	58.0
55 to 64 years	8,070	9,763	11,307	11,492	10,934	2,964	4,153	5,057	5,213	5,003	36.7	42.5	44.7	45.4	45.8
55 to 59 years	4,321	5,257	5,966	5,804	5,396	1,803	2,547	3,055	3,033	2,853	41.7	48.4	51.2	52.3	52.9
60 to 64 years	3,749	4,506	5,341	5,688	5,538	1,161	1,606	2,002	2,180	2,150	31.0	35.6	37.5	38.3	38.8
65 years and over	9,115	11,433	14,343	15,537	16,687	954	1,056	1,239	1,319	1,391	10.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
65 to 69 years	3,347	3,780	4,595	4,942	5,267	579	644	758	814	864	17.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4
70 years and over	5,768	7,653	9,748	10,595	11,420	375	412	481	505	527	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1980 to 1990, No. 493, Series E. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156. Revised projections of the labor force consistent with the data presented in table E-1 were not available at press time.

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Table E-3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual		Projected		Number change			Percent change		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
BOTH SEXES										
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	101,809	112,576	13,799	15,906	10,767	19.1	18.5	10.6
16 to 24 years	12,720	19,915	23,781	20,319	7,195	3,866	−3,462	56.6	19.4	−14.6
25 to 44 years	31,878	34,466	45,499	58,148	2,588	11,033	12,649	8.1	32.0	27.8
25 to 34 years	15,099	17,678	26,779	30,531	2,579	9,101	3,752	17.1	51.5	14.0
35 to 44 years	16,779	16,788	18,720	27,617	9	1,932	8,897	.1	11.5	47.5
45 years and over	27,506	31,521	32,529	34,109	4,015	1,008	1,580	14.6	3.2	4.9
45 to 64 years	24,127	28,301	29,232	30,583	4,174	931	1,351	17.3	3.3	4.6
65 years and over	3,379	3,220	3,297	3,526	−159	77	229	−4.7	2.4	6.9
MALE										
16 years and over	48,933	54,343	62,590	68,907	5,410	8,247	6,317	11.1	15.2	10.1
16 to 24 years	8,101	11,773	13,520	11,305	3,672	1,747	−2,215	45.3	14.8	−16.4
25 to 44 years	22,394	22,792	29,374	37,251	398	6,582	7,877	1.8	28.9	26.8
25 to 34 years	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,853	1,034	5,549	2,330	9.5	46.3	13.3
35 to 44 years	11,454	10,818	11,851	17,398	−636	1,033	5,547	−5.6	9.5	46.8
45 years and over	18,438	19,778	19,696	20,351	1,340	−82	655	7.3	−.4	3.3
45 to 64 years	16,013	17,614	17,638	18,216	1,601	24	578	10.0	.1	3.3
65 years and over	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,135	−261	−106	77	−10.8	−4.9	3.7
FEMALE										
16 years and over	23,171	31,560	39,219	43,669	8,389	7,659	4,450	36.2	24.3	11.3
16 to 24 years	4,619	8,143	10,261	9,014	2,524	2,118	−1,247	76.3	26.0	−12.2
25 to 44 years	9,484	11,675	16,125	20,897	2,191	4,450	4,772	23.1	38.1	29.6
25 to 34 years	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,678	1,545	3,552	1,422	37.1	62.3	15.4
35 to 44 years	5,325	5,971	6,869	10,219	646	898	3,350	12.1	15.0	48.8
45 years and over	9,068	11,742	12,833	13,758	2,674	1,091	925	29.5	9.3	7.2
45 to 64 years	8,114	10,686	11,594	12,367	2,572	908	773	31.7	8.5	6.7
65 years and over	954	1,056	1,239	1,391	102	183	152	10.7	17.3	12.3

SOURCE: See source, table E-2.

Table E–4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	85,903	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	60.3	60.1	60.5	60.8
WHITE															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	109,279	126,781	136,915	146,919	154,651	64,210	76,376	82,101	88,634	93,738	58.8	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.6
Male															
16 years and over	53,408	61,271	66,167	70,997	74,729	44,119	48,835	52,518	56,374	59,616	82.6	79.7	79.4	79.4	79.8
16 to 19 years	4,763	6,614	7,245	7,300	6,520	2,801	3,901	4,166	4,193	3,722	58.8	59.0	57.5	57.4	57.1
20 to 24 years	4,905	7,593	8,434	9,117	9,040	4,370	6,493	7,058	7,599	7,497	89.1	85.5	83.7	83.3	82.9
25 to 34 years	10,092	11,145	13,867	16,209	17,674	9,777	10,671	13,387	15,646	17,062	96.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.5
35 to 44 years	10,675	10,085	9,865	11,179	13,825	10,346	9,722	9,528	10,791	13,343	96.9	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.5
45 to 54 years	9,166	10,193	10,221	9,624	9,437	8,690	9,553	9,648	9,078	8,897	94.8	93.7	94.4	94.3	94.3
55 to 64 years	6,874	7,952	8,432	8,555	8,904	5,892	6,518	6,858	7,152	7,129	85.7	82.0	81.3	80.8	80.1
65 years and over	6,933	7,688	8,100	8,713	9,324	2,243	1,977	1,873	1,915	1,966	32.4	25.7	23.1	22.0	21.1
Female															
16 years and over	55,871	65,510	70,748	75,922	79,923	20,091	27,541	29,583	32,260	34,122	36.0	42.0	41.8	42.5	42.7
16 to 19 years	4,630	6,392	7,003	7,001	6,244	1,853	2,897	2,928	2,935	2,585	40.0	45.3	41.8	41.9	41.4
20 to 24 years	4,842	7,408	8,231	8,897	8,758	2,215	4,263	4,659	5,110	5,040	45.7	57.5	56.6	57.4	57.5
25 to 34 years	10,172	11,152	13,749	16,005	17,436	3,451	4,796	5,973	7,204	8,025	33.9	43.0	43.4	45.0	46.0
35 to 44 years	11,017	10,300	9,970	11,252	13,830	4,537	5,115	5,017	5,846	7,330	41.2	49.7	50.3	52.0	53.0
45 to 54 years	9,404	10,846	10,847	10,087	9,820	4,532	5,783	5,800	5,496	5,400	48.2	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.0
55 to 64 years	7,357	8,860	9,579	10,201	10,236	2,633	3,735	4,216	4,595	4,596	35.8	42.2	44.0	45.0	44.9
65 years and over	8,449	10,553	11,370	12,482	13,599	870	952	990	1,074	1,146	10.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	12,538	15,585	17,403	19,635	21,631	7,894	9,526	10,691	12,093	13,418	63.0	61.1	61.4	61.6	62.0
Male															
16 years and over	6,011	7,370	8,262	9,336	10,299	4,814	5,507	6,358	7,238	8,102	80.1	74.7	77.0	77.5	78.7
16 tc 19 years	635	1,035	1,180	1,325	1,229	361	493	616	702	651	56.8	47.6	52.2	53.0	53.0
20 to 24 years	648	1,076	1,307	1,479	1,634	569	885	1,066	1,196	1,309	87.8	82.2	81.6	80.9	80.1
25 to 34 years	1,255	1,456	1,862	2,348	2,744	1,163	1,303	1,713	2,169	2,539	92.7	89.5	92.0	92.4	92.5
35 to 44 years	1,203	1,217	1,217	1,397	1,802	1,108	1,095	1,122	1,295	1,677	92.1	90.0	92.2	92.7	93.1
45 to 54 years	982	1,090	1,126	1,102	1,117	878	934	1,018	1,004	1,024	89.4	85.7	90.4	91.1	91.7
55 to 64 years	690	790	835	890	924	553	609	654	697	723	80.1	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.2
65 years and over	598	706	735	794	850	182	188	169	175	179	30.4	26.6	23.0	22.0	21.1
Female															
16 years and over	6,527	8,215	9,141	10,299	11,332	3,080	4,019	4,333	4,855	5,316	47.2	48.9	47.4	47.1	46.9
16 to 19 years	645	1,041	1,185	1,313	1,218	208	353	447	514	481	32.2	33.9	37.7	39.1	39.5
20 to 24 years	705	1,100	1,327	1,504	1,636	343	630	779	881	957	48.7	57.3	58.7	58.6	58.5
25 to 34 years	1,433	1,591	1,946	2,435	2,846	708	908	996	1,223	1,406	49.4	57.1	51.2	50.2	49.4
35 to 44 years	1,331	1,440	1,406	1,549	1,924	788	855	785	862	1,067	59.2	59.4	55.8	55.6	55.5
45 to 54 years	1,034	1,260	1,338	1,335	1,331	618	750	768	763	755	59.8	59.5	57.4	57.2	56.7
55 to 64 years	713	902	985	1,086	1,172	331	419	461	508	538	46.4	46.5	46.8	46.8	45.9
65 years and over	666	880	953	1,075	1,204	84	104	97	104	112	12.6	11.8	10.2	9.7	9.3

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1975-85, No. 381, Series C.

All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Actual		Projected 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
TOTAL							
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	100,727	13,799	14,824	19.1	17.3
WHITE							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	64,210	76,376	88,634	12,166	12,258	18.9	16.0
16 to 24 years	11,239	17,554	19,837	6,315	2,283	56.2	13.0
25 to 44 years	28,111	30,304	39,487	2,193	9,183	7.8	30.3
45 years and over	24,860	28,518	29,310	3,658	792	14.7	2.8
45 to 64 years	21,747	25,589	26,321	3,842	732	17.7	2.9
65 years and over	3,113	2,929	2,989	−184	60	−5.9	2.0
Male							
16 years and over	44,119	48,835	56,374	4,716	7,539	10.7	15.4
16 to 24 years	7,171	10,394	11,792	3,223	1,398	44.9	13.4
25 to 44 years	20,123	20,393	26,437	270	6,044	1.3	29.6
45 years and over	16,825	18,048	18,145	1,223	97	7.3	.5
45 to 64 years	14,582	16,071	16,230	1,489	159	10.2	1.0
65 years and over	2,243	1,977	1,915	−266	−62	−11.9	−3.1
Female							
16 years and over	20,091	27,541	32,260	7,450	4,719	37.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	4,068	7,160	8,045	3,092	885	76.0	12.4
25 to 44 years	7,988	9,911	13,050	1,923	3,139	24.1	31.7
45 years and over	8,035	10,470	11,165	2,435	695	30.3	6.6
45 to 64 years	7,165	9,518	10,091	2,353	573	32.8	6.0
65 years and over	870	953	1,074	82	122	9.4	12.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	7,894	9,526	12,093	1,632	2,567	20.7	26.9
16 to 24 years	1,481	2,361	3,293	880	932	59.4	39.5
25 to 44 years	3,767	4,161	5,549	394	1,388	10.5	33.4
45 years and over	2,646	3,004	3,251	538	247	15.5	8.2
45 to 64 years	2,380	2,712	2,972	332	260	13.9	9.6
65 years and over	266	292	279	26	−13	9.3	−4.5
Male							
16 years and over	4,814	5,507	7,238	693	1,731	14.4	31.4
16 to 24 years	930	1,378	1,898	448	520	48.2	37.7
25 to 44 years	2,271	2,398	3,464	127	1,066	5.6	44.5
45 years and over	1,613	1,731	1,876	118	145	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years	1,431	1,543	1,701	112	158	7.8	10.2
65 years and over	182	188	175	6	−13	3.3	−6.9
Female							
16 years and over	3,080	4,019	4,855	939	836	30.5	20.9
16 to 24 years	551	983	1,395	432	412	78.4	41.3
25 to 44 years	1,496	1,763	2,085	267	322	17.8	18.0
45 years and over	1,033	1,273	1,375	240	102	23.2	8.8
45 to 64 years	949	1,169	1,271	220	102	23.2	8.7
65 years and over	84	104	104	20	......	23.8	......

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	1960			1970			1975			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over:															
Number	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	92,792	82,101	10,691	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,738	13,418
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	23.4	22.9	27.2	23.0	22.4	27.2	20.8	20.1	25.3
25 to 44 years	44.2	43.8	47.7	40.1	39.7	43.7	41.5	41.3	43.2	44.7	44.6	45.9	48.9	48.8	49.8
45 to 64 years	33.5	33.9	30.1	32.9	33.5	28.5	31.7	32.3	27.1	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.3
MALE															
16 years and over:															
Number	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	58,876	52,518	6,358	63,612	56,374	7,238	67,718	59,616	8,102
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	21.9	21.4	26.5	21.5	20.9	26.2	19.5	18.8	24.2
25 to 44 years	45.8	45.6	47.2	41.9	41.8	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.6	47.0	46.9	47.9	51.1	51.0	52.0
45 to 64 years	32.7	33.1	29.7	32.4	32.9	28.0	30.9	31.4	26.3	28.2	28.8	23.5	26.2	26.9	21.6
65 years and over	5.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
FEMALE															
16 years and over:															
Number	23,171	20,091	3,080	31,[illegible]60	27,541	4,019	33,916	29,583	4,333	37,115	32,260	4,855	39,438	34,122	5,316
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	26.0	25.6	28.3	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	36.0	43.9	37.7	37.1	41.1	40.8	40.5	42.9	45.2	45.0	46.5
45 to 64 years	35.0	35.7	30.8	33.9	34.6	29.1	33.2	33.9	28.4	30.6	31.3	26.2	28.6	29.3	24.3
65 years and over	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–7. Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,[1] by Sex and Age, Projected 1980 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total labor force, annual averages						Civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Number			Rate (percent)[1]			Number			Rate (percent)[1]		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over	101,809	107,716	112,576	61.7	62.2	62.4	99,809	105,716	110,576	61.2	61.7	62.0
MALE												
16 years and over	62,590	66,017	68,907	79.2	79.5	79.6	60,630	64,057	66,947	78.7	79.1	79.1
16 to 19 years	4,668	3,962	3,901	56.6	56.1	56.0	4,437	3,731	3,670	55.4	54.6	54.5
20 to 24 years	8,852	8,496	7,404	84.0	83.5	83.1	7,910	7,554	6,462	82.5	81.8	81.1
25 to 34 years	17,523	19,400	19,853	95.7	95.6	95.5	17,052	18,929	19,382	95.6	95.5	95.4
35 to 44 years	11,851	14,617	17,398	96.0	95.9	95.7	11,584	14,350	17,131	96.0	95.8	95.6
45 to 54 years	9,908	9,744	10,909	92.9	92.6	92.5	9,862	9,698	10,863	92.9	92.6	92.5
55 to 64 years	7,730	7,716	7,307	80.1	79.2	78.6	7,727	7,713	7,304	80.1	79.2	78.6
55 to 59 years	4,558	4,421	4,112	87.6	87.2	86.9	4,555	4,418	4,109	87.7	87.2	86.9
60 to 64 years	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9
65 years and over	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.1	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.1
65 to 69 years	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4
70 years and over	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6
FEMALE												
16 years and over	39,219	41,699	43,669	45.6	46.2	46.5	39,179	41,659	43,629	45.6	46.2	46.5
16 to 19 years	3,669	3,203	3,188	45.7	46.6	47.2	3,661	3,195	3,180	45.7	46.5	47.2
20 to 24 years	6,592	6,523	5,826	63.6	65.1	66.4	6,574	6,505	5,808	63.5	65.0	66.3
25 to 34 years	9,256	10,339	10,678	50.4	51.1	51.6	9,247	10,330	10,669	50.3	51.1	51.6
35 to 44 years	6,869	8,560	10,219	53.5	54.6	55.4	6,866	8,557	10,216	53.5	54.6	55.4
45 to 54 years	6,537	6,542	7,364	56.6	57.7	58.3	6,535	6,540	7,362	56.6	57.7	58.3
55 to 64 years	5,057	5,213	5,003	45.1	45.7	46.1	5,057	5,213	5,003	45.1	45.7	46.1
55 to 59 years	3,055	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3	3,055	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3
60 to 64 years	2,002	2,180	2,150	37.8	38.7	39.2	2,002	2,180	2,150	37.8	38.7	39.2
65 years and over	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8
65 to 69 years	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7
70 years and over	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0

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[1] Total labor force participation rates based on total noninstitutional population and civilian labor force participation rates based on civilian noninstitutional population to facilitate comparison with historical data shown in tables A-2 and A-3 of this publication.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156. Revised projections of the labor force consistent with the data presented in table E-1 were not available at press time.

Table E-8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1			Civilian labor force, annual averages			Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL									
16 years and over	149,371	161,424	170,974	90,054	97,989	104,418	60.3	60.7	61.1
WHITE									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	132,575	142,451	150,055	79,584	86,117	91,221	60.0	60.5	60.8
Male									
16 years and over	62,695	67,461	71,133	50,029	53,885	57,127	79.8	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years	6,699	6,754	5,983	3,704	3,731	3,260	55.3	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years	7,460	8,135	8,059	6,185	6,726	6,624	82.9	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years	13,023	15,340	16,789	12,696	14,955	16,371	97.5	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years	9,379	10,679	13,299	9,151	10,414	12,966	97.6	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years	10,017	9,428	9,243	9,567	8,997	8,816	95.5	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years	8,289	8,705	8,752	6,853	7,147	7,124	82.7	82.1	81.4
65 years and over	7,828	8,420	9,008	1,873	1,915	1,966	23.9	22.7	21.8
Female									
16 years and over	69,880	74,990	78,922	29,555	32,232	34,094	42.3	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	6,957	6,956	6,203	2,921	2,928	2,578	42.0	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years	8,197	8,861	8,723	4,650	5,101	5,031	56.7	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	13,688	15,935	17,360	5,967	7,198	8,019	43.6	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years	9,916	11,192	13,757	5,013	5,842	7,326	50.6	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,769	10,014	9,749	5,798	5,494	5,398	53.8	54.9	55.4
55 to 64 years	9,475	10,089	10,123	4,216	4,595	4,596	44.5	45.5	45.4
65 years and over	10,878	11,943	13,007	990	1,074	1,146	9.1	9.0	8.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	16,796	18,973	20,919	10,470	11,872	13,197	62.3	62.6	63.1
Male									
16 years and over	7,749	8,780	9,703	6,139	7,019	7,883	79.2	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years	1,105	1,246	1,152	577	663	612	52.2	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years	1,175	1,340	1,488	989	1,119	1,232	84.2	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years	1,704	2,168	2,545	1,643	2,099	2,469	96.4	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years	1,145	1,318	1,708	1,095	1,268	1,650	95.6	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years	1,090	1,066	1,081	1,012	998	1,018	92.8	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years	815	869	902	654	697	723	80.2	80.2	80.2
65 years and over	715	773	827	169	175	179	23.6	22.6	21.6
Female									
16 years and over	9,047	10,193	11,216	4,331	4,853	5,314	47.9	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years	1,176	1,302	1,208	447	514	481	38.0	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years	1,318	1,494	1,625	778	880	956	59.0	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years	1,929	2,415	2,822	995	1,222	1,405	51.6	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years	1,395	1,537	1,909	785	862	1,067	56.3	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years	1,325	1,322	1,318	768	763	755	58.0	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years	973	1,073	1,158	461	508	538	47.4	47.3	46.5
65 years and over	931	1,050	1,176	97	104	112	10.4	9.9	9.5

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E-9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1974 and Projected 1985 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual 1974		Projected 1985 [1]		Change 1974-85		Average annual rate of change, [2] 1974-85
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent [3]	
Total employment [4]	85, 936	100.0	103, 400	100.0	17, 464	20.3	1.7
Professional and technical workers	12, 338	14.4	16, 000	15.5	3, 662	29.4	2.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	8, 941	10.4	10, 900	10.5	1, 959	21.6	1.8
Sales workers	5, 417	6.3	6, 300	6.1	883	15.7	1.4
Clerical workers	15, 043	17.5	20, 100	19.4	5, 057	33.8	2.7
Craft and kindred workers	11, 477	13.4	13, 800	13.3	2, 323	19.9	1.7
Operatives	13, 919	16.2	15, 200	14.7	1, 281	9.0	.8
Nonfarm laborers	4, 380	5.1	4, 800	4.6	420	8.8	.8
Service workers	11, 373	13.2	14, 600	14.1	3, 227	28.0	2.3
Farmers and farm laborers	3, 048	3.5	1, 900	1.8	−1, 148	−39.0	−3.0

[1] Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent unemployment rate. More detailed assumptions will be described in an article scheduled to be published in the *Monthly Labor Review* in mid-1976.

[2] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[3] Percentages were calculated using unrounded numbers.

[4] Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

Table E-10. Total Employment [1] by Major Industry Sector, 1960, 1974, and Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry sector	Actual		Projected [2]		Percent distribution				Number change			Average annual rate of change [3]		
	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960-74	1974-80	1980-85	1960-74	1974-80	1980-85
Total	68, 869	90, 958	101, 866	109, 565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22, 089	10, 908	7, 699	2.0	1.9	1.5
Government [4]	8, 353	14, 177	16, 800	19, 350	12.1	15.6	16.5	17.7	5, 824	2, 623	2, 550	3.9	2.9	2.9
Total private	60, 516	76, 781	85, 066	90, 215	87.9	84.4	83.5	82.3	16, 265	8, 285	5, 149	1.7	1.7	1.2
Agriculture	5, 389	3, 466	2, 750	2, 300	7.8	3.8	2.7	2.1	−1, 923	−716	−450	−3.1	−3.8	−3.5
Nonagriculture	55, 124	73, 315	82, 316	87, 915	80.0	80.6	80.8	80.2	18, 191	9, 001	5, 599	2.1	1.9	1.3
Mining	748	710	788	823	1.1	.8	.8	.8	−38	78	35	−.4	1.8	.9
Contract construction	3, 654	4, 783	5, 178	5, 798	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	1, 129	395	620	1.9	1.3	2.3
Manufacturing	17, 197	20, 434	21, 937	22, 597	25.0	22.5	21.5	20.6	3, 237	1, 503	660	1.2	1.2	.6
Durable goods	9, 681	12, 093	13, 148	13, 661	14.1	13.3	12.9	12.5	2, 412	1, 055	513	1.6	1.4	.8
Nondurable goods	7, 516	8, 341	8, 789	8, 936	10.9	9.2	8.6	8.2	825	448	147	.7	.9	.3
Transportation and public utilities	4, 214	4, 926	5, 186	5, 381	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	712	260	195	1.1	.9	.7
Transportation	2, 743	2, 973	3, 049	3, 081	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	230	76	32	.6	.4	.2
Communication	844	1, 193	1, 308	1, 423	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	349	115	115	2.5	1.5	1.7
Public utilities	624	760	829	877	.9	.8	.8	.8	136	69	48	1.4	1.5	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	14, 177	19, 797	22, 457	23, 187	20.6	21.8	22.0	21.2	5, 620	2, 660	730	2.4	2.1	.6
Wholesale	3, 295	4, 568	5, 029	5, 109	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	1, 273	461	80	2.4	1.6	.3
Retail	10, 882	15, 229	17, 428	18, 078	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.5	4, 347	2, 199	650	2.4	2.3	.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2, 985	4, 531	5, 392	5, 964	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	1, 546	861	572	3.0	2.9	2.0
Other services [5]	12, 152	18, 134	21, 378	24, 165	17.6	19.9	21.0	22.1	5, 982	3, 244	2, 787	2.9	2.8	2.5

[1] Employment in this table is on a "jobs" rather than a "persons" concept and includes, in addition to wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Employment on a job concept differs from employment on a person concept by separately counting each job held by a multiple jobholder.

[2] See footnote 1, table E-9.

[3] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[4] Includes domestic wage and salary workers and government enterprise employees; does not include employees paid from nonappropriated funds.

[5] Includes paid household employment.

Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Years of school completed, sex, and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1980									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number	99,809	8,098	14,484	77,227	26,299	18,450	16,397	12,784	3,297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	27.3	58.3	12.6	26.9	16.0	24.4	33.4	37.4	51.9
4 years of high school or more	72.7	41.8	87.4	73.2	83.9	75.6	66.5	62.6	48.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.3	.7	.6	1.5	.3	.9	2.4	2.5	5.4
5 to 7 years	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.4	12.8
8 years	5.4	2.6	1.9	6.4	2.6	4.5	8.2	11.1	19.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.3	53.6	8.6	15.1	11.9	16.0	17.5	17.4	14.5
4 years	40.4	33.7	42.3	40.7	42.2	42.9	40.1	39.4	25.6
College: 1 to 3 years	15.9	8.0	30.5	14.0	17.6	13.9	11.3	11.1	9.0
4 years	9.7	.1	11.5	10.4	13.4	10.7	8.5	7.0	6.7
5 years or more	6.7	----------	3.1	8.1	10.7	8.1	6.6	5.1	6.8
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.5	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.6
MALE									
Total: Number	60,630	4,437	7,910	48,283	17,052	11,584	9,862	7,727	2,058
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	28.5	63.2	15.3	27.4	15.9	24.4	35.5	39.9	54.9
4 years of high school or more	71.6	36.9	84.7	72.6	84.2	75.7	64.6	60.2	45.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.6	.7	.7	1.8	.4	1.1	3.2	3.0	5.8
5 to 7 years	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.5	6.2	7.1	14.1
8 years	6.1	3.3	2.3	6.9	3.1	4.8	9.3	12.1	20.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.0	57.5	10.4	14.4	11.0	15.0	16.8	17.7	14.6
4 years	37.2	29.1	40.2	37.5	40.7	39.3	34.9	34.8	23.3
College: 1 to 3 years	16.3	7.7	31.0	14.7	18.5	14.8	11.8	11.7	8.0
4 years	9.8	.1	10.0	10.6	12.5	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.5
5 years or more	8.3	----------	3.5	9.8	12.5	10.2	8.2	6.2	7.3
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.3	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.0
FEMALE									
Total: Number	39,179	3,661	6,574	28,944	9,247	6,866	6,535	5,057	1,239
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	25.7	52.2	9.4	26.1	16.7	24.5	30.4	33.8	47.0
4 years of high school or more	74.5	47.9	90.6	74.1	83.4	75.5	69.6	66.2	53.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.9	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.5	1.1	1.8	4.8
5 to 7 years	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	4.0	5.5	10.6
8 years	4.4	1.7	1.3	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.6	9.6	17.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.8	48.9	6.5	16.4	13.7	17.8	18.7	16.9	14.4
4 years	45.3	39.4	44.7	46.1	44.9	48.9	48.1	46.3	29.4
College: 1 to 3 years	15.2	8.4	30.0	12.7	15.9	12.4	10.6	10.3	10.7
4 years	9.6	.1	13.3	10.0	15.1	9.6	6.8	6.0	7.0
5 years or more	4.4	----------	2.6	5.3	7.5	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.9
Median years of school completed	12.5	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1

Footnote at end of table.

Table E–11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990—Continued

Years of school completed, sex, and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1990									
Both Sexes									
Total: Number	110,576	6,850	12,270	91,456	30,051	27,347	18,225	12,307	3,526
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	55.7	8.0	18.6	10.8	16.1	23.3	30.5	38.3
4 years of high school or more	80.2	44.3	92.0	81.4	89.2	83.7	76.7	69.6	61.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years	.6	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	.9	1.6	3.0
5 to 7 years	1.8	.8	1.0	1.9	.4	1.0	2.6	4.7	7.9
8 years	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	12.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	14.2	52.6	5.3	12.5	8.8	12.4	15.6	16.5	15.0
4 years	40.5	35.7	38.0	41.2	39.8	41.8	43.5	41.6	34.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.0	8.5	35.7	16.4	19.7	17.0	14.2	11.9	10.6
4 years	12.0	.1	14.1	12.7	15.3	13.2	10.8	9.1	8.0
5 years or more	9.7	----------	4.2	11.1	14.4	11.7	8.2	7.0	8.4
Median years of school completed	12.7	11.7	13.3	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3
Male									
Total: Number	66,947	3,670	6,462	56,815	19,382	17,131	10,863	7,304	2,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	60.5	10.1	18.4	10.1	15.1	23.9	32.5	40.1
4 years of high school or more	80.1	39.4	89.8	81.7	89.9	84.9	76.0	67.5	59.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.7	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	1.3	2.0	3.1
5 to 7 years	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	.5	1.2	3.1	5.4	8.5
8 years	3.7	2.5	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.9	4.6	8.9	13.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	13.4	56.5	6.6	11.4	7.6	10.8	14.9	16.2	15.3
4 years	38.0	31.1	36.6	38.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	36.4	31.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.8	8.2	36.2	17.6	21.2	18.3	14.9	12.4	10.1
4 years	11.6	.1	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.0	8.4
5 years or more	11.7	----------	4.6	13.3	16.2	14.2	10.3	8.7	9.6
Median years of school completed	12.8	11.4	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
Female									
Total: Number	43,629	3,180	5,808	34,641	10,669	10,216	7,362	5,003	1,391
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.6	50.1	5.6	19.2	12.1	18.0	22.2	27.7	35.2
4 years of high school or more	80.3	49.9	94.5	80.9	87.9	82.0	77.8	72.3	64.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	2.7
5 to 7 years	1.3	.6	.6	1.5	.3	.7	1.7	3.8	6.8
8 years	2.5	1.1	.9	2.9	.8	2.0	3.5	6.0	11.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	15.4	48.1	3.8	14.4	10.9	15.2	16.6	16.9	14.4
4 years	44.2	41.0	39.6	45.3	40.8	45.9	49.6	49.2	39.4
College: 1 to 3 years	16.8	8.8	35.1	14.5	17.0	14.9	13.2	11.1	11.4
4 years	12.7	.1	16.0	13.4	18.8	13.6	10.0	7.6	7.5
5 years or more	6.6	----------	3.8	7.7	11.3	7.6	5.0	4.4	6.5
Median years of school completed	12.7	12.0	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4

[1] Includes persons with no formal education.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 160.

Table F–1. First-Time Enrollments and Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1975

[Thousands]

Program	First-time enrollments	Obligations
Total	2,761.9	$4,109,000
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act	2,394.5	3,967,100
Title I	1,126.0	1,585,100
Title II	227.1	668,800
Title III [1]	69.6	229,400
Title IV (Job Corps)	45.8	210,400
Title VI	157.0	872,300
Summer youth program [2]	716.2	390,600
Sec. 3(a) Transition (Emergency Employment Act programs) [3]	52.8	10,500
Older Americans Act, Title IX	7.0	12,000
Work Incentive Program [4]	360.4	129,900

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[1] Includes Indian (sec. 302), Migrant (sec. 303), and Operation Mainstream (sec. 304) programs.

[2] Authorized under title III, sec. 304 of CETA. Reflects activity in fiscal year 1975.

[3] Funds made available to provide for the orderly transition of programs funded under legislation predating CETA.

[4] Authorized by the 1967 amendments to title IV of the Social Security Act.

Table F–2. CETA Activity Under Titles I, II, and VI, Fiscal Year 1975

Activity	Total	Title I	Title II	Title VI
Total individuals served	1,510,100	1,126,000	227,100	157,000
Cumulative enrollment by selected program activity: [1] [2]				
Classroom training	297,900	292,000	5,100	800
On-the-job training	76,500	73,800	2,400	300
Public service employment	361,200	29,800	211,500	119,900
Work experience	609,700	562,200	10,700	36,800
Other activities [3]	88,000	86,900	1,100	
Current enrollment, as of June 30, 1975 [1]	852,000	572,700	156,200	123,100
Current enrollment by selected program activity, June 30, 1975: [1]				
Classroom training	127,200	124,200	2,700	300
On-the-job training	41,100	39,400	1,400	300
Public service employment	262,200	20,700	147,000	94,500
Work experience	329,800	297,200	4,600	28,000
Other activities [3]	36,700	36,200	500	
Total terminations	658,000	553,300	70,900	33,800
Direct placements	64,200	62,900	1,000	300
Indirect placements	98,400	84,500	9,700	4,200
Self-placements	39,700	28,600	5,900	5,300
Other positive terminations	198,300	170,800	21,900	5,600
Nonpositive terminations	257,400	206,600	32,400	18,400

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[1] Exclusive of enrollees not yet assigned to a specific program activity.

[2] Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[3] Includes activities and services such as job restructuring, removal of artificial barriers to employment, and development and implementation of affirmative action plans.

Table F-3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Fiscal Year 1975

[Millions]

Region and State	CETA title I	CETA title II	CETA title III	CETA title IV	CETA title VI	CETA summer [1]	CETA Emergency Employment Act	Work Incentive Program
United States [2]	$1,585.1	$668.8	$229.4	$210.4	$872.3	$390.6	$10.5	$129.9
Region I	96.1	67.1	4.9	(3)	72.6	21.7	0.4	5.6
Connecticut	25.0	12.0	.2	(3)	15.0	6.2	.1	1.9
Maine	8.1	5.5	.4	(3)	4.8	2.5	.1	.6
Massachusetts	46.6	41.2	3.1	(3)	43.2	9.3	.1	1.9
New Hampshire	4.8	.5	(3)	.0	1.7	1.0	(3)	.3
Rhode Island	8.3	5.2	1.1	.0	5.8	1.7	.1	.4
Vermont	3.4	2.7	.2	(3)	2.1	1.1	(3)	.5
Region II	226.4	135.7	23.0	5.2	155.5	65.8	1.3	23.9
New Jersey	53.9	36.6	1.2	2.3	39.8	14.4	.6	4.6
New York	135.6	72.9	19.9	1.5	86.7	39.9	.5	18.0
Puerto Rico	35.8	25.6	1.8	1.4	28.2	11.3	.1	1.7
Virgin Islands	1.1	.5	.2	(3)	.7	.2	.1	.1
Region III	170.3	41.9	76.7	25.5	73.9	39.9	.6	13.0
Delaware	4.1	1.4	.2	(3)	2.0	1.0	(3)	.4
District of Columbia [4]	17.5	4.4	63.8	14.6	4.6	5.9	(3)	3.1
Maryland	25.3	3.6	1.8	1.8	8.1	6.3	(3)	2.9
Pennsylvania	77.3	26.4	5.6	4.9	45.4	19.2	.3	3.6
Virginia	29.7	3.2	3.7	1.5	8.6	7.5	.1	1.4
West Virginia	16.3	2.9	1.6	2.7	5.1	(5)	.1	1.7
Region IV	256.0	37.1	20.7	23.8	111.8	74.6	.8	14.5
Alabama	29.2	2.6	.9	.2	8.2	8.1	.1	1.0
Florida	46.8	14.7	4.5	.5	34.5	14.5	.1	2.5
Georgia	33.3	3.5	1.3	2.8	17.9	9.9	.1	3.5
Kentucky	32.0	6.9	.7	19.4	9.9	7.7	.1	2.1
Mississippi	22.3	1.7	1.4	.3	3.9	6.9	.1	1.2
North Carolina	38.7	.5	9.4	.2	18.6	12.0	.1	1.5
South Carolina	22.8	3.1	.9	.2	9.6	6.2	.2	1.0
Tennessee	31.0	4.1	1.7	.2	9.2	9.3	.1	1.7
Region V	306.0	166.2	27.9	54.0	175.6	71.7	1.3	31.9
Illinois	82.3	20.8	2.5	1.7	28.0	27.1	.2	4.4
Indiana	36.1	14.2	1.5	[6]46.2	22.3	9.7	.2	1.4
Michigan	54.2	77.2	16.9	2.0	64.9	12.8	.3	11.2
Minnesota	29.4	17.7	1.9	.1	11.5	5.3	.1	1.9
Ohio	74.4	23.4	2.8	4.1	34.7	10.5	.3	7.6
Wisconsin	29.7	12.9	2.3	(3)	14.3	6.2	.2	5.4
Region VI	160.6	37.3	21.9	31.7	58.4	46.3	1.0	9.3
Arkansas	17.8	2.1	.6	.3	6.2	5.3	.1	1.6
Louisiana	30.0	16.2	.7	.7	16.3	10.0	.1	1.0
New Mexico	10.4	4.3	3.2	2.4	5.3	2.4	.2	1.2
Oklahoma	19.4	2.7	7.6	4.2	5.5	5.5	.2	1.2
Texas	82.9	11.9	9.8	24.1	25.2	23.2	.4	4.4
Region VII	74.3	7.5	8.2	3.2	18.7	18.1	.2	4.6
Iowa	16.2	.8	1.6	.1	2.6	3.3	.1	.7
Kansas	13.0	.5	1.4	.1	1.9	3.0	(3)	1.6
Missouri	34.2	5.0	4.4	2.9	11.3	9.2	(3)	2.1
Nebraska	11.0	1.2	.9	.1	2.8	2.6	.1	.2
Region VIII	38.0	13.0	9.4	8.7	15.8	9.7	.7	5.[illegible]
Colorado	12.4	1.8	2.1	.2	4.3	3.5	.1	1.5
Montana	6.2	4.0	2.4	1.5	5.0	1.3	(3)	.3
North Dakota	4.3	2.9	1.4	.1	1.4	1.1	(3)	.5
South Dakota	4.5	.6	2.3	.1	1.1	1.0	.3	.8
Utah	8.3	3.7	.9	6.5	3.5	2.2	.3	1.8
Wyoming	2.2	.1	.3	.3	.5	.6	(3)	.2
Region IX	192.0	138.3	26.0	10.1	153.7	29.5	2.1	14.7
Arizona	18.2	6.0	9.0	2.2	11.3	2.7	.9	1.5
California	60.6	122.7	16.6	6.0	131.5	26.7	1.1	11.9
Hawaii	5.9	5.4	.3	1.8	5.3	(7)	.1	.8
Nevada	5.4	3.9	.2	(3)	4.4	.2	.1	.4
Guam	1.1	.3	.0	(3)	.6	.0	(3)	.2
Region X	59.3	24.6	9.8	5.3	36.4	11.6	.2	7.3
Alaska	7.4	2.8	3.0	.3	2.3	1.0	(3)	.7
Idaho	5.9	1.9	.8	.1	2.5	1.2	.1	.5
Oregon	15.9	4.3	1.9	4.5	10.2	1.7	.1	3.0
Washington	30.1	15.6	4.1	.4	21.4	7.6	.1	3.1

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[1] Program conducted in summer of calendar year 1975 funded from fiscal year 1975 appropriation.

[2] Totals include transfers of funds as follows: Title I—$4.4 million to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; title III—$0.9 million to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; title IV—$28.0 million to the Department of Agriculture and $14.8 million to the Department of the Interior; and summer program—$1.7 million to the Department of Transportation. Totals also include administrative funds of $1.8 million for title I and $1.9 million for Comprehensive Employment and Training Act EEA activities.

[3] Less than $50,000.

[4] Totals for the District of Columbia include obligations for nationally funded programs.

[5] Although $5.4 million was allocated, no obligations were incurred in fiscal year 1975.

[6] Includes $33.8 million for Job Corps enrollees' pay and allowances, distributed by the Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

[7] Although $1.8 million was allocated, no obligations were incurred in fiscal year 1975.

Table F–4. Individuals Served Under CETA Title I, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1975 [1]

Region and State	Total	Classroom training	On-the-job training	Public service employment	Work experience	Other activities
United States	1,044,652	292,005	73,752	29,844	562,177	86,874
Region I	52,126	15,509	4,040	1,696	25,724	5,157
Connecticut	16,202	5,505	1,054	684	7,296	1,663
Maine	5,516	756	1,056		3,704	
Massachusetts	18,958	5,437	1,194	747	8,401	3,179
New Hampshire	3,365	836	200	98	2,058	173
Rhode Island	5,505	2,793	135	167	2,268	142
Vermont	2,580	182	401		1,997	
Region II	107,615	29,672	9,815	3,524	52,032	12,572
New Jersey	24,143	10,368	2,338	731	9,022	1,684
New York	64,518	15,778	5,871	1,568	31,719	9,582
Puerto Rico	17,464	3,338	1,539	1,225	10,056	1,306
Virgin Islands	1,490	188	67		1,235	
Region III	116,365	33,104	5,148	4,013	62,169	11,931
Delaware	2,335	1,147	32	65	906	185
District of Columbia	20,189	5,314	39		7,485	7,351
Maryland	15,652	2,192	346	656	12,202	256
Pennsylvania	50,660	17,656	3,459	2,055	24,821	2,669
Virginia	21,748	5,898	941	361	13,078	1,470
West Virginia	5,781	897	331	876	3,677	
Region IV	200,363	47,945	11,333	6,371	115,829	18,885
Alabama	19,148	3,549	1,046	331	13,549	682
Florida	46,716	14,831	1,491	1,392	16,858	12,144
Georgia	29,114	4,437	1,343	1,358	21,950	26
Kentucky	29,824	3,676	1,581	398	18,136	6,033
Mississippi	10,937	3,787	1,349	646	5,155	
North Carolina	25,397	5,395	1,784	761	17,457	
South Carolina	13,803	4,256	1,906	254	7,387	
Tennessee	25,424	8,014	833	1,231	15,346	
Region V	186,581	51,852	6,392	3,281	116,589	8,467
Illinois	31,058	10,809	922	1,202	17,868	257
Indiana	20,428	5,215	542	524	14,125	22
Michigan	41,907	10,989	1,113	503	26,121	3,181
Minnesota	25,653	4,230	1,164	71	17,461	2,727
Ohio	46,959	13,774	1,622	941	28,342	2,280
Wisconsin	20,576	6,835	1,029	40	12,672	
Region VI	136,209	43,879	13,730	3,668	70,224	4,708
Arkansas	19,645	5,707	2,787		10,541	610
Louisiana	21,716	4,081	3,866	1,524	10,412	1,833
New Mexico	8,273	2,621	751	269	4,371	261
Oklahoma	20,651	9,179	1,228	883	8,709	652
Texas	65,924	22,291	5,098	992	36,191	1,352
Region VII	53,679	14,418	5,539	3,362	24,637	5,723
Iowa	7,428	2,474	1,159	791	2,786	218
Kansas	7,796	4,169	621	65	2,897	44
Missouri	31,968	5,589	3,444	2,288	15,186	5,461
Nebraska	6,487	2,186	315	218	3,768	
Region VIII	36,498	12,180	5,798	2,229	15,664	627
Colorado	9,734	2,133	844	541	6,216	
Montana	8,077	4,601	1,607	810	1,059	
North Dakota	4,647	598	603	136	3,294	16
South Dakota	3,637	1,055	819		1,763	
Utah	8,481	3,254	1,599	599	2,418	611
Wyoming	1,922	539	326	143	914	
Region IX	123,774	34,500	8,843	1,596	60,881	17,954
Arizona	7,288	2,881	513	539	3,326	29
California	101,129	28,734	6,838	142	51,844	13,571
Hawaii	6,821	1,036	372	670	2,747	1,996
Nevada	5,517	535	402		2,222	2,358
American Samoa	1,542	526	526	245	245	
Guam	926	444	141		341	
Trust Territory	551	344	51		156	
Region X	31,442	8,946	3,114	104	18,428	850
Alaska	2,712	645	260		1,687	120
Idaho	4,553	471	364		3,705	13
Oregon	9,779	3,097	842	56	5,524	260
Washington	14,398	4,733	1,648	48	7,512	457

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[1] Exclusive of enrollees not yet assigned to a specific program activity. Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

Table F–5. Individuals Served Under CETA Title II, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1975 [1]

Region and State	Total	Classroom training	On-the-job training	Public service employment	Work experience	Other activities
United States	230, 770	5, 087	2, 361	211, 487	10, 706	1, 129
Region I	17, 172	13	9	15, 742	782	626
Connecticut	3, 026			2, 985		41
Maine	1, 697			1, 697		
Massachusetts	9, 024			8, 904	53	67
New Hampshire	368			105	263	
Rhode Island	1, 677			1, 489	188	
Vermont	1, 380	13	9	562	278	518
Region II	51, 086	194	110	49, 065	1, 705	12
New Jersey	11, 004	179	5	9, 854	966	
New York	23, 300	15	105	22, 429	739	12
Puerto Rico	16, 493			16, 493		
Virgin Islands	289			289		
Region III	20, 574			20, 235	339	
Delaware	606			606		
District of Columbia	1, 155			1, 155		
Maryland	2, 050			2, 050		
Pennsylvania	10, 578			10, 372	206	
Virginia	2, 262			2, 129	133	
West Virginia	3, 923			3, 923		
Region IV	14, 294	34		13, 712	548	
Alabama	980			980		
Florida	6, 026	34		5, 772	220	
Georgia	1, 532			1, 204	328	
Kentucky	2, 259			2, 259		
Mississippi	796			796		
North Carolina	134			134		
South Carolina	1, 194			1, 194		
Tennessee	1, 373			1, 373		
Region V	47, 312	1, 000	774	41, 998	3, 438	102
Illinois	5, 399	345	127	4, 801	126	
Indiana	6, 206	70		6, 136		
Michigan	20, 770	562	629	18, 594	985	
Minnesota	5, 309			3, 609	1, 700	
Ohio	5, 978	23	18	5, 308	527	102
Wisconsin	3, 650			3, 550	100	
Region VI	17, 652	176	90	15, 114	2, 109	163
Arkansas	774			774		
Louisiana	8, 384	176	90	6, 837	1, 118	163
New Mexico	1, 981			1, 300	681	
Oklahoma	1, 273			1, 273		
Texas	5, 240			4, 930	310	
Region VII	2, 428	25		2, 403		
Iowa	258			258		
Kansas	257	25		232		
Missouri	1, 562			1, 562		
Nebraska	351			351		
Region VIII	4, 008	23	1	3, 969		15
Colorado	684			684		
Montana	1, 402			1, 402		
North Dakota	819			819		
South Dakota						
Utah	1, 103	23	1	1, 064		15
Wyoming						
Region IX [2]	40, 862	3, 489	244	36, 028	952	149
Arizona	716			663	53	
California	38, 155	3, 393	244	33, 470	899	149
Hawaii	424			424		
Nevada	877			877		
American Samoa	233	88		145		
Trust Territory	457	8		449		
Region X	13, 530	124	1, 133	11, 550	662	61
Alaska	1, 495			1, 032	463	
Idaho	1, 108		1, 108			
Oregon	2, 571			2, 526	45	
Washington	8, 356	124	25	7, 992	154	61
National projects	1, 852	9		1, 671	171	1

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[1] Exclusive of enrollees not yet assigned to a specific program activity. Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[2] No enrollment for Guam.

Table F-6. Individuals Served Under CETA Title VI, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1975[1]

Region and State	Total	Classroom training	On-the-job training	Public service employment	Work experience	Other activities
United States	157,833	768	339	119,873	36,845	8
Region I	12,540			6,098	6,442	
Connecticut	2,157			1,879	278	
Maine	1,010			1,010		
Massachusetts	7,505			1,477	6,028	
New Hampshire	533			533		
Rhode Island	972			955	17	
Vermont	363			244	119	
Region II	28,209	58	11	24,407	3,733	
New Jersey	6,111			5,190	921	
New York	13,040	58	11	11,381	1,590	
Puerto Rico	8,797			7,575	1,222	
Virgin Islands	261			261		
Region III	12,201	12		11,790	399	
Delaware	243			243		
District of Columbia	554			554		
Maryland	1,353			1,353		
Pennsylvania	6,990			6,671	319	
Virginia	1,722	12		1,630	80	
West Virginia	1,339			1,339		
Region IV	28,361			18,834	9,527	
Alabama	1,995			1,995		
Florida	7,629			6,526	1,103	
Georgia	4,529			4,011	518	
Kentucky	1,976			1,976		
Mississippi	935			167	768	
North Carolina	7,077			143	6,934	
South Carolina	1,976			1,798	178	
Tennessee	2,244			2,218	26	
Region V	27,119	134	10	23,467	3,508	
Illinois	4,711	14	10	4,496	191	
Indiana	3,365			2,952	413	
Michigan	9,420	115		8,444	861	
Minnesota	2,790			1,668	1,122	
Ohio	4,565	5		4,135	425	
Wisconsin	2,268			1,772	496	
Region VI	12,709	97	107	9,543	2,962	
Arkansas	1,304			1,304		
Louisiana	3,673	97		3,070	506	
New Mexico	1,038			1,038		
Oklahoma	1,082			1,020	62	
Texas	5,612		107	3,111	2,394	
Region VII	3,277	43	11	2,739	484	
Iowa	444	43	11	322	68	
Kansas	431			431		
Missouri	1,987			1,887	100	
Nebraska	415			99	316	
Region VIII	3,210	23		3,184		3
Colorado	1,009	23		986		
Montana	945			945		
North Dakota	279			279		
South Dakota	157			157		
Utah	740			737		3
Wyoming	80			80		
Region IX[2]	22,054	253	197	13,878	7,722	4
Arizona	1,622			991	631	
California	18,559	164	197	11,433	6,765	
Hawaii	808	11		626	167	4
Nevada	662			503	159	
American Samoa	246	73		173		
Trust Territory	157	5		152		
Region X	7,130	102		5,045	1,983	
Alaska	112			63	49	
Idaho	1,782				1,782	
Oregon	1,822	21		1,649	152	
Washington	3,414	81		3,333		
National projects	1,023	46	3	888	85	1

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[1] Exclusive of enrollees not yet assigned to a specific program activity. Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[2] No enrollment for Guam.

Table F–7. Characteristics of New Participants in CETA Title I, Title II, Title VI, and Summer Programs, Fiscal Year 1975

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Title I	Title II	Title VI	Summer program
Total: Number (cumulative enrollment)	1,126,000	227,100	157,000	716,200
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	54.4	65.8	70.2	56.1
Female	45.6	34.2	29.8	43.9
Age:				
Under 22 years	61.7	23.7	21.4	100.0
22 to 44 years	32.1	62.9	64.8	....
45 to 54 years	3.5	8.4	9.1	....
55 years and over	2.6	5.0	4.7	....
Years of school completed:				
8 years or less	13.3	9.4	8.4	16.6
9 to 11 years	47.6	18.3	18.2	67.5
12 years and over	39.1	72.3	73.3	15.8
On public assistance:				
AFDC	15.5	6.6	5.6	22.1
Other	11.3	9.2	8.1	15.3
Economically disadvantaged	77.3	48.3	43.6	86.6
Ethnic group:				
White	54.6	65.1	71.1	49.4
Black	38.5	21.8	22.9	44.6
American Indian	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.0
Other [1]	5.6	12.1	4.9	2.8
Spanish-speaking	12.5	16.1	12.9	11.9
Limited English-speaking ability	4.1	8.0	4.6	1.5
Migrant or seasonal farmworker	1.6	1.0	1.0	.8
Veteran:				
Special Vietnam	5.2	11.3	12.5	.1
Other	4.4	12.6	14.6	.6
Handicapped	3.8	3.2	2.9	6.8
Full-time student	32.8	3.0	2.8	76.9
Offender	5.7	2.9	2.6	1.5
Labor force status:				
Employed	2.3	3.9	2.0	....
Underemployed	4.5	8.4	6.4	1.1
Unemployed	61.6	83.6	88.4	30.5
Not in labor force	31.6	4.1	3.1	68.4
Receiving unemployment insurance	3.9	12.0	14.6	....
Median hourly wage [2]:				
Preenrollment	$2.60	$2.87	$3.02	$2.44
Postenrollment	$2.76	$3.36	$3.57	$2.51

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[1] A large portion of this category is made up of Puerto Rican participants, who are not classified by ethnic group.

[2] Preenrollment median hourly wage rates were determined on the basis of a sample ranging in size from 7 to 12 percent of the national total for each title or program. Postenrollment wage rates reflect information received for a sample of approximately 3 to 7 percent of the total for each program.

Table F–8. Individuals[1] Served by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1975

[Thousands]

State	New and renewal applicants	Placed in jobs			Counseled	Tested	Provided some service[3]
		Total	Agriculture[2]	Nonagriculture[2]			
United States	15,085	3,128	215	2,908	884	710	7,727
Alabama	312	64	1	63	19	26	153
Alaska	52	18	(4)	18	1	1	30
Arizona	193	51	5	47	6	6	122
Arkansas	211	50	2	49	11	9	117
California	1,448	341	48	301	41	26	833
Colorado	208	35	3	33	15	8	98
Connecticut	313	33	3	30	8	6	104
Delaware	48	7	(4)	7	2	1	17
District of Columbia	110	28	(4)	28	15	7	57
Florida	421	112	6	107	24	19	283
Georgia	426	70	1	69	28	14	168
Hawaii	83	17	1	17	4	2	44
Idaho	106	30	4	27	6	7	89
Illinois	572	91	2	90	33	19	235
Indiana	488	73	1	72	14	17	184
Iowa	194	67	4	64	6	9	129
Kansas	152	36	2	35	12	6	84
Kentucky	229	50	1	49	26	17	108
Louisiana	253	64	1	63	7	19	122
Maine	71	20	1	20	8	7	48
Maryland	219	31	(4)	31	25	5	88
Massachusetts	316	69	6	64	24	7	165
Michigan	661	69	4	65	33	21	221
Minnesota	269	65	7	61	14	18	143
Mississippi	257	64	2	63	36	27	139
Missouri	419	83	2	82	19	30	193
Montana	100	26	4	24	14	9	43
Nebraska	98	32	2	30	7	4	65
Nevada	88	15	1	15	5	5	39
New Hampshire	82	12	(4)	11	2	1	31
New Jersey	344	62	1	61	24	8	155
New Mexico	137	30	1	29	10	6	68
New York	671	170	3	167	65	30	473
North Carolina	497	74	6	69	19	31	216
North Dakota	69	26	3	24	6	6	48
Ohio	624	75	3	72	22	31	236
Oklahoma	275	60	2	59	26	18	168
Oregon	273	63	15	51	22	10	143
Pennsylvania	457	130	2	128	48	25	315
Puerto Rico	210	48	7	41	10	4	86
Rhode Island	77	14	(4)	13	6	1	37
South Carolina	265	42	2	41	16	17	119
South Dakota	66	24	2	23	9	7	48
Tennessee	255	56	2	55	12	20	139
Texas	1,042	232	9	226	49	75	628
Utah	148	41	2	39	14	17	93
Vermont	57	10	1	10	4	2	28
Virginia	372	62	2	61	20	30	152
Washington	293	93	37	59	8	9	194
West Virginia	149	35	1	34	9	4	77
Wisconsin	310	55	1	54	18	9	149
Wyoming	44	17	1	16	4	2	30

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[1] Figures exclude mass placements and services rendered more than once to an individual.

[2] Figures do not add to total since individuals may be placed in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs during a fiscal year.

[3] Services include placement in jobs, enrollment in training, referral to jobs, WIN appraisal interviews, referral to training, enrollment in orientation, referral to supportive services, job development contacts, testing, and counseling.

[4] Less than 500.

Table F–9. Characteristics of Individuals Placed by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1975

[Thousands]

State	Total	Veterans	Women	Poor	Minority group [1]	Older workers (45 years and over)	Youth (under 22 years)	Handicapped
United States	3,138	593	1,269	901	992	341	1,244	191
Alabama	64	9	26	25	28	6	31	2
Alaska	18	4	6	6	4	1	7	1
Arizona	51	11	19	17	18	6	18	2
Arkansas	50	10	22	10	11	5	19	4
California	341	67	130	126	151	39	125	18
Colorado	35	9	12	11	9	5	11	2
Connecticut	33	7	13	10	12	4	14	2
Delaware	7	1	3	3	4	1	4	(2)
District of Columbia	28	2	14	21	27	1	21	1
Florida	112	23	45	28	40	16	35	6
Georgia	70	11	29	27	31	11	28	4
Hawaii	17	3	7	7	12	1	8	1
Idaho	30	7	12	5	3	3	12	2
Illinois	91	19	35	29	39	10	34	5
Indiana	73	12	32	12	12	7	35	3
Iowa	67	12	29	9	4	5	36	5
Kansas	36	8	14	7	6	3	17	3
Kentucky	50	9	20	20	12	4	25	3
Louisiana	64	10	24	26	35	6	27	2
Maine	20	5	8	6	(3)	2	7	1
Maryland	31	6	13	10	14	4	11	2
Massachusetts	69	13	26	25	9	8	29	5
Michigan	69	14	24	19	20	6	22	3
Minnesota	65	11	28	11	5	5	35	5
Mississippi	64	8	28	18	29	6	26	3
Missouri	83	16	38	16	17	7	37	5
Montana	26	6	10	6	2	3	10	2
Nebraska	32	5	14	4	3	4	17	2
Nevada	15	4	6	3	2	3	5	1
New Hampshire	12	3	5	3	(3)	2	4	1
New Jersey	62	10	26	19	29	9	22	3
New Mexico	30	6	11	12	18	3	12	2
New York	170	25	77	28	72	25	57	8
North Carolina	74	16	29	16	29	9	22	6
North Dakota	26	4	11	5	2	2	13	2
Ohio	75	17	28	23	19	7	28	4
Oklahoma	60	16	23	14	14	7	20	8
Oregon	63	15	22	14	8	9	22	5
Pennsylvania	130	23	58	31	26	15	57	9
Puerto Rico	48	2	21	37	(3)	6	16	2
Rhode Island	14	3	5	2	1	2	4	1
South Carolina	42	8	18	12	21	5	15	2
South Dakota	24	4	10	7	3	2	11	2
Tennessee	56	11	24	18	14	5	21	3
Texas	232	47	93	56	116	29	80	19
Utah	41	7	17	11	5	3	18	3
Vermont	10	2	5	2	(3)	1	4	1
Virginia	62	10	27	14	26	6	26	2
Washington	93	20	34	32	18	10	40	5
West Virginia	35	7	12	13	3	3	16	2
Wisconsin	55	9	23	12	7	4	24	3
Wyoming	17	4	5	3	2	2	6	1

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[1] Minority group means individuals not classified as white or "information not available" under ethnic group and those classified as having a Spanish surname or having both types of classification.

[2] Less than 500.

[3] Information not available.

Table F–10. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, 1971–74[1]

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971
	Characteristic (percent distribution)			
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:				
Male	61.2	59.0	61.5	61.4
Female	38.8	41.0	38.5	38.6
Age:				
Both sexes: Under 22 years	10.2	8.4	8.0	7.7
22 to 34 years	37.4	34.0	33.5	33.0
35 to 44 years	17.2	17.4	17.8	18.8
45 years and over	35.2	40.2	40.7	40.5
Male: Under 22 years	10.7	8.6	8.1	8.0
22 to 34 years	39.0	35.4	35.1	34.6
35 to 44 years	16.4	16.7	17.4	18.2
45 years and over	33.9	39.3	39.4	39.2
Female: Under 22 years	9.4	8.1	7.8	7.4
22 to 34 years	34.3	31.8	31.0	30.8
35 to 44 years	18.5	18.6	18.6	19.9
45 years and over	37.8	41.5	42.6	41.9
Race:				
White	78.9	80.1	80.8	80.4
Negro and other races	13.7	13.0	12.9	13.4
Race not reported[2]	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.2
Weeks unemployed:				
Under 5 weeks	34.8	33.5	32.5	34.3
5 to 14 weeks	43.2	43.4	42.9	43.3
15 weeks and over	21.9	23.1	24.6	22.4
	Benefits			
Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands)	7,730	5,329	5,704	6,540
Total benefits paid during year (millions)	$5,975	$4,008	$4,471	$4,957
Average weekly benefit amount	$64.25	$50.00	$57.76	$53.23
Average weeks compensated per beneficiary	12.7	13.4	14.2	14.4
Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands)	1,926	1,495	1,809	2,038

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[1] Data relate to calendar years instead of fiscal years as published in 1973 and earlier.

[2] Information not available, primarily because some States do not report racial data.

Table F-11. Veteran Applicants and Veterans Placed in Jobs by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1974–75

Region and State	Veteran applicants [1]				Veterans placed in jobs			
	All veterans		1975		All veterans		1975	
	1975	1974	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]	1975	1974	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]
United States	2,723,333	2,360,667	756,531	135,481	592,522	608,897	195,304	30,882
Region I:								
Connecticut	58,930	49,439	8,783	2,356	7,176	8,251	1,757	303
Maine	16,220	13,314	4,430	769	4,937	4,558	1,581	242
Massachusetts	57,480	55,576	12,034	2,904	13,206	10,882	3,148	637
New Hampshire	19,461	14,554	3,349	1,084	2,758	2,583	684	174
Rhode Island	15,932	13,880	3,103	1,285	3,430	2,254	780	242
Vermont	10,139	8,593	2,511	343	1,761	2,034	597	69
Region II:								
New Jersey	56,494	73,435	13,802	3,566	10,442	9,355	3,140	586
New York	103,312	105,854	21,829	3,003	24,905	26,989	6,088	707
Puerto Rico	12,663	8,345	2,627	881	1,894	1,854	392	129
Region III:								
Delaware	11,202	7,589	2,082	399	914	1,035	294	34
District of Columbia	14,759	16,811	3,787	728	1,852	2,226	695	120
Maryland	41,646	31,132	9,392	993	5,686	5,666	1,545	120
Pennsylvania	89,017	98,537	27,117	4,594	23,283	25,140	9,485	1,357
Virginia	61,084	40,624	17,144	1,189	10,127	11,063	3,500	211
West Virginia	26,794	20,890	5,910	1,447	7,151	6,275	1,937	415
Region IV:								
Alabama	43,592	32,626	13,547	2,044	8,848	9,303	3,326	415
Florida	81,920	70,049	23,854	5,341	22,788	20,129	7,496	1,576
Georgia	70,949	40,807	18,821	2,179	11,115	9,718	3,124	404
Kentucky	37,714	35,449	11,588	2,203	9,040	9,456	3,096	502
Mississippi	29,629	24,739	9,325	1,577	9,747	10,508	3,589	481
North Carolina	84,761	49,857	24,438	5,095	16,129	14,713	6,294	1,013
South Carolina	43,400	26,892	13,769	1,788	7,518	7,213	2,944	313
Tennessee	40,115	32,502	12,077	1,264	10,562	10,544	3,378	348
Region V:								
Illinois	100,309	81,253	20,495	2,732	10,113	20,118	4,342	523
Indiana	87,107	61,784	21,478	3,379	12,384	14,612	4,536	512
Michigan	116,155	114,103	25,958	3,675	13,823	17,159	4,055	539
Minnesota	50,867	46,414	10,095	2,417	10,745	11,168	2,617	545
Ohio	142,748	117,168	37,401	8,123	17,351	22,141	5,600	1,255
Wisconsin	56,439	46,889	16,093	1,541	9,095	10,568	3,178	316
Region VI:								
Arkansas	33,608	26,988	12,386	1,848	9,540	10,515	3,737	518
Louisiana	40,429	36,129	13,357	1,376	10,051	9,835	3,570	307
New Mexico	25,028	26,764	6,678	1,109	6,312	5,892	1,737	280
Oklahoma	59,488	43,092	20,266	6,615	16,254	15,098	6,779	1,695
Texas	169,572	138,388	61,103	16,966	47,390	46,043	18,116	4,297
Region VII:								
Iowa	30,771	33,592	10,341	1,619	11,509	11,705	4,416	665
Kansas	28,442	25,460	9,349	2,086	7,640	7,892	2,740	594
Missouri	83,981	64,564	21,765	3,437	15,584	17,993	4,669	657
Nebraska	17,512	14,559	5,585	1,096	5,101	5,379	1,614	320
Region VIII:								
Colorado	49,312	57,757	11,225	2,240	8,817	13,824	2,385	523
Montana	21,621	20,491	3,373	732	6,004	6,003	1,155	211
North Dakota	12,738	12,026	4,942	493	4,245	4,208	1,995	187
South Dakota	10,909	10,890	3,219	618	4,238	3,827	1,323	247
Utah	26,205	22,207	8,025	1,550	7,270	6,746	2,619	450
Wyoming	9,616	8,407	2,812	691	3,800	3,437	1,183	307
Region IX:								
Arizona	40,975	35,618	11,271	820	10,644	13,612	2,874	213
California	284,166	272,295	91,288	13,060	66,854	70,405	23,113	2,801
Hawaii	13,954	13,608	5,500	572	2,669	2,195	1,299	108
Nevada	24,156	21,763	5,534	1,087	4,498	4,681	1,059	185
Region X:								
Alaska	11,597	8,490	3,462	522	4,000	2,703	1,225	169
Idaho	21,686	23,141	5,131	841	6,657	6,295	1,910	282
Oregon	62,350	52,406	20,928	2,589	15,333	15,588	5,613	560
Washington	64,383	52,927	22,210	4,615	20,334	17,506	6,975	1,218

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[1] Persons who filed or renewed application.

[2] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F–12. Veterans Enrolled in Job Training and Veterans Provided Other Services by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1974–75

Region and State	Veterans enrolled in job training				Veterans provided other services [1]		
	All veterans		1975		1975		
	1975	1974	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]	All veterans	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]
United States	39,429	51,628	15,586	2,318	913,810	290,726	56,340
Region I:							
Connecticut	257	708	120	6	13,707	2,945	603
Maine	309	221	144	23	6,573	1,938	412
Massachusetts	622	1,016	120	20	18,244	3,991	1,008
New Hampshire	177	146	57	15	5,262	1,125	345
Rhode Island	547	297	184	30	4,416	1,037	387
Vermont	156	85	75	5	3,007	863	104
Region II:							
New Jersey	405	880	159	25	16,976	4,730	1,169
New York	1,923	2,443	958	61	46,881	10,562	1,615
Puerto Rico	71	219	24	2	3,691	1,030	282
Region III:							
Delaware	71	78	26	2	1,781	553	72
District of Columbia	36	104	12	2	4,522	1,487	326
Maryland	252	417	50	7	9,078	2,807	296
Pennsylvania	2,195	2,741	1,028	131	36,327	12,655	2,601
Virginia	1,017	1,581	373	30	13,421	4,572	486
West Virginia	740	532	229	36	7,260	2,049	459
Region IV:							
Alabama	909	834	455	40	13,058	4,751	701
Florida	434	1,219	139	55	32,971	10,728	2,614
Georgia	777	1,214	273	28	17,302	5,098	593
Kentucky	1,061	766	440	58	11,855	4,229	741
Mississippi	1,459	805	624	119	9,047	3,280	554
North Carolina	1,100	1,193	500	94	29,375	10,001	1,944
South Carolina	1,087	1,123	515	45	13,663	5,354	616
Tennessee	773	1,264	345	38	14,264	4,897	509
Region V:							
Illinois	777	1,485	213	30	29,542	6,758	1,018
Indiana	486	635	209	18	19,220	6,292	917
Michigan	1,225	1,175	354	53	26,169	6,854	969
Minnesota	304	816	62	11	14,869	3,124	745
Ohio	2,133	2,825	739	181	35,355	11,177	2,762
Wisconsin	1,109	834	396	69	16,179	5,309	563
Region VI:							
Arkansas	1,608	655	669	119	10,065	3,940	659
Louisiana	826	731	351	32	10,274	4,048	389
New Mexico	416	972	129	20	7,364	2,227	360
Oklahoma	1,048	993	457	147	44,752	13,916	4,878
Texas	929	3,808	475	79	96,972	36,508	10,500
Region VII:							
Iowa	334	504	157	18	14,128	4,674	846
Kansas	383	1,384	170	38	8,950	3,147	797
Missouri	1,294	1,038	450	55	20,887	6,429	1,044
Nebraska	208	306	73	15	6,969	2,496	496
Region VIII:							
Colorado	957	1,546	231	53	13,757	3,484	799
Montana	398	322	140	21	2,407	662	139
North Dakota	761	304	396	39	3,488	1,552	167
South Dakota	719	422	206	52	4,161	1,286	272
Utah	569	854	184	28	8,629	2,950	579
Wyoming	336	204	152	37	2,746	867	204
Region IX:							
Arizona	228	555	92	9	16,202	4,895	360
California	3,154	5,946	1,445	170	106,143	35,047	5,135
Hawaii	200	212	197	16	4,894	2,201	254
Nevada	184	194	60	9	6,692	2,045	417
Region X:							
Alaska	335	360	132	10	2,802	879	156
Idaho	345	347	106	23	5,208	1,431	282
Oregon	238	571	114	23	18,517	6,904	865
Washington	1,461	1,734	468	71	23,786	8,942	1,367

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[1] Includes services other than job placement or training.

[2] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F–13. State Employment Service Agencies—Total Veteran Applicants To Be Served and Estimated Funds (ES Grants) Required for Veteran Services, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1976

Region and State	Total veteran applicants to be served [1]	Estimated funds for veteran services [2] (thousands) [3]
Region I:		
Connecticut	40,000	$625.0
Maine	13,400	323.7
Massachusetts	47,000	1,075.4
New Hampshire	19,500	189.7
Rhode Island	14,000	315.0
Vermont	8,400	133.3
Region II:		
New Jersey	25,800	828.4
New York	97,200	5,588.2
Puerto Rico	10,400	167.1
Virgin Islands	500	25.0
Region III:		
Delaware	7,200	116.5
District of Columbia	13,300	455.5
Maryland	40,900	722.3
Pennsylvania	75,500	3,594.6
Virginia	60,300	724.9
West Virginia	15,000	263.9
Region IV:		
Alabama	42,900	737.5
Florida	55,500	1,355.2
Georgia	49,000	903.1
Kentucky	34,000	743.6
Mississippi	24,600	493.7
North Carolina	74,000	1,277.0
South Carolina	29,000	539.0
Tennessee	24,000	650.4
Region V:		
Illinois	75,100	2,480.8
Indiana	62,900	1,278.1
Michigan	95,000	2,016.9
Minnesota	41,000	1,001.2
Ohio	114,100	2,223.5
Wisconsin	51,500	1,171.6
Region VI:		
Arkansas	25,000	$675.0
Louisiana	34,300	741.2
New Mexico	21,800	402.0
Oklahoma	62,000	1,280.3
Texas	171,000	3,893.7
Region VII:		
Iowa	29,100	726.9
Kansas	27,300	601.3
Missouri	85,200	1,363.2
Nebraska	14,900	369.5
Region VIII:		
Colorado	51,000	1,064.9
Montana	16,000	462.2
North Dakota	10,200	340.1
South Dakota	10,200	349.5
Utah	21,200	754.3
Wyoming	9,600	256.9
Region IX:		
Arizona	30,000	796.5
California	232,700	6,039.3
Hawaii	11,000	220.1
Nevada	20,600	479.9
Region X:		
Alaska	9,400	551.4
Idaho	19,800	425.9
Oregon	44,400	1,020.3
Washington	42,200	1,227.6

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[1] Individuals served are based on new and renewed applications and do not include active file carry-in applications that were included in the fiscal 1975 data.

[2] Fiscal 1976 funds estimated for veteran services do not include nonpersonal service costs that were included in the fiscal 1975 estimates.

[3] Planned levels predicated on initial allocation of $493.6 million.

Table F-14. Training Status of Registered Apprentices, 1947–74

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year: New registrations and reinstatements	Apprentice actions during year: Completions	Apprentice actions during year: Cancellations [1]	In training at end of year
	Total, all trades				
1947	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,190	192,954
1948	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,380
1949	230,380	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,823
1950	230,823	60,186	38,533	49,747	202,729
1951	202,729	63,881	38,754	56,845	171,011
1952	[2] 172,477	62,842	33,098	43,689	158,532
1953	158,532	73,620	28,561	43,333	160,258
1954	160,258	58,939	27,383	33,139	158,675
1955	158,675	67,265	24,795	26,423	174,722
1956	174,722	74,062	27,231	33,416	188,137
1957	[2] 189,684	59,638	30,356	33,275	185,691
1958	185,691	49,569	30,647	26,918	177,695
1959	177,695	66,230	37,375	40,545	166,005
1960	[2] 172,161	54,100	31,727	33,406	161,128
1961	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1962	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,887
1963	158,887	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,318
1964	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1965	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,168	183,955
1966	183,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1967	207,511	97,896	37,299	47,957	220,151
1968	[2] 207,517	111,012	37,287	43,246	237,996
1969	237,996	123,163	39,646	47,561	273,952
1970	[2] 269,626	108,779	45,102	53,610	279,693
1971	[2] 278,431	78,535	42,071	40,891	274,004
1972	[2] 270,404	103,527	53,059	56,750	264,122
1973 [3]	251,085	127,082	43,733	50,150	284,284
1974	280,965	112,830	46,454	56,292	291,049

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[1] Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

[2] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions in reporting.

[3] New nationwide data system introduced Jan. 1, 1973.

Table F–15. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Industries, as of June 30, 1974

[Percent distribution]

Industry	Number of apprentices	Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total	277,551	84.2	8.3	0.3	1.1	4.0	2.1	0.8	37.2	4.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	60	82.4	0	0	0	0	18.6	0	65.0	5.0
Mining	1,378	74.7	6.4	.1	.4	18.3	.1	.1	33.5	14.0
Construction:										
Building construction, general contractors	46,276	85.0	9.4	.2	1.8	3.3	.3	.2	29.2	4.0
Construction, special trade contractors	86,121	82.6	9.0	.2	1.1	3.8	3.3	.2	34.9	3.8
Construction, other	4,193	81.2	12.6	.3	2.2	3.2	.5	.1	35.0	7.5
Manufacturing:										
Food and kindred products	,846	75.3	11.5	.1	.2	7.9	5.0	.8	50.2	5.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	9,256	91.1	5.0	.3	.4	2.5	.7	3.2	42.4	5.3
Chemicals and allied products	1,643	85.2	12.2	.1	.4	2.0	.1	1.4	37.1	7.7
Petroleum refinery and related industries	1,321	75.3	20.6	0	0	3.9	.2	3.9	41.1	1.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	1,007	89.1	8.8	0	.1	1.8	.2	1.0	33.2	18.2
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	1,632	90.4	6.6	.1	.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	39.3	6.3
Primary metal industries	5,759	88.2	7.4	.1	.3	3.7	.3	.2	37.5	7.2
Fabrication of metal products	10,570	91.2	6.2	.1	.3	1.7	.5	.4	34.3	4.0
Machinery, except electric	7,899	93.2	4.3	.2	.3	1.7	.3	.3	36.9	6.6
Electric and electronic machines, etc	2,675	92.6	5.4	.2	.4	.9	.5	1.3	38.8	8.9
Transportation equipment	8,447	84.3	13.9	.1	.3	1.3	.1	1.7	30.5	2.4
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments	1,441	94.8	3.3	.3	.2	1.1	.3	1.3	57.0	9.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2,140	92.6	4.3	.3	.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	40.7	3.0
Manufacturing, other	3,510	83.2	4.9	.1	.6	1.8	9.4	1.5	38.4	13.3
Transportation, communication, electricity, gas, and sanitation:										
Railroad transportation	3,161	83.6	12.4	.1	.4	3.4	.1	0	41.5	.2
Electric, gas, and sanitation service	3,045	85.1	5.5	.1	3.1	3.7	2.5	.1	47.4	6.2
Other	1,397	89.3	4.7	0	.9	4.7	.4	.7	61.9	8.0
Wholesale trade	1,047	83.5	7.1	.4	.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	47.9	21.7
Retail trade:										
Food stores	1,977	86.8	6.1	.4	.8	3.1	2.8	1.1	44.9	4.5
Auto dealers and gas service stations	3,085	93.2	3.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.2	.2	49.5	13.8
Retail trade, other	2,493	88.3	7.9	.2	.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	45.9	9.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	170	88.7	3.1	0	.6	6.8	.6	0	49.7	21.6
Services:										
Auto repair service and garages	6,536	89.2	3.4	.4	.7	3.0	3.3	.2	54.2	11.1
Miscellaneous repair service	2,882	91.3	3.6	.4	.4	1.7	2.6	1.1	58.4	17.4
Membership organizations	5,032	83.4	9.9	.1	.4	5.9	.3	.2	31.4	.1
Services, other	7,460	80.2	9.6	.5	.4	4.4	4.9	7.6	41.4	4.8
Public administration	6,436	76.2	13.6	1.6	.3	3.6	4.7	1.9	42.8	6.5
Nonclassifiable establishments	34,490	79.5	7.3	.7	1.5	8.4	2.6	.9	40.2	2.0
Unknown	1,166	89.2	4.4	.1	.9	4.0	1.0	.5	30.8	5.7

Table F-16. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Occupations, as of June 30, 1974

[Percent distribution]

Occupation	Number of apprentices	Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total	277,551	84.2	8.3	0.3	1.1	4.0	2.1	0.8	37.2	4.7
Air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics	1,825	81.1	4.8	.4	.3	2.6	10.8	.3	51.5	14.8
Aircraft mechanics	608	88.3	2.0	2.2	.2	7.1	.2	1.3	72.0	11.4
Auto and related mechanics	10,667	87.8	4.9	.5	.9	3.8	2.1	.2	52.1	9.1
Auto and related body repairers	2,539	85.4	4.1	.5	.8	4.3	4.9	.2	51.7	9.0
Barbers, beauticians	1,032	82.8	8.3	.4	.4	2.8	5.3	44.4	33.3	2.8
Boilermakers	1,999	83.4	8.8	.3	1.9	5.1	.5	.1	38.7	3.2
Bookbinders, bindery workers	883	88.0	6.7	.4	.4	3.3	1.2	15.3	37.1	4.6
Bricklayers, stone and tile setters	8,139	79.5	13.5	.1	1.0	4.0	1.9	.1	30.1	4.3
Butchers, meat cutters	3,639	80.2	9.0	.6	.6	7.2	2.4	.8	43.8	2.9
Cabinetmakers, millers	1,885	77.8	4.7	.3	.6	4.2	12.4	1.3	34.3	5.0
Car repairers	1,573	79.5	13.2	.1	.7	6.4	.1	0	38.5	1.1
Carpenters	41,136	84.6	6.9	.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	.2	29.7	2.5
Cement masons	3,184	54.0	26.6	.1	1.9	13.2	4.2	.2	28.7	1.9
Compositors	2,079	90.4	5.4	.2	.4	2.4	1.2	6.0	43.5	3.8
Cooks, bakers	1,357	69.5	21.3	.5	.4	2.4	5.9	6.5	36.2	2.8
Drafters	1,489	88.2	6.2	.4	.4	1.5	3.3	2.6	37.2	5.8
Electrical workers, n.e.c	5,285	86.5	7.1	.2	.9	3.3	2.0	.3	47.1	9.0
Electricians	31,427	87.3	7.3	.3	.8	3.1	1.2	.3	38.2	4.3
Electronic technicians	1,650	85.2	7.7	1.5	.2	2.4	3.0	4.6	51.5	17.2
Floor coverers	2,355	80.7	7.1	.4	1.0	7.2	3.6	0	29.8	2.2
Glaziers	1,548	78.5	9.3	.1	1.1	5.1	5.9	0	37.3	4.2
Industrial technicians, n.e.c	1,160	83.1	7.9	.4	.7	5.0	2.9	3.5	40.9	9.3
Insulation workers	1,825	81.8	10.9	.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	.1	33.6	4.0
Lathers	1,508	77.8	13.1	.2	1.2	5.7	2.0	0	28.3	1.8
Lineworkers, light and power	5,443	88.7	4.8	.2	1.6	3.4	1.3	.1	42.8	4.9
Lithographers, photoengravers	1,644	87.1	8.7	.1	.3	3.7	.1	1.9	42.5	4.9
Machine setup and operators	1,195	85.2	6.4	.2	1.7	3.3	3.2	.6	48.8	5.7
Machinists	13,724	88.4	7.1	.2	.3	3.0	1.0	.8	37.7	5.9
Maintenance mechanics	3,187	89.6	6.7	.1	.6	2.3	.7	.9	38.3	19.1
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	3,429	88.7	5.1	.2	.9	2.9	2.2	.8	47.7	12.6
Medical and dental technicians	2,798	83.3	9.9	.8	.2	5.6	.2	1.9	36.3	1.9
Millwrights	4,239	86.4	10.0	.2	.9	2.5	.1	.1	39.5	5.2
Molders, coremakers	663	81.4	8.5	.2	.3	8.2	1.5	0	37.0	4.0
Office machine servicers	2,408	82.0	10.2	.7	.6	4.3	2.2	.7	66.9	7.2
Operating engineers	5,914	68.9	17.8	.3	3.8	6.2	3.1	.1	40.9	4.5
Optical workers	839	92.7	3.1	.1	.4	2.1	1.6	2.2	63.5	8.3
Ornamental ironworkers	381	81.4	7.1	0	1.3	3.9	6.3	.5	31.4	0
Painters	6,962	75.9	11.4	.3	1.7	7.7	3.0	.6	27.4	2.9
Patternmakers	968	94.9	3.6	.1	.2	1.2	0	.4	32.3	2.0
Pipefitters	11,463	86.1	9.5	.1	1.4	2.2	.7	.6	34.7	3.1
Pipefitters, steamfitters	490	73.3	9.2	.4	9.8	4.7	2.6	.2	37.1	1.0
Plasterers	1,184	67.8	17.7	.1	1.0	10.4	3.0	.2	26.7	1.2
Plumbers	18,541	86.0	7.8	.2	.8	3.5	1.7	.1	35.6	3.3
Press operators	3,215	90.2	4.4	0	.6	3.4	1.4	.6	47.9	7.3
Printing and publishing workers, n.e.c	1,762	90.8	4.3	.6	.3	3.3	.7	2.3	47.0	2.3
Radio, TV repairers	1,782	90.0	6.0	.6	.1	2.1	1.2	.3	42.2	8.5
Roofers	3,477	66.0	18.4	.1	1.9	10.9	2.7	0	30.2	2.9
Sheet metalworkers	12,175	83.6	9.2	.4	.8	4.2	1.8	.2	35.6	4.0
Sprinkler fitters	3,476	91.2	4.5	.4	.5	2.7	.7	0	27.5	1.7
Stationary engineers	1,134	80.8	13.1	.4	.8	4.2	.7	.3	51.9	4.2
Structural steelworkers	8,742	80.0	10.3	.2	3.1	4.4	2.0	0	37.0	2.6
Tapers, drywall installers	1,598	82.4	7.0	.3	1.6	7.3	1.4	1.8	24.8	6.3
Toolmakers, diemakers	11,810	93.5	4.4	.1	.3	1.4	.3	.6	31.3	4.4
Miscellaneous trades, n.e.c	12,121	83.5	8.3	.5	.6	4.0	3.1	2.6	43.3	6.6

Table F–17. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965–74

Fiscal year	Total[1]	Agri-culture	Distri-bution	Health	Home economics, gainful	Consumer and home-making	Office	Technical	Trades and industry	Special[2]
	Number (thousands)									
1965	5,431	888	333	67	14	2,085	731	226	1,088	....
Secondary	2,819	517	76	9	5	1,438	498	24	253	....
Postsecondary	207	2	6	21	1	1	44	72	60	....
Adult	2,404	369	251	37	8	646	189	130	775	....
1966	6,070	907	420	84	42	1,856	1,238	254	1,269	....
Secondary	3,048	510	102	10	13	1,267	798	29	319	....
Postsecondary	442	6	16	36	2	1	165	100	116	....
Adult	2,580	391	303	37	27	588	274	125	835	....
1967	7,048	935	481	115	62	2,125	1,572	266	1,491	....
Secondary	3,533	509	151	17	22	1,453	985	28	368	....
Postsecondary	500	8	21	54	3	1	193	97	123	....
Adult	3,015	418	309	44	37	671	394	141	1,000	....
1968	7,534	851	575	141	73	2,210	1,736	270	1,629	49
Secondary	3,843	528	176	21	29	1,529	1,060	36	422	42
Postsecondary	593	11	45	65	3	1	225	105	138	(3)
Adult	3,098	312	354	55	40	681	451	129	1,069	7
1969	7,979	851	563	175	113	2,336	1,835	315	1,721	70
Secondary	4,079	536	184	23	41	1,629	1,122	32	459	53
Postsecondary	706	16	61	92	11	102	218	131	174	1
Adult	3,194	299	319	60	62	703	494	153	1,088	16
1970	8,794	853	529	198	151	2,419	2,111	272	1,906	354
Secondary	5,114	551	230	32	66	1,868	1,331	34	692	310
Postsecondary	1,013	23	82	103	20	25	331	152	261	17
Adult	2,666	279	217	64	65	527	449	86	953	27
1971	10,495	845	578	270	197	2,932	2,227	314	2,075	1,087
Secondary	6,495	562	241	43	100	2,316	1,396	36	809	1,002
Postsecondary	1,141	28	86	138	26	27	335	178	310	21
Adult	2,860	255	251	88	71	589	496	100	956	64
1972	11,602	896	640	337	280	3,166	2,352	337	2,398	1,305
Secondary	7,232	603	263	59	162	2,469	1,508	39	952	1,223
Postsecondary	1,304	35	103	177	38	31	360	189	357	46
Adult	3,066	258	275	100	80	666	484	109	1,089	36
1973	12,072	928	739	421	323	3,194	2,499	364	2,702	1,114
Secondary	7,354	621	303	76	184	2,503	1,600	39	1,134	1,038
Postsecondary	1,350	41	106	193	38	30	380	201	345	37
Adult	3,369	266	329	153	101	661	520	124	1,223	40
1974	13,556	976	833	505	496	3,207	2,757	393	2,824	1,803
Secondary	8,434	659	353	104	313	2,564	1,766	41	1,218	1,610
Postsecondary	1,573	47	133	228	46	25	426	231	413	46
Adult	3,549	270	346	173	137	617	565	121	1,193	147
	Percent distribution of total enrollments[4]									
1965	100.0	16.3	6.1	1.2	0.3	38.4	13.5	4.2	20.0	....
1966	100.0	14.9	6.9	1.4	.7	30.6	20.4	4.2	20.9	....
1967	100.0	13.3	6.8	1.6	.9	30.2	22.3	3.8	21.2	....
1968	100.0	11.3	7.6	1.9	1.0	29.3	23.0	3.6	21.6	0.7
1969	100.0	10.7	7.1	2.2	1.4	29.3	23.0	3.9	21.6	.9
1970	100.0	9.7	6.0	2.3	1.7	27.5	24.0	3.1	21.7	4.0
1971	100.0	8.1	5.5	2.6	1.9	27.9	21.2	3.0	19.8	10.4
1972	100.0	7.7	5.5	2.9	2.4	27.3	20.3	2.9	20.7	11.2
1973	100.0	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.7	26.5	20.7	3.0	22.4	9.2
1974	100.0	7.1	6.0	3.7	3.6	23.2	20.0	2.8	20.5	13.1

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[1] Beginning 1971, totals shown are unduplicated totals. A person is counted only once in this total, even though he or she may be reported in two or more programs. Therefore, individual items will add to more than the totals shown.

[2] Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.

[3] Less than 500.

[4] Based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

Table G–1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–75

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Productivity									
1947	52.3	32.7	58.1	55.4	59.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1948	54.5	36.4	59.9	59.1	60.3	4.1	11.3	3.1	6.6	1.5
1949	56.2	36.4	62.0	61.4	62.2	3.0	.1	3.6	3.9	3.1
1950	60.6	41.5	65.8	64.7	66.4	7.9	14.0	6.1	5.4	6.7
1951	62.6	42.0	67.4	66.9	67.8	3.3	1.2	2.4	3.3	2.1
1952	64.5	45.1	68.9	67.9	69.5	3.0	7.2	2.2	1.5	2.6
1953	66.7	51.0	70.3	69.2	71.1	3.5	13.4	2.1	1.9	2.3
1954	68.0	53.9	71.6	70.3	72.2	2.0	5.6	1.8	1.6	1.5
1955	70.4	54.7	74.0	73.9	74.2	3.5	1.5	3.4	5.1	2.7
1956	70.7	56.7	73.8	73.3	74.0	.4	3.6	−.3	− .8	− .2
1957	72.8	60.1	75.5	74.9	75.7	3.0	6.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
1958	75.6	67.6	77.8	74.5	79.0	3.8	12.4	3.1	− .6	4.3
1959	77.9	65.0	80.3	78.0	81.2	3.1	−3.9	3.2	4.7	2.9
1960	79.0	70.5	80.9	78.8	81.6	1.3	8.4	.7	1.1	.5
1961	81.9	74.7	83.7	80.6	84.6	3.8	6.0	3.4	2.4	3.7
1962	85.5	76.8	87.1	84.3	88.1	4.4	2.8	4.1	4.5	4.1
1963	88.4	81.6	89.8	90.1	89.5	3.5	6.1	3.1	6.9	1.5
1964	91.9	83.9	93.0	94.8	92.1	3.9	2.9	3.6	5.2	2.9
1965	94.6	88.8	95.4	98.1	94.3	3.0	5.8	2.6	3.4	2.3
1966	98.0	92.8	98.3	99.6	97.7	3.5	4.5	3.0	1.6	3.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.2	7.7	1.8	.4	2.3
1968	102.7	101.5	102.6	103.6	102.2	2.7	1.5	2.6	3.6	2.2
1969	102.7	108.5	102.2	105.0	101.0	.0	6.9	−.4	1.3	−1.2
1970	103.9	121.1	102.8	104.5	101.9	1.1	11.7	.6	− .5	.9
1971	107.7	131.6	106.4	110.2	104.5	3.7	8.6	3.4	5.5	2.5
1972	111.1	127.0	110.0	115.7	107.3	3.2	−3.5	3.4	5.0	2.8
1973	113.7	134.7	112.2	117.8	109.6	2.3	6.1	2.0	1.8	2.1
1974	110.8	127.6	109.5	113.1	107.7	−2.5	−5.3	−2.4	−4.0	−1.8
1975 p	112.2	146.7	110.5	112.4	109.0	1.3	14.9	.9	− .7	1.3
	Output per person									
1947	57.5	36.4	62.4	55.8	65.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1948	59.4	40.5	63.8	59.0	66.3	3.3	11.2	2.3	5.7	0.8
1949	60.4	39.8	65.3	60.2	67.6	1.7	−1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0
1950	65.1	44.7	69.6	65.2	71.7	7.8	12.4	6.6	8.3	6.1
1951	67.2	45.8	71.2	67.5	73.1	3.2	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.0
1952	69.0	48.7	72.7	68.7	74.7	2.7	6.3	2.1	1.7	2.2
1953	71.0	55.8	73.8	69.7	76.0	2.9	14.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
1954	71.7	57.9	74.5	69.6	76.9	1.0	3.9	.9	− .2	1.1
1955	74.5	57.9	77.5	74.7	78.9	3.9	.1	4.1	7.3	2.7
1956	74.2	58.6	76.8	73.7	78.4	−.4	1.2	−.9	−1.3	− .7
1957	75.4	60.7	77.7	74.4	79.3	1.6	3.6	1.2	1.0	1.2
1958	77.5	67.7	79.4	73.1	82.1	2.8	11.6	2.2	−1.7	3.6
1959	80.4	65.4	82.6	78.1	84.5	3.8	−3.4	4.0	6.8	2.9
1960	81.1	70.9	82.8	78.0	84.9	.9	8.4	.3	− .2	.5
1961	83.5	74.3	85.0	79.8	87.2	2.9	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.7
1962	87.3	77.5	88.6	84.2	90.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.4	3.8
1963	90.2	82.8	91.3	90.1	91.8	3.4	6.8	3.0	7.1	1.5
1964	93.3	83.7	94.3	95.2	93.9	3.4	1.1	3.3	5.6	2.3
1965	96.3	89.9	97.0	99.3	96.0	3.3	7.4	2.9	4.4	2.3
1966	99.1	93.7	99.4	101.1	98.7	2.9	4.2	2.5	1.7	2.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.9	6.8	.6	−1.1	1.3
1968	102.3	102.2	102.2	103.9	101.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.9	1.5
1969	101.9	109.0	101.4	105.0	99.9	−.3	6.6	−.7	1.0	−1.4
1970	101.7	119.9	100.8	103.0	99.8	−.2	10.1	−.6	−1.8	− .1
1971	105.0	130.8	103.8	108.8	101.8	3.2	9.1	3.0	5.6	2.0
1972	108.6	125.0	107.6	115.6	104.5	3.4	−4.5	3.7	6.3	2.6
1973	110.8	131.9	109.6	117.9	106.3	2.0	5.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
1974	106.8	123.9	105.8	111.8	103.4	−3.6	−6.0	−3.5	−5.2	−2.8
1975 p	107.2	144.2	105.6	110.0	103.8	.4	16.4	−.1	−1.6	.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-75—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Output									
1947	46.7	80.7	45.5	45.2	45.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1948	48.9	86.8	47.6	47.8	47.5	4.7	7.5	4.5	5.8	3.9
1949	48.8	86.1	47.5	45.3	48.4	−.3	−.8	−.3	−5.4	1.9
1950	53.4	90.9	52.1	51.7	52.3	9.5	5.5	9.7	14.1	8.0
1951	56.7	87.2	55.6	57.5	54.8	6.2	−4.1	6.8	11.2	4.9
1952	58.5	88.9	57.4	59.3	56.6	3.1	1.9	3.2	3.3	3.2
1953	61.1	93.2	60.0	63.4	58.5	4.6	4.9	4.6	6.9	3.5
1954	60.3	95.6	59.1	58.9	59.1	−1.4	2.5	−1.6	−7.2	1.0
1955	64.9	98.6	63.7	65.3	63.1	7.7	3.2	7.9	10.8	6.7
1956	66.3	97.3	65.2	65.7	64.9	2.1	−1.4	2.2	.7	2.9
1957	67.3	94.9	66.4	66.1	66.5	1.6	−2.4	1.9	.5	2.4
1958	67.0	99.0	65.9	60.3	68.3	−.5	4.3	−.7	−8.7	2.6
1959	71.5	95.3	70.7	67.2	72.2	6.7	−3.8	7.3	11.3	5.7
1960	73.0	99.7	72.1	67.7	74.0	2.1	4.6	2.0	.7	2.5
1961	74.6	100.0	73.7	67.4	76.5	2.2	.3	2.3	−.4	3.3
1962	79.1	99.7	78.4	73.3	80.6	6.1	−.3	6.4	8.8	5.4
1963	82.4	101.4	81.8	79.1	82.9	4.2	1.7	4.3	7.9	2.8
1964	86.9	98.6	86.5	84.9	87.2	5.5	−2.7	5.8	7.3	5.2
1965	92.3	101.7	92.0	92.6	91.7	6.2	3.1	6.3	9.0	5.2
1966	97.8	96.3	97.8	100.0	96.9	5.9	−5.3	6.4	8.0	5.6
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	3.9	2.2	0	3.2
1968	104.5	99.3	104.7	105.6	104.3	4.5	−.7	4.7	5.6	4.2
1969	107.2	101.0	107.5	108.7	106.9	2.6	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.5
1970	106.8	105.1	106.9	102.6	108.8	−.4	4.0	−.5	−5.7	1.7
1971	110.2	110.8	110.2	103.9	112.9	3.2	5.5	3.1	1.3	3.8
1972	117.4	108.1	117.7	113.7	119.4	6.5	−2.4	6.8	9.4	5.8
1973	124.3	112.2	124.7	121.8	125.9	5.9	3.7	5.9	7.2	5.4
1974	121.5	106.4	122.0	115.4	124.9	−2.2	−5.1	−2.1	−5.3	−.9
1975 p	118.5	118.7	118.5	104.1	124.6	−2.5	11.6	−2.9	−9.8	−.2
	Employment									
1947	81.3	221.7	73.0	81.0	69.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1948	82.3	214.3	74.5	81.0	71.6	1.3	−3.3	2.1	0.1	3.1
1949	80.7	216.7	72.7	75.1	71.6	−1.9	1.1	−2.5	−7.3	0
1950	82.0	203.4	74.8	79.2	72.9	1.6	−6.1	2.9	5.4	1.8
1951	84.3	190.3	78.1	85.1	75.0	2.9	−6.5	4.4	7.5	2.9
1952	84.7	182.5	79.0	86.4	75.7	.5	−4.1	1.1	1.5	.9
1953	86.1	167.2	81.3	91.0	77.0	1.6	−8.4	3.0	5.3	1.8
1954	84.1	165.1	79.3	84.6	77.0	−2.3	−1.3	−2.5	−7.0	−.1
1955	87.1	170.4	82.2	87.4	79.9	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.9
1956	89.3	166.1	84.8	89.2	82.9	2.5	−2.5	3.1	2.0	3.7
1957	89.3	156.5	85.4	88.8	83.9	0	−5.8	.7	−.4	1.2
1958	86.4	146.2	82.9	82.5	83.1	−3.2	−6.6	−2.9	−7.1	−.9
1959	88.9	145.7	85.6	86.0	85.4	2.8	−.3	3.2	4.3	2.7
1960	90.0	140.5	87.0	86.8	87.1	1.2	−3.5	1.7	.9	2.0
1961	89.4	134.7	86.7	84.4	87.7	−.7	−4.2	−.4	−2.8	.7
1962	90.7	128.5	88.5	87.1	89.1	1.5	−4.5	2.0	3.2	1.6
1963	91.4	122.4	89.5	87.8	90.3	.7	−4.7	1.2	.8	1.4
1964	93.2	117.9	91.7	89.2	92.9	2.0	−3.7	2.4	1.6	2.8
1965	95.8	113.2	94.8	93.2	95.5	2.8	−4.0	3.3	4.5	2.9
1966	98.6	102.8	98.4	98.9	98.1	2.9	−9.2	3.8	6.2	2.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.4	−2.7	1.6	1.1	1.9
1968	102.2	97.2	102.5	101.7	102.8	2.2	−2.8	2.5	1.7	2.8
1969	105.2	92.7	106.0	103.6	107.0	3.0	−4.6	3.4	1.9	4.1
1970	105.0	87.6	106.1	99.6	109.0	−.2	−5.5	.1	−3.9	1.8
1971	105.0	84.7	106.2	95.6	110.9	0	−3.3	.1	−4.0	1.8
1972	108.1	86.5	109.4	98.3	114.3	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
1973	112.2	85.1	113.8	103.3	118.4	3.8	−1.7	4.0	5.1	3.6
1974	113.8	85.8	115.4	103.2	120.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	−.1	2.0
1975 p	110.5	82.3	112.2	94.6	120.0	−2.9	−4.1	2.8	−8.3	−.7

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Hours of all persons									
1947	89.3	246.9	78.4	81.6	76.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1948	89.8	238.6	79.5	81.0	78.7	.5	−3.3	1.3	−.7	2.4
1949	86.9	236.5	76.5	73.7	77.8	−3.2	−.9	−3.7	−8.9	−1.2
1950	88.1	218.9	79.1	79.9	78.7	1.5	−7.5	3.4	8.3	1.2
1951	90.6	207.4	82.5	85.9	80.9	2.8	−5.3	4.3	7.6	2.7
1952	90.7	197.2	83.3	87.4	81.3	.1	−4.9	.9	1.7	.6
1953	91.6	182.5	85.3	91.7	82.3	1.0	−7.5	2.4	4.9	1.2
1954	88.6	177.3	82.5	83.7	81.9	−3.3	−2.9	−3.3	−8.7	−.5
1955	92.2	180.3	86.1	88.3	85.1	4.0	1.7	4.4	5.5	3.9
1956	93.8	171.6	88.4	89.6	87.8	1.7	−4.8	2.6	1.5	3.2
1957	92.5	157.9	88.0	88.2	87.9	−1.3	−8.0	−.4	−1.6	.1
1958	88.7	146.4	84.7	81.0	86.4	−4.1	−7.3	−3.7	−8.1	−1.6
1959	91.8	146.6	88.0	86.2	88.8	3.5	.1	3.9	6.4	2.8
1960	92.5	141.4	89.1	85.9	90.6	.8	−3.5	1.3	−.3	2.0
1961	91.1	133.8	88.1	83.6	90.3	−1.5	−5.3	−1.1	−2.7	−.3
1962	92.6	129.7	90.0	87.0	91.5	1.6	−3.1	2.1	4.1	1.2
1963	93.2	124.3	91.1	87.8	92.6	.7	−4.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
1964	94.6	117.5	93.0	89.5	94.7	1.5	−5.4	2.1	2.0	2.2
1965	97.5	114.5	96.4	94.4	97.3	3.1	−2.6	3.6	5.4	2.8
1966	99.8	103.7	99.5	100.3	99.2	2.3	−9.4	3.3	6.3	1.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.2	−3.6	.5	−.3	.8
1968	101.7	97.8	102.0	102.0	102.0	1.7	−2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
1969	104.4	93.1	105.2	103.6	105.9	2.6	−4.8	3.1	1.6	3.8
1970	102.8	86.7	104.0	98.2	106.7	−1.5	−6.9	−1.1	−5.2	.8
1971	102.4	84.2	103.6	94.3	108.1	−.5	−2.9	.3	−4.0	1.3
1972	105.6	85.1	107.0	98.2	111.3	3.2	−1.1	3.3	4.1	2.9
1973	109.3	83.3	111.1	103.4	114.9	3.5	−2.2	3.8	5.3	3.2
1974	109.6	83.4	111.5	102.0	116.0	.3	−.1	.3	−1.4	1.0
1975 p	105.5	81.0	107.2	92.6	114.3	−3.7	−2.9	−3.8	−9.2	−1.5

p Preliminary.

[1] Output refers to gross national product in 1972 dollars. The data on hours worked are based principally on employment and hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

[2] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Hour Worked, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–75

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [1]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Compensation per hour worked [2]									
1947	35.8	46.7	38.0	36.8	38.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	39.0	47.6	41.4	41.0	41.6	8.7	1.9	8.9	11.4	7.7
1949	39.7	43.4	42.7	42.8	42.7	1.8	−8.8	3.1	4.5	2.8
1950	42.3	46.2	45.0	45.0	45.0	6.7	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.2
1951	46.4	50.5	49.0	49.5	48.4	9.8	9.3	8.8	10.0	7.8
1952	49.4	55.6	51.7	52.7	50.8	6.3	10.1	5.5	6.4	4.9
1953	52.6	58.5	54.6	55.7	53.6	6.5	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.5
1954	54.3	61.6	56.4	58.2	55.2	3.3	5.3	3.2	4.5	3.0
1955	55.6	50.8	58.3	60.4	57.0	2.4	−17.6	3.5	3.9	3.1
1956	59.2	52.3	61.8	64.3	60.2	6.4	2.9	5.9	6.4	5.7
1957	63.0	56.9	65.3	68.1	63.7	6.5	9.0	5.7	5.9	5.8
1958	65.8	64.4	67.7	71.1	66.2	4.4	13.1	3.7	4.4	3.9
1959	68.9	66.4	70.8	74.0	69.2	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.0	4.6
1960	71.6	62.0	73.6	77.0	72.0	3.8	−6.6	3.9	4.1	4.1
1961	74.3	68.1	76.1	79.3	74.7	3.8	9.8	3.3	3.0	3.7
1962	77.8	75.2	79.3	82.5	77.7	4.7	10.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
1963	80.7	75.6	82.1	85.1	80.7	3.8	.6	3.6	3.1	3.8
1964	85.1	82.9	86.0	88.9	84.7	5.4	9.6	4.8	4.5	5.0
1965	88.5	89.5	89.1	90.9	88.3	4.0	8.0	3.6	2.2	4.2
1966	94.7	104.3	94.6	95.2	94.3	7.1	16.5	6.2	4.7	6.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.6	−4.1	5.7	5.1	6.1
1968	107.7	110.6	107.4	107.0	107.6	7.7	10.6	7.4	7.0	7.6
1969	115.3	123.8	114.6	114.0	115.1	7.1	12.0	6.7	6.5	6.9
1970	123.6	144.5	122.4	121.7	123.2	7.2	16.7	6.8	6.8	7.1
1971	132.1	150.0	130.7	129.8	132.1	6.8	3.9	6.8	6.6	7.2
1972	140.0	145.0	138.8	137.0	140.6	6.0	−3.3	6.2	5.6	6.4
1973	151.4	165.1	149.6	146.6	152.0	8.1	13.8	7.8	7.0	8.1
1974	165.8	177.1	163.9	161.1	166.3	9.5	7.4	9.5	9.9	9.4
1975 p	180.8	203.2	178.6	177.9	180.9	9.1	14.6	9.0	10.4	8.7

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Hour Worked, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–75—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [1]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Unit labor costs									
1947	68.5	142.7	65.4	66.3	65.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	71.5	130.7	69.1	69.3	68.9	4.4	−8.4	5.6	4.5	6.1
1949	70.6	119.0	68.8	69.8	68.7	−1.2	−8.9	−.5	.6	−.3
1950	69.9	111.3	68.3	69.6	67.7	−1.1	−6.5	−.6	−.2	−1.4
1951	74.2	120.2	72.7	74.1	71.5	6.3	8.0	6.3	6.5	5.5
1952	76.6	123.5	75.0	77.7	73.1	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.8	2.2
1953	78.8	114.6	77.7	80.4	75.4	2.9	−7.2	3.6	3.5	3.2
1954	79.8	114.3	78.7	82.8	76.5	1.3	−.3	1.3	2.9	1.5
1955	79.0	92.8	78.8	81.8	76.8	−1.0	−18.8	.1	−1.1	.4
1956	83.7	92.2	83.7	87.7	81.4	6.0	−.7	6.2	7.2	5.9
1957	86.5	94.7	86.5	90.9	84.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.4
1958	87.0	95.3	87.0	95.5	83.8	.5	.6	.6	5.1	−.4
1959	88.4	102.1	88.2	94.9	85.2	1.6	7.1	1.3	−.6	1.7
1960	90.6	87.9	91.0	97.8	88.2	2.5	−13.8	3.2	3.0	3.5
1961	90.7	91.1	91.0	98.3	88.3	.1	3.6	−.1	.6	.1
1962	91.0	97.8	91.0	97.9	88.2	.3	7.4	0	−.4	−.1
1963	91.3	92.7	91.4	94.5	90.2	.3	−5.2	.5	−3.5	2.3
1964	92.6	98.8	92.5	93.8	92.0	1.4	6.5	1.2	−.7	2.0
1965	93.5	100.8	93.4	92.7	93.7	1.0	2.0	1.0	−1.2	1.8
1966	96.7	112.3	96.3	95.5	96.5	3.4	11.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.4	−11.0	3.9	4.7	3.7
1968	104.8	108.9	104.7	103.3	105.3	4.8	8.9	4.7	3.3	5.3
1969	112.2	114.1	112.1	108.6	114.0	7.1	4.8	7.1	5.1	8.3
1970	119.0	119.2	119.0	116.6	121.0	6.0	4.5	6.1	7.3	6.1
1971	122.6	114.0	122.9	117.8	126.5	3.1	−4.4	3.3	1.0	4.6
1972	126.0	114.2	126.2	118.4	131.0	2.7	.2	2.7	.5	3.6
1973	133.2	122.6	133.4	124.5	138.7	5.7	7.3	5.7	5.2	5.9
1974	149.6	139.0	149.7	142.4	154.5	12.3	13.4	12.2	14.5	11.4
1975 p	161.1	138.5	161.7	158.3	165.9	7.7	−.3	8.1	11.1	7.4
	Implicit price deflator [3]									
1947	65.2	112.7	62.6	66.2	60.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	69.6	120.9	66.7	70.6	64.8	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.4
1949	68.9	98.3	67.3	72.0	65.4	−.9	−18.7	1.0	1.9	1.0
1950	70.0	99.1	68.5	73.3	66.2	1.5	.8	1.7	1.9	1.2
1951	75.2	118.3	73.1	77.6	70.8	7.5	19.4	6.8	5.9	6.9
1952	76.1	112.5	74.4	78.4	72.3	1.2	−4.9	1.7	1.1	2.1
1953	77.0	98.1	76.1	79.9	73.8	1.2	−12.9	2.2	1.9	2.2
1954	77.9	92.3	77.3	81.6	75.2	1.2	−5.8	1.6	2.2	1.8
1955	79.1	85.8	78.9	83.8	76.4	1.6	−7.0	2.1	2.6	1.6
1956	81.6	86.1	81.4	87.2	78.6	3.1	.3	3.2	4.2	2.9
1957	84.3	87.3	84.3	89.9	81.6	3.4	1.4	3.5	3.1	3.9
1958	85.5	94.2	85.1	92.7	82.3	1.3	7.9	1.0	3.1	.8
1959	87.1	90.3	87.0	94.7	83.8	1.9	−4.1	2.2	2.1	1.9
1960	88.5	91.3	88.4	96.1	85.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8
1961	89.1	91.0	89.1	96.4	86.3	.7	−.3	.8	.4	1.2
1962	90.5	92.7	90.4	97.1	87.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	.7	1.7
1963	91.5	91.1	91.6	95.0	90.2	1.1	−1.7	1.3	−2.2	2.7
1964	92.5	88.1	92.7	95.1	91.7	1.1	−3.3	1.3	.1	1.7
1965	94.4	97.5	94.3	95.9	93.6	2.0	10.6	1.7	.8	2.0
1966	97.3	107.1	97.0	97.6	96.6	3.1	9.9	2.8	1.8	3.3
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.8	−6.7	3.1	2.5	3.5
1968	104.1	102.5	104.1	103.5	104.4	4.1	2.5	4.1	3.5	4.4
1969	109.2	112.4	109.1	105.8	110.6	4.9	9.6	4.7	2.3	5.9
1970	114.3	110.0	114.4	110.3	116.5	4.7	−1.2	4.9	4.2	5.4
1971	119.6	112.6	119.8	113.7	122.8	4.6	1.4	4.7	3.1	5.4
1972	123.8	133.3	123.5	114.8	127.6	3.5	18.4	3.1	1.0	3.9
1973	130.8	202.4	128.6	117.9	133.7	5.6	51.8	4.2	2.7	4.8
1974	143.4	206.3	141.6	127.8	148.1	9.7	1.4	10.1	8.4	10.7
1975 p	156.7	189.9	155.7	(4)	(4)	9.3	−7.5	9.9	(4)	(4)

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p Preliminary.

[1] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[2] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[3] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

[4] Not available.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947–75

Year	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services				
												Federal			
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	Total	Non-residential	Residential	Change in business inventories		Total	Total	National defense	Non-defense	State and local
	Billions of current dollars														
1947	$232.8	$161.7	$20.4	$90.9	$50.4	$34.0	$22.9	$11.5	$−0.5	$11.6	$25.5	$12.7	$9.0	$3.7	$12.8
1948	259.1	174.7	22.9	96.6	55.3	45.9	26.2	15.0	4.7	6.5	32.0	16.7	10.7	6.0	15.3
1949	258.0	178.1	25.0	94.9	58.2	35.3	24.3	14.1	−3.1	6.2	38.4	20.4	13.2	7.2	18.0
1950	286.2	192.0	30.8	98.2	63.0	53.8	27.1	19.9	6.8	1.9	38.5	18.7	14.0	4.7	19.8
1951	330.2	207.1	29.8	108.8	68.5	59.2	31.1	17.7	10.3	3.8	60.1	38.3	33.5	4.8	21.8
1952	347.2	217.1	29.1	113.9	74.0	52.1	31.2	17.8	3.1	2.4	75.6	52.4	45.8	6.5	23.2
1953	366.1	229.7	32.5	116.5	80.6	53.3	34.3	18.6	.4	.6	82.5	57.5	48.6	8.9	25.0
1954	366.3	235.8	31.8	118.0	86.1	52.7	34.0	20.3	−1.5	2.0	75.8	47.9	41.1	6.8	27.8
1955	399.3	253.7	38.6	122.9	92.1	68.4	38.3	24.1	6.0	2.2	75.0	44.5	38.4	6.0	30.6
1956	420.7	266.0	37.9	128.9	99.2	71.0	43.7	22.6	4.7	4.3	79.4	45.9	40.2	5.7	33.5
1957	442.8	280.4	39.3	135.2	105.9	69.2	46.7	21.2	1.3	6.1	87.1	50.0	44.0	5.9	37.1
1958	448.9	289.5	36.8	139.8	112.8	61.9	41.6	21.8	−1.5	2.5	95.0	53.9	45.6	8.3	41.1
1959	486.5	310.8	42.4	146.4	121.9	77.6	45.3	27.0	5.2	.6	97.6	53.9	45.6	8.3	43.7
1960	506.0	324.9	43.1	151.1	130.7	76.4	47.7	25.0	3.8	4.4	100.3	53.7	44.5	9.3	46.5
1961	523.3	335.0	41.6	155.3	138.1	74.3	47.1	25.0	2.2	5.8	108.2	57.4	47.0	10.4	50.8
1962	563.8	355.2	46.7	161.6	147.0	85.2	51.2	27.4	6.5	5.4	118.0	63.7	51.1	12.7	54.3
1963	594.7	374.6	51.4	167.1	156.1	90.2	53.6	30.6	6.0	6.3	123.7	64.6	50.3	14.3	59.0
1964	635.7	400.4	56.3	176.9	167.1	96.6	59.7	31.2	5.8	8.9	129.8	65.2	49.0	16.2	64.6
1965	688.1	430.2	62.8	188.6	178.7	112.0	71.3	31.2	9.5	7.6	138.4	67.3	49.4	17.8	71.1
1966	753.0	464.8	67.7	204.7	192.4	124.5	81.4	28.7	14.3	5.1	158.7	78.8	60.3	18.5	79.8
1967	796.3	490.4	69.6	212.6	208.1	120.8	82.1	28.6	10.1	4.9	180.2	90.9	71.5	19.5	89.3
1968	868.5	535.9	80.0	230.4	225.6	131.5	89.3	34.5	7.7	2.3	198.7	98.0	76.9	21.2	100.7
1969	935.5	579.7	85.5	247.0	247.2	146.2	98.9	37.9	9.4	1.8	207.9	97.5	76.3	21.2	110.4
1970	982.4	618.8	84.9	264.7	269.1	140.8	100.5	36.6	3.8	3.9	218.9	95.6	73.5	22.1	123.2
1971	1,063.4	668.2	97.1	277.7	293.4	160.0	104.1	49.6	6.4	1.6	233.7	96.2	70.2	26.0	137.0
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	188.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	−3.3	253.1	102.1	73.5	28.6	151.0
1973	1,306.3	808.5	122.9	334.4	351.3	220.5	136.5	66.5	17.5	7.4	269.9	102.0	73.4	28.6	168.5
1974	1,406.9	885.9	121.9	375.7	388.3	212.2	147.9	54.6	9.7	7.7	301.1	111.7	77.4	34.3	189.4
1975[p]	1,498.8	963.8	128.1	409.8	426.0	182.6	148.5	48.7	−14.6	21.2	331.3	123.2	84.0	39.2	208.0
	Billions of constant dollars, 1972 prices														
1947	$468.3	$306.2	$30.6	$154.8	$120.8	$70.1	$48.9	$21.5	$−0.2	$16.6	$75.4	$36.1	(1)	(1)	$39.3
1948	487.7	312.8	33.1	155.0	124.6	82.3	51.0	25.8	5.5	8.5	84.1	42.4	(1)	(1)	41.8
1949	490.7	320.0	36.3	157.4	126.4	65.6	46.0	24.0	−4.4	8.8	96.2	48.9	(1)	(1)	47.4
1950	533.5	338.1	43.4	161.8	132.8	93.7	50.0	33.2	10.6	4.0	97.7	47.0	(1)	(1)	50.7
1951	576.5	342.3	39.9	165.3	137.1	94.1	52.9	27.5	13.7	7.4	132.7	81.3	(1)	(1)	51.3
1952	598.5	350.9	38.9	171.2	140.8	83.2	52.1	26.8	4.3	4.9	159.5	107.0	(1)	(1)	52.5
1953	621.8	364.2	43.1	175.7	145.5	85.6	56.3	27.8	1.5	2.0	170.0	114.6	(1)	(1)	55.4
1954	613.7	370.9	43.5	177.0	150.4	83.4	55.4	30.2	−2.2	4.5	154.9	95.2	(1)	(1)	59.7
1955	654.8	395.1	52.2	185.4	157.5	104.1	61.2	35.1	7.7	4.7	150.9	86.9	(1)	(1)	64.0
1956	668.8	406.3	49.8	191.6	164.9	102.9	65.2	31.9	5.8	7.3	152.4	85.9	(1)	(1)	66.5
1957	680.9	414.7	49.7	194.9	170.2	97.2	66.0	29.7	1.5	8.9	160.1	89.8	(1)	(1)	70.3
1958	679.5	419.0	46.4	196.8	175.8	87.7	58.9	30.6	−1.8	3.5	169.3	92.8	(1)	(1)	76.4
1959	720.4	441.5	51.8	205.0	184.7	107.4	62.9	38.1	6.5	.9	170.7	91.8	(1)	(1)	78.9
1960	736.8	453.0	52.5	208.2	192.3	105.4	66.0	35.0	4.4	5.5	172.9	93.8	(1)	(1)	82.0
1961	755.3	462.2	50.3	211.9	200.0	103.6	65.6	35.1	2.9	6.7	182.8	95.6	(1)	(1)	87.1
1962	799.1	482.9	55.7	218.5	208.7	117.4	70.9	38.4	8.1	5.8	193.1	103.2	(1)	(1)	90.0
1963	830.7	501.4	60.7	223.3	217.6	124.5	73.5	43.2	7.8	7.3	197.6	102.2	(1)	(1)	95.4
1964	874.4	528.7	65.7	233.3	229.7	132.1	81.0	43.8	7.3	10.9	202.7	100.6	(1)	(1)	102.1
1965	925.9	558.1	73.4	244.0	240.7	150.1	95.6	43.2	11.3	8.2	209.6	100.5	(1)	(1)	109.1
1966	981.0	586.1	79.0	255.5	251.6	161.3	106.1	38.5	16.7	4.3	229.3	112.5	(1)	(1)	116.8
1967	1,007.7	603.2	79.7	259.5	264.0	152.7	103.5	37.2	12.0	3.5	248.3	125.3	(1)	(1)	123.1
1968	1,051.8	633.4	88.2	270.2	275.0	159.5	108.0	42.8	8.7	−.4	259.2	128.3	(1)	(1)	130.9
1969	1,078.8	655.4	91.9	276.4	287.2	168.0	114.3	43.2	10.6	−1.3	256.7	121.8	(1)	(1)	134.9
1970	1,075.3	668.9	88.9	282.7	297.3	154.7	110.0	40.4	4.3	1.4	250.2	110.7	(1)	(1)	139.5
1971	1,107.5	691.9	98.1	287.5	306.3	166.8	108.0	52.2	6.6	−.6	249.4	103.9	(1)	(1)	145.5
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	188.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	−3.3	253.1	102.1	(1)	(1)	151.0
1973	1,233.4	766.3	120.9	309.6	335.8	207.4	131.3	60.1	16.0	7.2	252.5	96.1	(1)	(1)	156.3
1974	1,210.7	759.8	112.5	303.0	344.4	180.0	127.5	44.7	7.7	16.6	254.3	95.0	(1)	(1)	159.3
1975[p]	1,186.0	766.9	109.5	306.6	350.7	138.3	112.2	36.6	−10.5	23.3	257.6	94.3	(1)	(1)	163.3

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Not available.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–75

[Billions of dollars]

Level of government	Total[1]	Government purchases of goods and services[2]					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	$124.1	$118.1	$63.8	$54.3	$42.8	$11.5	$6.0
1963	130.2	123.6	65.5	58.1	46.4	11.7	6.6
1964	136.8	129.8	66.9	62.9	50.3	12.6	7.0
1965	145.7	138.3	70.7	67.6	54.5	13.1	7.4
1966	166.7	158.6	82.1	76.5	60.7	15.8	8.1
1967	189.0	180.3	95.2	85.1	67.6	17.5	8.7
1968	208.6	198.8	103.7	95.1	75.7	19.4	9.8
1969	218.4	207.9	104.2	103.7	83.0	20.7	10.5
1970	231.0	218.8	104.0	114.8	93.4	21.4	12.2
1971	246.7	233.7	108.4	125.3	103.9	21.4	13.0
1972	267.4	253.1	115.7	137.4	114.7	22.7	14.3
1973	285.6	270.0	120.8	149.2	126.2	23.0	15.6
1974	319.0	301.1	140.0	161.1	137.9	23.2	17.9
1975 p	(3)	331.0	154.8	176.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	67.9	63.8	39.7	24.1	12.6	11.5	4.1
1963	69.0	64.6	39.4	25.2	13.5	11.7	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.2	27.0	14.4	12.6	4.7
1965	72.2	67.2	38.9	28.3	15.2	13.1	5.0
1966	84.3	78.8	46.4	32.4	16.6	15.8	5.5
1967	96.9	91.0	55.4	35.6	18.1	17.5	5.9
1968	104.7	98.1	58.9	39.2	19.8	19.4	6.6
1969	104.6	97.5	55.7	41.8	21.1	20.7	7.1
1970	103.9	95.6	50.8	44.8	23.4	21.4	8.3
1971	105.0	96.2	49.4	46.8	25.4	21.4	8.8
1972	111.6	102.1	52.0	50.1	27.4	22.7	9.5
1973	112.2	102.0	50.0	52.0	29.0	23.0	10.2
1974	123.5	111.7	57.0	54.7	31.5	23.2	11.8
1975 p	(3)	123.2	64.4	58.8	(3)	(3)	(3)
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	51.4	51.1	32.7	18.4	6.9	11.5	.3
1963	50.6	50.3	31.4	18.9	7.2	11.7	.3
1964	49.3	49.0	28.8	20.2	7.6	12.6	.3
1965	49.7	49.4	28.4	21.0	7.9	13.1	.3
1966	60.6	60.3	35.7	24.6	8.8	15.8	.3
1967	71.8	71.5	44.3	27.2	9.7	17.5	.3
1968	77.2	76.9	47.0	29.9	10.5	19.4	.3
1969	76.7	76.3	44.5	31.8	11.1	20.7	.4
1970	73.9	73.5	40.3	33.2	11.8	21.4	.4
1971	70.6	70.2	36.4	33.8	12.4	21.4	.4
1972	73.9	73.5	37.8	35.7	13.0	22.7	.4
1973	73.7	73.4	37.1	36.3	13.3	23.0	.4
1974	77.8	77.4	39.9	37.5	14.3	23.2	.4
1975 p	(3)	84.0	44.4	39.6	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	16.5	12.7	7.0	5.7	5.7	....	3.8
1963	18.4	14.3	8.0	6.3	6.3	....	4.1
1964	20.6	16.2	9.4	6.8	6.8	....	4.4
1965	22.5	17.8	10.5	7.3	7.3	....	4.7
1966	23.7	18.5	10.7	7.8	7.8	....	5.2
1967	25.1	19.5	11.1	8.4	8.4	....	5.6
1968	27.5	21.2	11.9	9.3	9.3	....	6.3
1969	27.9	21.2	11.2	10.0	10.0	....	6.7
1970	30.0	22.1	10.5	11.6	11.6	....	7.9
1971	34.4	26.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	....	8.4
1972	37.7	28.6	14.2	14.4	14.4	....	9.1
1973	38.4	28.6	12.9	15.7	15.7	....	9.8
1974	45.7	34.3	17.1	17.2	17.2	....	11.4
1975 p	(3)	39.2	20.0	19.2	19.2	....	(3)
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	56.2	54.3	24.1	30.2	30.2	....	1.9
1963	61.1	59.0	26.1	32.9	32.9	....	2.1
1964	66.9	64.6	28.7	35.9	35.9	....	2.3
1965	73.5	71.1	31.8	39.3	39.3	....	2.4
1966	82.4	79.8	35.7	44.1	44.1	....	2.6
1967	92.1	89.3	39.8	49.5	49.5	....	2.8
1968	103.9	100.7	44.8	55.9	55.9	....	3.2
1969	113.8	110.4	48.5	61.9	61.9	....	3.4
1970	127.1	123.2	53.2	70.0	70.0	....	3.9
1971	141.7	137.5	59.0	78.5	78.5	....	4.2
1972	155.8	151.0	63.7	87.3	87.3	....	4.8
1973	173.4	168.0	70.8	97.2	97.2	....	5.4
1974	195.5	189.4	83.0	106.4	106.4	....	6.1
1975 p	(3)	207.8	90.4	117.4	117.4	....	(3)

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p Preliminary.

[1] For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)

[2] As defined in the national income and product accounts.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–75

[Millions of employees]

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services [1]					Employment in government enterprises [2]
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	18.5	17.4	6.3	11.1	8.3	2.8	1.1
1963	18.7	17.6	6.3	11.3	8.6	2.7	1.1
1964	19.0	17.8	6.2	11.6	8.9	2.7	1.2
1965	19.7	18.5	6.5	12.0	9.3	2.7	1.2
1966	21.6	20.1	6.9	13.2	10.0	3.1	1.3
1967	22.8	21.5	7.6	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.3
1968	23.6	22.3	7.9	14.4	10.9	3.5	1.3
1969	24.0	22.6	7.8	14.8	11.3	3.5	1.4
1970	23.6	22.2	7.5	14.7	11.6	3.1	1.4
1971	23.5	22.1	7.4	14.7	12.0	2.7	1.4
1972	23.5	22.0	7.4	14.6	12.2	2.4	1.5
1973	23.3	21.8	7.2	14.6	12.3	2.3	1.5
1974	24.4	22.9	7.9	15.0	12.8	2.2	1.5
1975 p	25.4	23.9	8.3	15.6	13.4	2.2	1.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	8.3	7.6	3.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	8.1	7.4	2.9	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	7.8	7.1	2.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.1	7.3	2.7	4.6	1.8	2.7	.8
1966	9.0	8.1	3.0	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1967	9.9	9.0	3.5	5.5	2.1	3.4	.9
1968	10.0	9.1	3.6	5.5	2.1	3.5	.9
1969	9.9	9.0	3.4	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1970	9.1	8.2	3.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1971	8.6	7.7	3.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	.9
1972	8.3	7.4	3.0	4.4	2.0	2.4	.9
1973	7.9	7.0	2.8	4.2	1.9	2.3	.9
1974	8.5	7.6	3.3	4.2	2.0	2.2	.9
1975 p	8.8	7.9	3.7	4.2	2.0	2.2	.9
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	6.4	6.3	2.4	3.9	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	6.0	5.9	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	6.4	6.3	2.2	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1967	7.3	7.2	2.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	.1
1968	7.5	7.4	2.8	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1969	7.3	7.2	2.6	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1970	6.6	6.5	2.4	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1971	5.9	5.8	2.1	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1972	5.6	5.5	2.1	3.4	1.0	2.4	.1
1973	5.3	5.2	2.0	3.2	.9	2.3	.1
1974	5.5	5.4	2.2	3.2	1.0	2.2	.1
1975 p	5.7	5.6	2.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	.1
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	2.0	1.4	.6	.8	.8	------	.6
1963	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8	------	.6
1964	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8	------	.6
1965	2.3	1.6	.8	.9	.9	------	.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1967	2.5	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1968	2.5	1.7	.8	.9	.9	------	.8
1969	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1970	2.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1971	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1972	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1973	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1974	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	------	.8
1975 p	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	------	.8
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	10.2	9.8	3.3	6.5	6.5	------	.4
1963	10.5	10.1	3.4	6.7	6.7	------	.4
1964	11.0	10.6	3.6	7.0	7.0	------	.4
1965	11.7	11.2	3.8	7.4	7.4	------	.5
1966	12.4	11.9	3.9	8.0	8.0	------	.5
1967	13.0	12.5	4.1	8.4	8.4	------	.5
1968	13.6	13.1	4.3	8.8	8.8	------	.5
1969	14.1	13.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	------	.5
1970	14.5	14.0	4.4	9.6	9.6	------	.5
1971	14.9	14.4	4.4	10.0	10.0	------	.5
1972	15.2	14.6	4.4	10.2	10.2	------	.6
1973	15.4	14.8	4.4	10.4	10.4	------	.6
1974	16.0	15.4	4.6	10.8	10.8	------	.6
1975 p	16.6	16.0	4.6	11.4	11.4	------	.6

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p Preliminary.

[1] Derived from the national income and product accounts.

[2] Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum of general government personnel and employment in government enterprises.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–6. Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes and Annual Changes, 1947–75

[1967=100]

Year	Consumer prices						Wholesale prices					
	All items		Commodities		Services		All commodities		Farm products, processed foods and feeds		Industrial commodities	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1947	66.9	14.4	75.0	20.2	51.1	4.1	76.5	22.8	94.3	(1)	70.8	22.1
1948	72.1	7.8	80.4	7.2	54.3	6.3	82.8	8.2	101.5	7.6	76.9	8.6
1949	71.4	−1.0	78.3	−2.6	56.9	4.8	78.7	−5.0	89.6	−11.7	75.3	−2.1
1950	72.1	1.0	78.8	.6	58.7	3.2	81.8	3.9	93.9	4.8	78.0	3.6
1951	77.8	7.9	85.9	9.0	61.8	5.3	91.1	11.4	106.9	13.8	86.1	10.4
1952	79.5	2.2	87.0	1.3	64.5	4.4	88.6	−2.7	102.7	−3.9	84.1	−2.3
1953	80.1	.8	86.7	−.3	67.3	4.3	87.4	−1.4	96.0	−6.5	84.8	.8
1954	80.5	.5	85.9	−.9	69.5	3.3	87.6	.2	95.7	−.3	85.0	.2
1955	80.2	−.4	85.1	−.9	70.9	2.0	87.8	.2	91.2	−4.7	86.9	2.2
1956	81.4	1.5	85.9	.9	72.7	2.5	90.7	3.3	90.6	−.7	90.8	4.5
1957	84.3	3.6	88.6	3.1	75.6	4.0	93.3	2.9	93.7	3.4	93.3	2.8
1958	86.6	2.7	90.6	2.3	78.5	3.8	94.6	1.4	98.1	4.7	93.6	.3
1959	87.3	.8	90.7	.1	80.8	2.9	94.8	.2	93.5	−4.7	95.3	1.8
1960	88.7	1.6	91.5	.9	83.5	3.3	94.9	.1	93.7	.2	95.3	0
1961	89.6	1.0	92.0	.5	85.2	2.0	94.5	−.4	93.7	0	94.8	−.5
1962	90.6	1.1	92.8	.9	86.8	1.9	94.8	.3	94.7	1.1	94.8	0
1963	91.7	1.2	93.6	.9	88.5	2.0	94.5	−.3	93.8	−1.0	94.7	−.1
1964	92.9	1.3	94.6	1.1	90.2	1.9	94.7	.2	93.2	−.6	95.2	.5
1965	94.5	1.7	95.7	1.2	92.2	2.2	96.6	2.0	97.1	4.2	96.4	1.3
1966	97.2	2.9	98.2	2.6	95.8	3.9	99.8	3.3	103.5	6.6	98.5	2.2
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	.2	100.0	−3.4	100.0	1.5
1968	104.2	4.2	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	102.5	2.5	102.4	2.4	102.5	2.5
1969	109.8	5.4	108.4	4.5	112.5	6.9	106.5	3.9	108.0	5.5	106.0	3.4
1970	116.3	5.9	113.5	4.7	121.6	8.1	110.4	3.7	111.7	3.4	110.0	3.8
1971	121.3	4.3	117.4	3.4	128.4	5.6	113.9	3.2	113.8	1.9	114.0	3.6
1972	125.3	3.3	120.9	3.0	133.3	3.8	119.1	4.6	122.4	7.6	117.9	3.4
1973	133.1	6.2	129.9	7.4	139.1	4.4	134.7	13.1	159.1	30.0	125.9	6.8
1974	147.7	11.0	145.5	12.0	152.1	9.3	160.1	18.9	177.4	11.5	153.8	22.2
1975	161.2	9.1	158.4	8.9	166.6	9.5	174.9	9.2	184.2	3.8	171.5	11.5

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[1] Not available.

Table G–7. Consumer Price Index for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947–75

[1967=100]

Year	All items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total [1]	Rent	Home ownership			Total [1]	Medical care	
1947	66.9	70.6	73.5	(2)	65.2	61.1	(2)	78.2	55.5	(2)	48.1	$1.495
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	(2)	69.8	65.1	(2)	83.3	61.5	(2)	51.1	1.387
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	(2)	70.9	68.0	(2)	80.1	66.4	(2)	52.7	1.401
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	(2)	72.8	70.4	(2)	79.0	68.2	(2)	53.7	1.387
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	(2)	77.2	73.2	(2)	86.1	72.5	(2)	56.3	1.285
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	(2)	78.7	76.2	(2)	85.3	77.3	(2)	59.3	1.258
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.248
1954	80.5	82.8	85.8	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.242
1955	80.2	81.6	84.1	70.8	82.3	84.3	77.0	84.1	77.4	73.8	64.8	1.247
1956	81.4	82.2	84.4	72.2	83.6	85.9	78.3	85.8	78.8	75.6	67.2	1.229
1957	84.3	84.9	87.2	74.9	86.2	87.5	81.7	87.3	83.3	78.4	69.9	1.186
1958	86.6	88.5	91.0	77.2	87.7	89.1	83.5	87.5	86.0	81.0	73.2	1.155
1959	87.3	87.1	88.8	79.3	88.6	90.4	84.4	88.2	89.6	83.0	76.4	1.145
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.6	89.1	90.4	83.2	90.9	92.9	86.9	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	1.116
1962	90.6	89.9	91.0	85.4	91.7	94.0	87.9	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	1.104
1963	91.7	91.2	92.2	87.3	92.7	95.0	89.0	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	1.091
1964	92.9	92.4	93.2	88.9	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	94.3	91.8	87.3	1.076
1965	94.5	94.4	95.5	90.9	94.9	96.9	92.7	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	1.058
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	1.029
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.000
1968	104.2	103.6	103.2	105.2	104.2	102.4	105.7	105.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	.960
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	105.7	116.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	116.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	110.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	126.1	124.3	115.2	133.7	119.8	118.6	122.2	128.4	.824
1972	125.3	123.5	121.6	131.1	129.2	119.2	140.1	122.3	119.9	126.1	132.5	.799
1973	133.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	135.0	124.3	146.7	126.8	123.8	130.2	137.7	.752
1974	147.7	161.7	162.4	159.4	150.6	130.6	163.2	136.2	137.7	140.3	150.5	.678
1975	161.2	175.4	175.8	174.3	166.8	137.3	181.7	142.3	150.6	153.5	168.6	.621

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[1] Includes other groups not shown separately.

[2] Not available.

Table G–8. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947–75

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration [1] (calendar days)	Workers involved [2] (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time [3]		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	0.30	0.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	.17	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	2,251	2.9	27,948	.14	.16	12.4
1974	6,074	27.1	2,778	3.5	47,991	.24	[4] .24	17.3
1975 [p]	5,200	([5])	1,800	([5])	35,000	.18	([5])	19.4

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.

[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

[3] Excludes forestry, fishery, and private household workers.

[4] Includes Government employees.

[5] Not available.

Table G–9. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–74

[Family status as of March of following year]

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families						Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Related children under 18 years	Other family members	
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
	Number below the low-income level (thousands)							
TOTAL								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,624	1,696	17,208	9,034	4,928
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,288	9,394	4,926
1961	39,628	34,509	8,391	7,044	1,347	16,577	9,541	5,119
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,253	4,938
1964	36,055	30,912	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016	5,143
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	880	14,388	7,249	4,827
1966 [1]	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879	4,701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	11,427	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,739	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,950	4,522	428	9,821	4,667	4,851
1969 [2]	24,147	19,175	5,008	4,582	426	9,501	4,667	4,972
1970	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,235	4,835	5,090
1971	25,559	20,405	5,303	4,851	452	10,344	4,757	5,154
1972	24,460	19,577	5,075	4,753	323	10,082	4,420	4,883
1973	22,973	18,299	4,828	4,533	295	9,453	4,018	4,674
1974	24,260	19,440	5,109	4,768	341	10,196	4,135	4,820
WHITE								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,915	1,270	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,309	24,262	6,115	4,919	1,196	11,229	6,918	4,047
1961	27,890	23,747	6,205	5,162	1,043	10,614	6,928	4,143
1962	26,672	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,059
1963	25,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,957	20,716	5,258	4,380	878	9,573	5,885	4,241
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,595	5,089	3,988
1966 [1]	19,290	15,430	4,106	3,685	421	7,204	4,120	3,860
1967	18,983	14,851	4,056	3,610	446	6,729	4,066	4,132
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	391	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,555	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,962
1969 [2]	16,659	12,623	3,575	3,229	346	5,667	3,381	4,036
1970	17,484	13,323	3,708	3,351	357	6,138	3,477	4,161
1971	17,780	13,566	3,751	3,382	369	6,341	3,474	4,214
1972	16,203	12,268	3,441	3,171	270	5,784	3,043	3,935
1973	15,142	11,412	3,219	2,984	235	5,462	2,731	3,730
1974	16,290	12,517	3,482	3,193	290	6,180	2,855	3,773
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,162	887
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,730	398	6,059	2,476	879
1961	11,738	10,762	2,186	1,882	304	5,963	2,613	976
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	943
1963	11,198	10,349	2,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,098	10,196	1,902	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,689	9,850	1,897	1,678	219	5,793	2,160	839
1966 [1]	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,698	1,611	866
1968	7,994	7,149	1,431	1,328	103	4,366	1,352	845
1969	7,618	6,729	1,395	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	889
1969 [2]	7,488	6,552	1,433	1,353	79	3,834	1,286	936
1970	7,936	7,007	1,552	1,471	81	4,097	1,358	929
1971	7,780	6,839	1,552	1,469	83	4,003	1,283	941
1972	8,257	7,309	1,634	1,582	53	4,298	1,377	948
1973	7,831	6,887	1,609	1,549	60	3,991	1,287	944
1974	7,970	6,923	1,627	1,575	51	4,016	1,280	1,047

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–9. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–74—Continued

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families						Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Related children under 18 years	Other family members	
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
	Percent below the low-income level							
TOTAL								
1959	22.4	20.8	18.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	15.9	46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2	45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	18.1	16.4	38.6	25.2	16.5	45.9
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1	45.4
1963	19.5	17.9	15.9	14.6	35.1	22.8	13.8	44.2
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	35.6	22.7	13.3	42.7
1965	17.3	15.8	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8	39.8
1966 [1]	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5	38.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1	38.1
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8	34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3	33.6
1969 [2]	12.1	10.4	13.8	9.3	17.4	13.8	7.2	34.0
1970	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	18.6	14.9	7.4	32.9
1971	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.6	17.4	15.1	7.2	31.6
1972	11.9	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.8	14.9	6.6	29.0
1973	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	14.2	5.9	25.6
1974	11.6	10.2	9.2	8.9	14.2	15.5	6.0	25.5
WHITE								
1959	18.1	16.5	15.2	13.1	38.0	20.6	13.3	44.1
1960	17.8	16.2	14.9	12.9	39.0	20.0	13.3	43.0
1961	17.4	15.8	14.8	13.3	33.3	18.7	13.3	43.2
1962	16.4	14.7	13.9	12.9	27.5	17.9	12.0	42.7
1963	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.6	30.5	16.5	11.0	42.0
1964	14.9	13.2	12.2	10.9	31.2	16.1	10.8	40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.2	38.1
1966 [1]	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4	36.1
1967	11.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	18.1	11.3	7.2	36.5
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.3	32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8	31.8
1969 [2]	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.7	5.8	32.1
1970	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.5	5.9	30.8
1971	9.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	15.2	10.9	5.8	29.6
1972	9.0	7.4	7.1	6.9	11.3	10.1	5.1	27.1
1973	8.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.8	9.7	4.5	23.7
1974	8.9	7.5	7.0	6.8	12.7	11.2	4.7	23.2
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
1959	56.2	56.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5	57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	93.4	66.6	43.3	59.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.9	85.4	65.7	44.8	62.7
1962	55.8	55.3	48.0	45.0	90.2	66.4	43.2	62.1
1963	51.0	50.5	43.7	41.4	81.3	60.9	38.9	56.3
1964	49.6	49.1	40.0	37.5	79.2	61.5	35.7	55.0
1965	47.1	46.8	39.7	37.2	82.0	57.3	35.3	50.7
1966 [1]	39.8	38.9	33.9	32.2	68.2	48.2	27.7	53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	68.4	44.9	25.3	48.2
1968	33.5	32.4	28.2	27.1	56.9	41.6	20.9	45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4	44.9
1969 [2]	31.0	29.6	26.9	26.2	51.5	37.7	19.4	45.5
1970	32.6	30.7	28.1	27.4	55.1	39.6	19.5	46.7
1971	30.9	29.7	27.4	26.8	50.3	38.7	18.2	44.9
1972	31.9	31.0	27.7	27.4	41.1	41.3	19.0	40.9
1973	29.6	28.8	26.2	25.9	41.4	38.3	17.4	37.8
1974	29.5	28.4	26.0	25.6	44.7	38.4	16.7	40.0

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[1] Beginning 1966, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] Beginning 1969, data are based on 1970 census population controls and therefore are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, Nos. 68, 76, 86, 91, 98, and 102.

Table G–10. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74[1]

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.3	2,083.4	1,802.3	4,277.0	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,961.2
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	2.4	3.5	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.1	6.1	4.0
Orientals	.5	.7	1.3	.9	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.5	.8
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
MALE												
Number (thousands)	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,455.6	786.2	1,886.7	1,103.0	1,180.3	9,990.4	3,399.2	4,706.7	1,884.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	1.6	3.3	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	4.9
Orientals	.5	.6	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2	.5	.9
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	699.3	3,096.7	2,622.8	230.6	1,799.7	592.5	848.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	7.9	4.0	4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.5	.9	1.4	.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Orientals	.6	.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.3	.5	.7
American Indians	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
1973												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,838.9	15,060.5	2,702.5	1,439.5	3,065.6	2,745.2	5,107.7	14,287.4	4,172.8	7,220.5	2,894.1	2,490.9
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.8	5.6	3.2	7.5	2.7	5.1	8.5	13.9	6.5	15.4	20.7	24.7
Spanish speaking	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.1	5.7	3.6	5.4	9.5	6.2
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.4	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.0
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,204.7	8,114.2	1,923.7	982.5	2,673.9	1,469.2	1,064.9	10,883.3	3,860.2	5,002.3	2,020.8	1,207.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.1	3.7	2.2	4.5	2.3	4.3	8.1	13.3	6.1	15.3	21.9	24.8
Spanish speaking	4.2	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	5.4	3.4	5.2	9.7	7.9
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.4	.7	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,634.1	6,946.4	778.9	457.0	391.7	1,276.0	4,042.8	3,404.1	312.6	2,218.2	873.3	1,283.6
Percent who were:												
Negroes	12.1	7.9	5.7	14.0	5.2	6.0	8.6	15.9	11.9	15.6	17.9	24.6
Spanish speaking	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	2.9	6.6	5.5	5.7	9.2	4.6
Orientals	.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	.6	.6	.9	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4
1974												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,602.8	14,668.0	2,387.0	1,446.3	3,127.1	2,713.7	4,994.0	14,515.5	4,226.9	7,413.0	2,875.6	2,419.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	11.0	5.9	3.1	7.3	2.9	5.5	9.0	14.1	6.9	15.7	20.4	23.7
Spanish speaking	4.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.3	5.8	3.7	5.5	9.6	6.4
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.1
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,011.1	7,895.6	1,700.1	995.4	2,719.4	1,449.5	1,031.3	10,960.0	3,901.4	5,082.2	1,976.4	1,155.5
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.2	3.9	2.2	4.7	2.4	4.6	8.7	13.3	6.5	15.4	21.4	24.0
Spanish speaking	4.4	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.5	3.6	5.4	9.9	8.2
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,591.7	6,772.3	686.9	451.0	407.7	1,264.2	3,962.6	3,555.5	325.5	2,330.8	899.3	1,263.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	12.4	8.3	5.2	13.2	5.6	6.5	9.1	16.4	12.1	16.4	18.0	23.4
Spanish speaking	4.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	6.6	5.5	5.8	9.0	4.7
Orientals	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.4	.7	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9
Americans Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4

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[1] Data for 1969-71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report*. Data for 1975 not available at press time.

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees. Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

Table G–11. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74[1]

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
				Negroes										
1966														
New England	1,785.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	397.3	7.5	3.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5
East North Central	6,337.7	539.6	8.5	2.7	1.2	3.8	.9	2.6	4.1	11.0	3.6	12.5	16.3	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	.9	2.8	.4	1.3	1.6	5.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	15.7
South Atlantic	3,549.8	509.9	14.4	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.7	3.6	18.4	5.5	15.0	44.1	39.5
East South Central	1,368.0	167.8	12.3	2.2	1.6	6.1	1.2	2.5	1.8	14.6	4.6	12.4	32.9	38.9
West South Central	1,762.2	182.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	4.3	.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	33.1	33.1
Mountain	695.2	15.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.2	.2	.7	1.2	2.0	.7	1.9	4.2	8.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	.6	2.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	14.0
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
New England	1,785.9	16.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	127.2	2.4	1.3	.8	1.2	.5	.9	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	6,337.7	78.9	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	.5	1.9	.8	1.8	3.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.9	.5	.8	1.9	.8
South Atlantic	3,549.8	28.3	.8	.7	.8	.8	.3	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.1	1.9
East South Central	1,368.0	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.2
West South Central	1,762.2	109.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	5.5	3.1	8.4	.6	.8	13.5	10.4
Mountain	695.2	58.2	8.4	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.5	13.1	.6	1.0	23.1	11.0
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.2	12.2	.4	1.7	21.1	8.0
				Negroes										
1973														
New England	2,042.7	91.0	4.5	2.9	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	4.5	5.3	2.9	6.3	6.4	10.0
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	639.3	10.1	7.2	4.0	8.7	3.1	5.2	11.5	11.1	6.0	12.0	16.9	25.2
East North Central	7,412.1	763.5	10.3	5.5	2.8	7.1	2.8	4.9	8.5	12.8	5.7	15.0	16.4	22.5
West North Central	2,177.3	125.3	5.8	3.4	3.4	5.0	1.7	2.7	4.4	6.4	3.4	7.3	8.4	14.8
South Atlantic	4,803.7	917.1	19.1	8.0	4.9	10.9	3.8	8.5	11.1	24.9	11.2	25.8	41.4	41.7
East South Central	1,849.1	310.0	16.8	6.2	4.2	10.7	3.1	6.5	8.0	20.5	9.7	20.4	35.2	37.8
West South Central	2,498.5	350.6	14.0	5.8	3.1	9.1	2.5	6.2	8.0	18.8	8.7	20.7	30.7	35.7
Mountain	1,031.3	32.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.1	4.6	9.6
Pacific	3,697.2	219.1	5.9	4.2	2.2	5.6	2.0	3.9	6.2	7.0	4.3	8.4	8.4	12.7
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
New England	2,042.7	44.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.6	4.3	5.6	2.9
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	258.8	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.9	3.5	5.8	2.8	5.7	10.8	7.8
East North Central	7,412.1	157.1	2.1	.9	.7	1.0	.6	.9	1.1	3.2	1.6	3.1	5.6	2.4
West North Central	2,177.3	22.1	1.0	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.1
South Atlantic	4,803.7	88.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.5
East South Central	1,849.1	4.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.2
West South Central	2,498.5	224.9	9.0	5.2	2.6	5.9	3.1	7.6	6.2	12.2	7.6	12.9	17.8	13.8
Mountain	1,031.3	113.6	11.0	5.5	2.4	6.9	3.9	7.4	6.9	17.0	10.3	18.1	25.8	14.5
Pacific	3,697.2	398.1	10.8	5.0	2.5	6.0	3.4	5.0	7.2	18.8	11.4	19.4	28.7	13.0
				Negroes										
1974														
New England	2,061.8	99.4	4.8	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	6.0	3.4	6.9	7.5	10.2
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	625.5	10.2	7.4	4.1	8.4	3.3	5.5	11.9	11.1	6.2	12.0	16.5	24.3
East North Central	7,405.8	781.4	10.6	6.0	3.0	7.2	3.1	5.4	9.5	12.9	6.0	15.0	16.4	21.7
West North Central	2,261.7	126.0	5.6	3.2	1.7	4.4	1.6	2.9	4.6	6.6	3.5	7.5	8.7	13.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	940.5	19.6	8.4	4.4	10.6	4.2	9.1	11.9	25.7	12.1	27.2	40.7	40.2
East South Central	1,800.3	304.8	16.9	6.4	4.0	9.6	3.1	7.1	8.5	20.8	10.5	20.8	34.8	35.8
West South Central	2,520.1	363.6	14.4	6.3	2.9	9.4	2.7	6.6	8.8	19.0	9.6	21.0	29.8	36.1
Mountain	1,012.6	31.6	3.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.2	3.9	9.3
Pacific	3,603.8	213.9	5.9	4.3	2.2	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.5	7.0	4.3	8.7	7.8	11.5
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
New England	2,061.8	45.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	3.7	1.6	4.4	5.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	257.1	4.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.8	3.0	5.7	10.4	8.4
East North Central	7,405.8	168.3	2.3	.9	.7	1.1	.5	.8	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.4	5.7	2.6
West North Central	2,261.7	24.5	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	94.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.4
East South Central	1,800.3	3.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.7
West South Central	2,520.1	236.6	9.4	5.5	2.6	6.2	3.3	8.4	6.3	12.4	8.0	13.0	18.3	14.4
Mountain	1,012.6	114.0	11.3	5.9	2.4	6.4	4.2	7.6	7.4	17.0	11.0	17.9	24.8	13.5
Pacific	3,603.8	409.2	11.4	5.5	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	7.8	19.1	11.4	20.0	29.5	13.0

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[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report*. Data for 1975 not available at press time.

SOURCE: See source, table G–10.

Table G–12. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74 [1]

Year and industry division	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966				Negroes										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	1,066.8	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	10.3	3.7	10.5	18.5	21.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	192.1	6.5	2.6	.4	.9	.5	1.8	3.9	8.4	2.1	7.7	27.6	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8	5.4	14.6	5.1	14.2	22.9	15.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	55.8	3.7	2.7	.5	1.6	.9	2.7	3.5	13.1	4.9	11.0	31.8	27.1
Services	2,853.4	394.6	13.8	4.9	2.8	8.2	2.4	3.1	5.5	21.9	6.8	26.8	28.6	30.7
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	323.9	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	3.0	5.1	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	59.6	2.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	7.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	97.4	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.8	3.1	4.1	7.0	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	28.6	1.9	1.8	.5	1.0	.7	1.3	2.4	3.8	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.9
Services	2,853.4	86.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	.8	1.2	2.0	5.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	5.2
1973				Negroes										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	1,618.0	10.9	3.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	5.3	14.0	6.8	15.6	19.3	22.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	328.7	9.4	7.3	2.4	4.1	2.5	5.9	11.3	10.4	5.1	12.2	23.4	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	454.4	9.0	5.6	2.7	4.9	3.2	5.8	7.8	14.6	7.5	15.8	18.4	18.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	161.2	8.4	7.5	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.6	10.3	15.2	6.6	18.2	22.4	24.9
Services	1,451.4	243.1	16.8	5.8	2.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	8.6	23.7	8.1	25.7	37.1	26.7
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	635.9	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.5	3.5	5.3	8.7	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	107.0	3.1	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.5	8.7	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	206.1	4.1	2.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.3	7.3	5.2	6.2	10.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	64.6	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.3	8.1	5.6
Services	1,451.4	91.0	6.3	2.7	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.8	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.2	9.6
1974				Negroes										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	1,720.0	11.1	3.6	2.0	4.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	14.4	7.2	16.0	19.3	22.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	325.3	9.3	7.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	7.6	11.2	10.4	5.3	12.1	23.4	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	467.8	9.2	6.0	2.9	5.3	3.5	6.1	8.4	14.4	8.2	15.4	18.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	191.8	9.4	8.3	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.8	23.4	27.1	26.5
Services	1,501.4	257.5	17.1	6.6	2.8	6.5	4.5	5.1	10.5	23.0	9.8	26.2	32.0	27.3
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	675.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	5.6	3.6	5.5	8.8	5.1
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	112.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.6	8.4	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	212.8	4.2	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.5	7.3	5.5	6.1	9.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	71.3	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	4.3	5.7	9.5	5.5
Services	1,501.4	96.3	6.4	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	3.8	8.4	4.8	9.3	10.9	10.1

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[1] Data for 1969-71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.* Data for 1975 not available at press time.

SOURCE: See source, table G-10.

BICENTENNIAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Data provided in this special Bicentennial statistical supplement were gathered from a variety of sources, including a number of Federal agencies and their publications. Information included in section AA originated in the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as did most of the labor force statistics for years preceding 1947 in sections BB and CC. (An exception to this general rule is table BB-1, which is based on estimates prepared by Stanley Lebergott and published in his *Manpower in Economic Growth* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964).) Labor force data for the years 1947 onward originated in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

In examining labor force and related statistics, the user of this supplement should be cautioned to take careful note of the important differences among such terms as "economically active population," "gainful workers," "total labor force," and "civilian labor force." An extensive discussion of these historical changes in work force terminology can be found in Alba M. Edwards, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1943). The reader should also be alert to the fact that data on labor force and economic developments compiled during the censuses preceding that of 1870 are often fragmentary. This is especially true of the earliest censuses (those of 1790–1830, in particular), which were conceived primarily as simple enumerations of population, to be supplemented on occasion by economic surveys of individual cities, industries, or occupations.

In contrast, records concerning the military labor force (table BB-11) and expenditures for veterans benefits and services (table DD-6) have been maintained by the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration, respectively, as well as their predecessor agencies, in comparatively complete and consistent form since 1794.

Tables CC-2 and CC-3 were drawn from data originating, in the first instance, in the Unemployment Insurance Service of the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration and, in the second instance, the Bureau of the Census publication, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957*. The same publication also supplied much of the basic data displayed in sections DD and EE. Figures for years postdating 1957 were supplied in most instances by staff members in the responsible Federal agencies or offices.

Data on conditions of work shown in section EE were drawn in large part from appropriate publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, particularly *Employment and Earnings* and the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, supplemented in some instances by *Historical Statistics*.

The *Handbook of Labor Statistics* also supplied data shown in table FF–5, and *Historical Statistics* was the source for much of the information in other tables in section FF, especially those on retail prices, personal consumption expenditures, and consumer credit. Data in section FF on gross and per capita national product productivity and per capita personal income, originating in the Department of Commerce, presented special problems because of the different estimating procedures used from time to time and the occasional changes in the base years used to calculate data expressed in constant dollars. The solution adopted in these cases (see especially tables FF–1 and 2) was that of arraying the various series side by side, appropriately labeled by source.

Statistics included in section GG, on educational attainment, originated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Bureau of the Census.

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or relatively continuous data are available.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p*."

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Table AA–1. Percent Distribution of Population, by Race and Nativity, for Regions, 1790–1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Northeast								North Central							
	Regional population		Percent distribution by race and nativity						Regional population		Percent distribution by race and nativity					
			White			Black		Other races			White			Black		Other races
	Number	Percent of national total	Total	Native	Foreign born	Total	Slave		Number	Percent of national total	Total	Native	Foreign born	Total	Slave	
1790	1,968	50.1	96.6	(1)	(1)	3.4	2.0	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1800	2,636	49.6	96.8	(1)	(1)	3.2	1.4	(1)	51	1.0	98.8	(1)	(1)	1.2	0.3	(1)
1810	3,487	48.2	97.1	(1)	(1)	2.9	.8	(1)	292	4.0	97.6	(1)	(1)	2.4	1.1	(1)
1820	4,360	45.2	97.5	(1)	(1)	2.5	.4	(1)	859	8.9	97.9	(1)	(1)	2.1	1.3	(1)
1830 [2]	5,542	43.1	97.7	(1)	(1)	2.3	.1	(1)	1,610	12.5	97.4	(1)	(1)	2.6	1.6	(1)
1840 [2]	6,761	39.6	97.9	(1)	(1)	2.1	(3)	(1)	3,352	19.6	97.3	(1)	(1)	2.7	1.7	(1)
1850	8,627	37.2	98.3	82.9	15.3	1.7	(3)	(1)	5,404	23.3	97.5	85.5	12.0	2.5	1.6	(1)
1860	10,594	33.7	98.5	79.5	19.1	1.5	(3)	(3)	9,097	28.9	97.8	80.9	17.0	2.0	1.3	0.1
1870	12,299	31.9	98.5	78.1	20.5	1.5	....	(3)	12,981	33.7	97.8	79.9	18.0	2.1	....	.1
1880	14,507	28.9	98.4	79.0	19.4	1.6	....	(3)	17,364	34.6	97.7	80.9	16.8	2.2	....	.1
1890	17,407	27.7	98.4	76.1	22.3	1.6	....	0.1	22,410	35.6	97.8	79.7	18.1	1.9	....	.3
1900	21,047	27.7	98.1	75.5	22.5	1.8	....	.1	26,333	34.7	97.9	82.1	15.8	1.9	....	.2
1910	25,869	28.1	98.0	72.4	25.7	1.9	....	.1	29,889	32.5	98.0	82.3	15.7	1.8	....	.2
1920	29,662	28.1	97.6	74.8	22.9	2.3	....	.1	34,020	32.2	97.5	84.0	13.5	2.3	....	.2
1930	34,427	28.0	96.[illegible]	75.9	20.6	3.3	....	.1	38,594	31.4	96.5	85.3	11.3	3.3	....	.2
1940	35,977	27.3	96.1	79.3	16.7	3.8	....	.1	40,143	30.5	96.3	87.9	8.3	3.5	....	.2
1950	39,478	26.1	94.7	81.6	13.2	5.1	....	.2	44,461	29.4	94.7	88.6	6.1	5.0	....	.3
1960	44,678	24.9	92.9	83.0	9.9	6.8	....	.3	51,619	28.8	93.0	88.7	4.3	6.7	....	.3
1970	49,041	24.1	90.4	82.8	7.7	8.9	....	.8	56,572	27.8	91.3	88.3	3.1	8.1	....	.6

Year	South								West							
	Regional population		Percent distribution by race and nativity						Regional population		Percent distribution by race and nativity					
			White			Black		Other races			White			Black		Other races
	Number	Percent of national total	Total	Native	Foreign born	Total	Slave		Number [4]	Percent of national total	Total	Native	Foreign born	Total	Slave	
1790	1,961	49.9	64.8	(1)	(1)	35.2	33.5	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1800	2,622	49.4	65.0	(1)	(1)	35.0	32.7	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1810	3,461	47.8	63.3	(1)	(1)	36.7	33.5	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1820	4,419	45.8	62.8	(1)	(1)	37.2	34.1	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1830 [2]	5,708	44.4	62.1	(1)	(1)	37.9	34.7	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1840 [2]	6,951	40.7	62.0	(1)	(1)	38.0	34.9	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1850	8,983	38.7	62.7	60.0	2.7	37.3	34.7	(1)	179	0.8	99.3	84.3	15.0	0.7	(3)	....
1860	11,133	35.4	63.2	59.7	3.5	36.8	34.5	(3)	619	2.0	88.9	65.7	23.2	.7	(3)	10.3
1870	[5] 12,288	31.9	64.0	60.8	3.2	36.0	....	(3)	991	2.6	91.9	66.7	25.2	.6	....	7.4
1880	16,517	32.9	63.9	61.2	2.7	36.0	....	(3)	1,768	3.5	91.2	68.7	22.5	.7	....	8.1
1890	20,028	31.8	65.9	63.3	2.6	33.8	....	0.4	3,102	4.9	92.6	70.9	21.7	.9	....	6.5
1900	24,524	32.3	67.4	65.1	2.3	32.3	....	.3	4,091	5.4	94.7	76.1	18.6	.7	....	4.6
1910	29,389	32.0	69.9	67.4	2.5	29.8	....	.3	6,826	7.4	95.9	76.9	19.0	.7	....	3.4
1920	33,126	31.3	72.9	70.3	2.6	26.9	....	.2	8,903	8.4	96.2	79.5	16.7	.9	....	2.9
1930	37,858	30.8	74.9	72.8	2.1	24.7	....	.3	11,896	9.7	96.0	81.5	14.5	1.0	....	3.0
1940	41,666	31.6	76.0	74.5	1.5	23.8	....	.2	13,883	10.5	96.2	85.9	10.3	1.2	....	2.6
1950	47,197	31.2	78.1	76.5	1.6	21.7	....	.3	19,562	13.0	95.0	87.3	7.7	2.9	....	2.1
1960	54,973	30.7	79.1	77.4	1.7	20.6	....	.3	28,053	15.6	92.1	86.0	6.1	3.9	....	4.1
1970	62,795	30.9	80.3	78.5	1.9	19.1	....	.6	34,804	17.1	90.2	84.9	5.6	4.9	....	5.0

[1] Not available.

[2] Excludes persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any region (5,318 persons in 1830 and 6,100 persons in 1840).

[3] Less than 0.1 percent.

[4] Figures for 1960 and later include Alaska and Hawaii.

[5] Adjustment for underenumeration shows a total for the South of 13,548,098, of whom 8,611,124 were white and 4,932,974 were black.

Table AA-2. Minority Group Population, by Sex and Group, 1790-1970

Year	Both sexes											
	Black				American Indian		Japanese		Chinese		All others	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number of slaves	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population
1790	757,208	19.3	697,681	17.8	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1800	1,002,037	18.9	893,602	16.9	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1810	1,377,808	18.5	1,191,362	16.5	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820	1,771,656	18.4	1,538,022	16.0	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1830	2,328,642	18.1	2,009,043	15.6	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	2,873,648	16.8	2,487,355	14.5	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	3,638,808	15.6	3,204,313	13.8	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	4,441,830	14.1	3,953,760	12.5	[2] 44,021	...	...	...	34,933	0.1	...	...
1870	[3] 4,880,009	12.7	...	...	[2] 31,731	...	55	(4)	63,199	.2	...	...
1880	6,580,793	13.1	...	...	[2] 66,407	...	148	(4)	105,465	.2	...	...
1890	7,488,676	11.9	...	...	248,253	0.4	2,039	(4)	107,488	.2	...	...
1900	8,833,994	11.6	...	...	237,196	.3	24,326	(4)	89,863	.1	...	...
1910	9,827,763	10.6	...	...	265,683	.3	72,157	0.1	71,531	.1	3,175	(4)
1920	10,463,131	9.9	...	...	244,437	.2	111,010	.1	61,639	.1	9,488	(4)
1930	11,891,143	9.7	...	...	332,397	.3	138,834	.1	74,954	.1	50,978	(4)
1940	12,865,518	9.7	...	...	333,969	.3	126,947	.1	77,504	.1	50,467	(4)
1950	15,042,286	9.9	...	...	343,410	.2	141,768	.1	117,629	.1	[5] 110,240	0.1
1960	18,871,831	10.5	...	...	523,591	.3	464,332	.3	237,292	.1	394,397	.2
1970	22,580,289	11.1	...	...	792,730	.3	591,290	.3	435,062	.2	1,063,580	.5

Year	Male						Female					
	Black		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	All other	Black		American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	All other
	Total	Slave					Total	Slave				
1790	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...
1800	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...
1810	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	...
1820	898,892	786,022	(1)	...	...	...	872,764	752,000	(1)	...	...	...
1830	1,166,276	1,012,823	(1)	...	...	...	1,162,366	996,220	(1)	...	...	...
1840	1,432,988	1,246,467	(1)	...	...	...	1,440,660	1,240,888	(1)	...	...	...
1850	1,811,258	1,602,535	(1)	...	...	...	1,827,550	1,601,778	(1)	...	...	...
1860	2,216,744	1,982,625	[2] 23,924	...	33,149	...	2,225,086	1,971,135	[2] 20,097	...	1,784	...
1870	[3] 2,393,263	...	[2] 12,534	47	58,633	...	[3] 2,486,746	...	[2] 19,197	8	4,566	...
1880	3,253,115	...	[2] 33,985	134	100,686	...	3,327,678	...	[2] 32,422	14	4,779	...
1890	3,735,603	...	125,719	1,780	103,620	...	3,753,073	...	122,534	259	3,868	...
1900	4,386,547	...	119,484	23,341	85,341	...	4,447,447	...	117,712	985	4,522	...
1910	4,885,881	...	135,133	63,070	66,856	3,092	4,941,882	...	130,550	9,087	4,675	83
1920	5,209,436	...	125,068	72,707	53,891	8,674	5,253,695	...	119,369	38,303	7,748	814
1930	5,855,669	...	170,350	81,771	59,802	46,960	6,035,474	...	162,047	57,063	15,152	4,018
1940	6,269,038	...	171,427	71,967	57,389	43,223	6,596,480	...	162,542	54,980	20,115	7,244
1950	7,298,722	...	178,824	76,649	77,008	72,844	[5] 7,743,564	...	164,586	65,119	40,621	[5] 37,396
1960	9,113,408	...	263,369	224,828	135,549	227,191	9,758,423	...	260,222	239,504	101,743	167,206
1970	10,748,316	...	388,691	271,300	228,565	554,333	11,831,973	...	404,039	319,990	206,497	509,247

[1] Not available.

[2] Excludes Indians in Indian territory and on Indian reservations.

[3] Adjustment for underenumeration in the Southern States shows 5,392,172 black persons for both sexes combined.

[4] Less than 0.1 percent.

[5] Includes persons of mixed white, black, and Indian ancestry in some communities in the Eastern United States.

Table AA–3. Native Population Residing Outside State of Birth, by Race, Selected Years, 1870–1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Native population	Born in State contiguous to State of residence		Born in State noncontiguous to State of residence	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL					
1870	32,991	3,183	9.6	4,475	13.6
1880	43,476	4,083	9.4	5,510	12.7
1890 [1]	53,373	4,629	8.7	6,464	12.1
1900	65,653	6,309	9.6	7,192	11.0
1910	78,456	7,960	10.1	8,950	11.4
1920	91,790	9,742	10.6	10,533	11.5
1930 [2]	108,571	12,200	11.2	13,188	12.1
1940	120,074	12,583	10.5	14,323	11.9
1950 [3]	139,869	14,589	10.4	20,695	14.8
1960 [4]	169,588	16,640	9.8	28,051	16.5
1970 [5]	193,454	18,081	9.3	33,577	17.4
WHITE					
1870	28,096	2,780	9.9	3,951	14.1
1880	36,843	3,576	9.7	4,957	13.5
1890 [1]	45,862	4,064	8.9	5,927	12.9
1900	56,595	5,535	9.8	6,563	11.6
1910	68,386	7,018	10.3	8,246	12.0
1920	81,108	8,675	10.7	9,521	11.7
1930 [2]	95,498	10,825	11.3	11,453	12.0
1940	106,796	11,299	10.6	12,493	11.7
1950 [3]	124,383	13,195	10.6	17,629	14.2
1960 [4]	149,544	15,174	10.1	24,071	16.1
1970 [5]	169,274	16,633	9.8	29,040	17.2
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
1870	4,895	403	8.2	523	10.7
1880	6,633	507	7.6	553	8.3
1890 [1]	7,511	565	7.5	538	7.2
1900	9,058	774	8.5	629	6.9
1910	10,070	942	9.3	704	7.0
1920	10,682	1,066	10.0	1,011	9.5
1930 [2]	13,073	1,375	10.5	1,735	13.3
1940	13,279	1,285	9.7	1,830	13.8
1950 [3]	15,486	1,394	9.0	3,066	19.8
1960 [4]	20,044	1,466	7.3	3,980	19.9
1970 [5]	24,181	1,448	6.0	4,537	18.8

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[1] Excludes population of Indian territory and Indian reservations, specially enumerated in 1890.

[2] Mexicans classified as nonwhite in 1930, as white in other censuses.

[3] Based on 20-percent sample.

[4] Based on 25-percent sample.

[5] Based on 5-percent sample.

Table AA–4. Number and Percent Distribution of Population in Urban and Rural Territory, by Size of Place and Number of Rural and Urban Places, 1790–1970

[Population in thousands]

Year	Population in rural territory					Number of rural places	Population in urban territory								Number of urban places
	Total rural population	Percent of total population	Percent in places of under 1,000	Percent in places of 1,000-2,500	Percent in other rural territory		Total urban population	Percent of total population	Percent in places of under 25,000	Percent in places of 25,000-100,000	Percent in places of 100,000-250,000	Percent in places of 250,000-500,000	Percent in places of 500,000-1 million	Percent in places of over 1 million	
PREVIOUS URBAN DEFINITION [1]															
1790	3,728	94.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	202	5.1	69.4	30.6	....	....	....	....	24
1800	4,986	94.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	322	6.1	60.2	39.8	....	....	....	....	33
1810	6,714	92.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	525	7.3	56.1	43.9	....	....	....	....	46
1820	8,945	93.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	693	7.2	53.7	28.4	17.8	....	....	....	61
1830	11,739	90.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,127	8.7	53.0	29.1	18.0	....	....	....	90
1840	15,224	88.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,845	10.8	49.1	22.9	11.1	16.9	....	....	131
1850	19,648	84.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,544	15.2	41.6	25.3	18.6	....	14.5	....	236
1860	25,227	80.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6,217	19.7	39.5	18.1	16.0	4.3	22.2	....	392
1870	28,656	71.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,902	24.8	41.1	17.2	10.0	15.4	16.3	....	663
1880	36,026	71.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	14,130	28.1	39.1	16.9	12.6	9.2	13.6	8.5	939
1890	40,841	64.8	5.5	6.1	88.3	6,490	22,106	35.1	36.7	19.4	12.6	11.1	3.6	16.6	1,348
1900	45,835	60.2	6.6	7.2	86.3	8,931	30,160	39.6	34.6	18.3	10.9	9.5	5.5	21.3	1,737
1910	49,973	54.1	7.9	8.5	83.7	11,830	41,999	45.5	32.1	19.5	11.5	9.4	7.2	20.2	2,262
1920	51,553	48.4	8.3	9.1	82.6	12,855	54,158	50.9	30.3	19.1	12.0	8.4	11.5	18.7	2,722
1930	53,820	43.7	8.1	9.0	82.9	13,433	68,955	56.0	28.6	18.7	10.9	11.5	8.4	21.8	3,165
1940	57,246	43.4	7.5	8.8	83.7	13,288	74,424	56.4	29.1	19.8	10.5	10.5	8.7	21.4	3,464
1950	61,198	40.4	6.8	8.9	84.4	13,279	90,128	59.6	29.2	21.1	11.1	9.1	10.2	19.3	4,077
CURRENT URBAN DEFINITION [1]															
1950	54,479	36.0	7.4	12.0	80.6	13,851	96,847	64.0	35.6	18.3	10.0	8.5	9.5	18.0	4,764
1960	54,054	30.1	7.2	12.0	80.8	13,749	125,269	69.9	36.3	23.0	9.3	8.6	8.9	14.0	6,041
1970	53,887	26.5	7.1	12.4	80.5	13,706	149,325	73.5	39.0	23.2	9.6	7.0	8.7	12.6	7,062

[1] Previous urban definition refers to the definition used prior to 1950 when a number of densely settled places were not counted as urban because they were not incorporated. According to the "current" definition, all the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban.

[2] Not available.

Table AA–5. Immigrants as a Percent of Total Immigration, by Nativity,[1] Selected Years, 1820–1973

Year	Total immigration [2]	Europe					Asia					America				Total Africa	Total Australasia
		Total Europe	Northwestern Europe	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Southern Europe	Total Asia	Turkey in Asia	China	Japan	Other Asia	Total America	Canada and Newfoundland	Mexico	Other America		
1820	8,385	91.7	77.5	11.6	0.2	2.4	....	....	....	....	....	4.6	2.5	....	2.1	....	....
1830	23,322	30.9	22.3	8.5	....	.2	....	....	....	....	....	9.8	.8	4.2	4.8	....	....
1840	84,066	95.3	59.7	35.3	....	.2	....	....	....	....	....	4.5	2.3	.5	1.8	....	....
1850	369,980	83.3	61.7	21.3	....	.3	....	....	....	....	....	4.3	2.5	.2	1.6	....	....
1860	153,640	91.9	55.0	35.5	....	1.4	3.6	....	3.6	....	....	4.1	2.9	.1	1.0	....	....
1870	387,203	84.9	51.8	31.7	.2	1.1	4.1	....	4.1	....	....	11.0	10.4	.1	.5	....	....
1880	457,257	76.3	49.3	22.8	1.1	3.1	1.3	....	1.3	....	....	22.2	21.8	.1	.3	....	0.2
1890	455,302	97.9	42.5	35.1	8.0	12.3	1.0	0.2	....	0.2	0.2	.8	....	....	.8	....	.3
1900	448,572	94.7	15.0	29.7	21.8	24.2	4.0	.9	.3	2.8	....	1.2	.1	.1	1.1	....	....
1910	1,041,570	88.9	16.4	27.8	20.4	24.3	2.3	1.5	.2	.3	.3	8.6	5.4	1.8	1.4	0.1	.1
1920	430,001	57.3	20.0	2.7	1.3	33.3	4.1	1.2	.5	2.2	.2	37.8	20.9	12.2	4.7	.2	.5
1930	241,700	61.0	29.2	18.6	2.0	11.2	1.9	....	.7	.3	.8	36.5	27.0	5.3	4.2	.2	.4
1940	70,756	71.3	22.6	36.5	2.0	10.2	2.7	....	.9	.1	1.6	25.2	15.7	3.3	6.3	.3	.3
1950	249,187	79.9	14.1	59.0	.3	6.5	1.5	....	.5	....	1.0	17.7	8.8	2.7	6.2	.3	.2
1970	373,326	29.4	6.7	6.2	.1	16.5	24.4	.4	1.7	1.3	21.0	43.3	7.2	12.0	24.1	1.9	.7
1820–1973 (154-year total)	46,317,864	77.3	29.6	25.9	7.2	14.6	4.4	.8	1.0	.8	1.7	17.3	8.7	3.8	4.7	.2	.6

[1] By country of last permanent residence for 1970 and thereafter.

[2] Annual data at 10-year intervals. For 1820-67 excludes returning citizens.

Table AA-6. Percent Distribution of Immigrants, by Major Occupation Group, Selected Years, 1820–95

[For years ending June 30, except: 1820-30 and 1845-50, years ending September 30; and 1835-40, years ending December 31]

Year	Total [1]	Professional	Commercial	Skilled	Farmers	Servants	Laborers	Miscellaneous	No occupation
1820	10,311	1.0	9.0	10.6	8.5	1.3	3.2	----------	66.3
1825	12,858	1.6	14.3	11.0	12.8	.5	5.0	----------	54.7
1830	24,837	.5	5.7	7.0	5.7	(2)	2.9	----------	78.0
1835	48,716	1.0	8.0	12.3	12.6	1.2	5.9	----------	59.0
1840	92,207	.5	5.8	11.7	20.0	.2	10.5	----------	51.3
1845	119,896	.5	4.2	9.1	16.1	2.1	13.8	----------	54.3
1848	229,483	.2	1.5	10.8	13.8	1.9	20.1	----------	51.7
1850	315,334	.3	2.0	8.4	13.6	1.0	14.8	----------	59.9
1855	230,476	.3	6.4	7.6	15.1	1.1	18.5	----------	51.0
1860	179,691	.4	6.2	10.8	12.1	.8	17.4	----------	52.3
1865	287,399	.6	4.4	12.7	7.0	3.2	15.7	0.1	56.2
1870	387,203	.5	1.8	9.2	9.2	3.7	21.8	.2	53.5
1875	227,498	1.1	2.2	14.9	7.2	4.7	20.6	2.5	46.9
1880	457,257	.4	1.7	10.9	10.3	4.1	23.0	2.1	47.6
1885	395,346	.5	1.7	10.1	7.0	5.1	21.0	1.0	53.6
1890	455,302	.7	1.7	9.8	6.4	6.3	30.6	1.5	43.0
1895	258,536	.8	2.1	17.0	5.0	13.9	23.8	1.8	35.7

[1] For 1820-65 includes returning citizens.

[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

Table AA-7. Percent Distribution of Immigrants, by Major Occupation Group, Selected Years, 1900–74

Fiscal year	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors (exc. farm)	Clerical, sales, and kindred	Crafts, operatives, and kindred	Private household workers	Service workers, exc. private household	Farm laborers and supervisors	Laborers, exc. farm and mine	No occupation [1]
1900	448,572	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.6	12.2	9.0	1.0	7.1	36.6	30.1
1905	1,026,499	1.2	1.8	2.7	1.2	15.5	12.2	.6	13.9	28.3	22.6
1910	1,041,570	.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	11.7	9.3	.9	27.7	20.8	25.0
1914	1,218,480	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	12.3	11.9	1.6	23.6	18.8	26.3
1915	326,700	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.9	14.0	12.2	3.7	7.6	15.2	35.8
1920	430,001	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.3	13.0	8.7	4.3	3.5	19.4	40.3
1925	294,314	3.0	4.7	1.9	5.2	12.5	9.1	5.2	5.4	12.4	40.3
1930	241,700	3.6	3.5	1.9	6.0	13.4	12.0	2.8	5.7	7.5	43.7
1933	23,068	7.0	1.3	3.0	2.6	7.9	2.4	4.0	.6	3.8	67.4
1935	34,956	6.4	1.7	3.9	2.9	7.7	4.1	4.0	1.2	3.9	64.3
1940	70,756	9.6	1.2	10.5	6.2	8.1	4.1	1.3	.4	3.0	55.7
1945	38,119	7.5	1.3	3.8	9.7	11.8	3.9	2.7	.6	2.3	56.2
1946	108,721	5.7	.9	3.3	7.7	8.1	2.3	2.0	.2	1.4	68.5
1950	249,187	8.2	7.1	2.6	6.7	16.6	3.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	49.3
1955	237,790	5.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	14.4	5.0	2.7	2.3	7.4	50.7
1965	296,697	9.7	1.0	2.4	10.0	10.7	3.3	3.6	1.0	2.9	55.9
1970	373,326	12.4	1.0	1.6	4.4	12.5	2.8	2.5	1.2	3.8	57.9
1974	394,861	9.0	.1	2.3	4.1	9.6	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.6	61.7

[1] Includes dependent women and children and other aliens without occupation or occupation not reported.

Table AA-8. Median Age of the Population, by Race and Sex, 1790–1970

[In years]

Year	All groups			White			Minority groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1790	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1800	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	15.7	16.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
1810	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	15.9	16.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1820	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.6	17.2	16.9	17.4
1830	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.3	16.9	16.7	17.1
1840	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.0	17.5
1850	18.9	19.2	18.6	19.2	19.5	18.8	17.4	17.3	17.4
1860	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.7	20.2	19.3	17.5	20.2	19.3
1870	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.3	18.5	18.2	18.9
1880	20.9	21.2	20.7	21.4	21.6	21.1	18.0	17.9	18.0
1890	22.0	22.3	21.6	22.5	22.9	22.1	18.4	18.5	18.3
1900	22.9	23.3	22.4	23.4	23.8	22.9	19.7	20.0	19.5
1910	24.1	24.6	23.5	24.5	24.9	23.9	21.1	21.5	20.6
1920	25.3	25.8	24.7	25.6	26.1	25.1	22.4	23.1	21.9
1930	26.5	26.7	26.2	26.9	27.1	26.6	23.5	23.9	23.1
1940	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.5	29.5	29.5	25.2	25.4	25.1
1950	30.2	29.9	30.5	30.8	30.4	31.1	26.1	25.9	26.2
1960	29.5	----------	----------	30.3	----------	----------	23.5	----------	----------
1970	28.0	----------	----------	28.9	----------	----------	22.4	----------	----------

[1] Not available.

NOTE: Because of change in computation procedure, medians for 1850 to 1930 differ slightly from those published in the population census reports for 1930 and previous years.

Table BB–1. The Labor Force and Percent Employed in Selected Industries and Occupations, Selected Years, 1800–1970

Year	Labor force [1]				Percent of labor force employed [2] in selected industries											
	Total (in thousands)	Percent	Percent free	Percent slave	Agriculture	Fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Trade	Transport		Service	
									Total	Cotton textile wage earners	Primary iron and steel wage earners		Ocean vessels	Railway	Teachers	Domestics
1800	1,900	100.0	72.1	27.9	73.7	0.3	0.5	....	....	0.1	0.1	....	2.1	....	0.3	2.1
1810	2,330	100.0	68.2	31.8	83.7	.3	.5	....	3.2	.4	.2	....	2.5	....	.5	3.0
1820	3,135	100.0	69.7	30.3	78.8	.4	.4	....	....	.4	.2	....	1.6	....	.6	3.5
1830	4,200	100.0	71.9	28.1	70.6	.4	.5	....	....	1.3	.5	....	1.7	....	.7	3.8
1840	5,660	100.0	73.9	26.1	63.1	.4	.6	5.1	8.8	1.3	.4	6.2	1.7	0.1	.8	4.2
1850	8,250	100.0	76.1	23.9	54.8	.4	1.2	5.0	14.5	1.1	.4	6.4	1.6	.2	1.0	4.2
1860	11,110	100.0	78.9	21.1	52.9	.3	1.6	4.7	13.8	1.1	.4	8.0	1.3	.7	1.0	5.4
1870	12,930	100.0	....	....	52.5	.2	1.4	6.0	19.1	1.0	.6	10.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	7.7
1880	17,390	100.0	....	....	51.3	.2	1.6	5.2	18.9	1.0	.7	11.0	.7	2.4	1.3	6.5
1890	23,320	100.0	....	....	42.7	.3	1.9	6.5	18.8	1.0	.6	12.7	.5	3.2	1.5	6.8
1900	29,070	100.0	....	....	40.2	.2	2.2	5.7	20.3	1.0	.8	13.7	.4	3.6	1.5	6.2
1910	37,480	100.0	....	....	31.4	.2	2.8	5.2	22.2	1.0	.8	14.2	.4	4.9	1.6	5.6
1920	41,610	100.0	....	....	25.9	.1	2.8	3.0	26.9	1.1	1.1	14.0	.5	5.4	1.8	4.0
1930	48,830	100.0	....	....	21.6	.1	2.1	4.1	20.2	.8	.8	16.6	.3	3.4	2.1	4.6
1940	56,290	100.0	....	....	17.0	.1	1.6	3.3	20.1	.7	.9	16.6	.3	2.1	1.9	4.1
1950	65,470	100.0	....	....	12.0	.1	1.4	4.6	23.9	(.5)	(.8)	18.6	.2	2.1	1.9	3.0
1960	72,142	100.0	....	....	7.6	....	1.0	4.0	23.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1970	85,903	100.0	....	....	4.0	....	....	4.1	22.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1] Age 10 and over through 1960. Age 16 and over thereafter.

[2] Persons engaged (employers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, except as specified). Age 10 and over.

Table BB–2. Percent Distribution of the Labor Force, by Age and Sex, Selected Years, 1890–1975

Year	Total labor • force (thousands)	Male							Female						
		Total	14 to 19 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over	Total	14 to 19 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 and over
DECENNIAL CENSUS															
1890 (June)	21,833	83.0	9.1	....	13.0	39.0	18.0	3.9	17.0	4.5	....	4.3	5.6	2.2	0.4
1900 (June)	27,640	81.9	10.3	....	11.9	38.2	17.9	3.6	18.1	4.5	....	4.3	6.5	2.3	.5
1920 (January)	40,282	79.6	7.3	....	10.1	38.1	20.6	3.4	20.4	4.1	....	4.4	8.2	3.3	.4
1930 (April)	47,404	78.1	5.9	....	10.0	36.9	21.5	3.8	21.9	3.4	....	4.9	9.3	3.9	.6
1940 (April)	53,299	75.6	4.9	....	9.4	35.3	22.4	3.5	24.4	2.6	....	5.0	11.5	4.8	.5
1950 (April)	59,671	72.3	4.3	....	7.6	34.2	22.2	4.0	27.7	2.4	....	4.2	12.8	7.4	.9
1960 (April)	69,877	67.9	4.4	....	6.5	31.2	22.6	3.2	32.1	2.7	....	3.5	13.4	11.1	1.3
1970 (April)	82,897	62.8	5.0	....	7.6	26.7	21.0	2.5	37.2	3.5	....	5.6	14.1	12.6	1.4
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS															
1947	60,941	72.6	....	5.0	8.4	33.1	22.2	3.9	27.4	....	3.0	4.5	12.2	7.0	.7
1950	63,858	71.2	....	4.4	8.2	32.9	21.8	3.8	28.8	....	2.7	4.2	12.9	8.1	.9
1955	68,072	69.8	....	4.1	7.1	32.8	22.0	3.7	30.2	....	2.5	3.6	13.3	9.6	1.1
1960 [1]	72,142	67.7	....	4.4	7.1	30.9	22.2	3.2	32.3	....	2.9	3.6	13.1	11.5	1.3
1965	77,178	66.0	....	5.0	7.7	28.7	21.9	2.8	34.0	....	3.3	4.4	13.0	12.1	1.3
1970	85,903	63.3	....	5.1	8.9	26.5	20.5	2.5	36.7	....	3.8	5.7	13.6	12.4	1.2
1973 [1]	91,040	62.0	....	5.5	8.8	26.4	19.2	2.1	38.0	....	4.2	6.2	14.7	11.8	1.2
1974	93,240	61.5	....	5.6	8.7	26.4	18.8	2.1	38.5	....	4.3	6.3	15.2	11.6	1.1
1975	94,793	60.9	....	5.4	8.6	26.4	18.4	2.0	39.1	....	4.3	6.5	15.8	11.5	1.1

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to population adjustments.

Table BB–3. The Labor Force, by Race and Sex, and Marital Status of Women, Selected Years, 1890–1975

Year	Labor force by race and sex (millions)							Marital status of women in the labor force		
	Both sexes			Male		Female				
	Total	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, or separated
DECENNIAL CENSUS (TOTAL LABOR FORCE)										
1890	21.8	18.9	2.9	16.0	2.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	(1)	(1)
1900	27.6	23.9	3.8	20.1	2.6	3.8	1.2	....	....	....
1920	40.3	35.6	4.7	28.8	3.2	6.7	1.5	....	....	....
1930	47.4	41.9	5.5	33.3	3.7	8.6	1.8	....	....	....
1940	53.3	47.7	5.7	36.5	3.8	11.2	1.8	6.4	4.6	2.0
1950	59.7	53.5	6.2	39.1	4.1	14.4	2.1	5.3	7.7	3.6
1960	69.9	62.5	7.4	42.9	4.5	19.5	2.9	5.3	12.4	4.7
1970 [2]	82.9	73.7	9.2	46.9	5.2	26.8	4.0	6.9	17.4	6.3
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS (CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE)										
1955 [3]	65.0	58.1	6.9	40.2	4.3	17.9	2.7	5.0	10.4	4.6
1960	69.6	61.9	7.7	41.7	4.6	20.2	3.1	5.4	12.3	4.9
1965	74.5	66.1	8.3	43.4	4.9	22.7	3.5	5.9	14.7	5.3
1970	82.7	73.5	9.2	46.0	5.2	27.5	4.0	7.0	18.4	5.9
1973	88.7	78.7	10.0	48.7	5.6	30.0	4.5	7.7	19.8	6.3
1975	84.8	82.1	10.5	49.9	5.7	32.2	4.8	8.5	21.1	6.3
	Labor force participation rates									
DECENNIAL CENSUS (TOTAL LABOR FORCE)										
1890	52.2	51.0	62.4	84.0	86.6	15.8	37.7	36.9	4.5	28.6
1900	53.7	52.4	65.0	85.4	88.5	17.3	41.2	....	....	....
1920	54.3	53.2	64.2	84.1	87.5	20.7	40.6	....	....	....
1930	53.2	52.1	63.2	81.7	86.1	21.8	40.5	....	....	....
1940	52.7	52.1	58.1	79.7	80.0	24.5	37.3	46.1	15.4	30.1
1950	53.4	53.1	56.1	79.2	76.6	28.1	37.1	46.3	21.6	35.5
1960	55.3	55.2	56.3	78.0	72.1	33.6	41.8	42.9	30.7	38.7
1970 [2]	55.5	55.7	54.2	73.8	65.4	38.9	44.4	50.7	39.2	39.4
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS (CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE)										
1955 [3]	59.3	58.7	64.2	85.4	85.0	34.5	46.1	46.4	27.7	39.6
1960	59.4	58.8	64.5	83.4	83.0	36.5	48.2	44.1	30.5	40.0
1965	58.9	58.4	62.9	80.8	79.6	38.1	48.6	40.5	34.7	38.9
1970	60.4	60.4	61.8	80.0	76.5	42.6	49.5	53.0	40.8	39.1
1973	60.8	61.4	59.7	79.4	73.3	44.1	49.1	55.8	42.2	39.6
1975	60.4	61.5	58.7	78.7	71.5	45.9	49.2	56.7	44.4	40.7

[1] Less than 1 million

[2] Labor force participants in 1970 were 16 years and older; before 1970, they were 14 years and over.

[3] Beginning 1955, figures not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of introduction into estimating procedure of 1950 census data through 1961 and of 1960 census data beginning March 1962.

Table BB–4. Farm Employment, as Percent of Economically Active Population,[1] Selected Years, 1820–1975

Year	Number (in thousands)	Percent of economically active population	
		Total	Civilian
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
1820	2,069	71.8	72.2
1830	2,772	70.5	70.7
1840	3,720	68.6	68.9
1850	4,902	63.7	63.9
1860	6,208	58.9	59.1
1870	6,850	53.0	53.2
1880	8,585	49.4	49.5
1890	9,938	42.6	42.7
1900	10,912	37.5	37.7
1910	11,592	31.0	31.1
1920	11,449	27.0	27.2
1930	10,472	21.4	21.6
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
1933	10,090	19.5	19.6
1940	9,540	17.0	17.1
1945	8,580	13.1	15.9
1947	8,256	13.4	13.7
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
1950	7,160	11.2	11.5
1960	5,458	7.6	7.8
1970	3,462	4.0	4.2
1974	3,492	3.7	3.8
1975	3,380	3.6	3.6

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[1] For the years 1820–1930, data showing the total economically active population represent all gainful workers, including military personnel on active duty, while the latter have been subtracted from the civilian economically active population. For 1933 and thereafter, data represent the total and civilian labor forces.

Table BB–5. Persons Employed in Manufacturing, by State, Sex,[1] and Age,[2] 1820–70, and Number of Manufacturing Establishments,[3] by State, 1850–70

States and territories	1820		1840		1850				1860	
	Persons employed	Percent of total	Persons employed	Percent of total	Persons employed	Percent of total	Percent distribution by sex		Persons employed	Percent of total
							Male	Female		
Total	349, 247	100. 0	791, 545	100. 0	944, 991	100. 0	76. 1	23. 9	1, 311, 246	100. 0
Alabama	1, 412	. 4	7, 195	1. 9	4, 938	. 5	89. 1	10. 9	7, 889	. 6
Arizona										
Arkansas	179	. 1	1, 173	. 1	903	. 1	96. 7	3. 3	1, 877	. 1
California					3, 964	. 4	[5]	[5]	49, 226	3. 8
Colorado										
Connecticut	17, 541	5. 0	27, 932	3. 5	47, 770	5. 1	65. 5	34. 5	64, 469	4. 9
Dakota										
Delaware	2, 821	. 8	4, 060	. 5	3, 888	. 4	83. 3	16. 7	6, 421	. 5
District of Columbia	2, 184	. 6	2, 278	. 3	2, 176	. 2	77. 1	22. 9	3, 148	. 2
Florida			1, 177	. 1	991	. 1	88. 4	11. 6	2, 454	. 2
Georgia	3, 557	1. 0	7, 984	1. 0	8, 378	. 9	79. 5	20. 5	11, 575	. 9
Idaho										
Illinois	1, 007	. 3	13, 185	1. 7	12, 065	1. 3	96. 4	3. 6	22, 968	1. 8
Indiana	3, 229	. 9	20, 590	2. 6	14, 342	1. 5	95. 4	4. 6	21, 295	1. 6
Iowa			1, 629	. 2	1, 707	. 2	98. 8	1. 2	6, 307	. 5
Kansas									1, 735	. 1
Kentucky	11, 779	3. 4	23, 217	2. 9	24, 385	2. 6	92. 0	8. 0	21, 258	1. 6
Louisiana	6, 041	1. 7	7, 565	1. 0	6, 437	. 7	86. 7	13. 3	8, 789	. 7
Maine	7, 643	2. 2	21, 879	2. 8	28, 078	3. 0	77. 8	22. 2	34, 619	2. 6
Maryland	18, 640	5. 3	21, 325	2. 7	30, 124	3. 2	75. 2	24. 8	28, 403	2. 2
Massachusetts	33, 464	9. 6	85, 176	10. 8	165, 938	17. 6	58. 0	42. 0	217, 421	16. 6
Michigan	196	. 1	6, 890	. 9	9, 290	1. 0	96. 1	3. 9	23, 190	1. 8
Minnesota					63	[4]	[5]	[5]	2, 123	. 2
Mississippi	650	. 2	4, 151	. 5	3, 173	. 3	96. 6	3. 4	4, 775	. 4
Missouri	1, 952	. 6	11, 100	1. 4	16, 850	1. 8	94. 8	5. 2	19, 681	1. 5
Montana										
Nebraska									336	[4]
Nevada										
New Hampshire	8, 699	2. 5	17, 826	2. 3	27, 092	2. 9	52. 1	47. 9	32, 340	2. 5
New Jersey	15, 941	4. 6	27, 004	3. 4	37, 311	3. 9	76. 5	23. 5	56, 027	4. 3
New Mexico					81	[4]	[5]	[5]	1, 074	. 1
New York	60, 038	17. 2	173, 193	21. 9	199, 349	21. 1	74. 1	25. 9	230, 112	17. 5
North Carolina	11, 844	3. 4	14, 322	1. 8	12, 444	1. 3	85. 9	14. 1	14, 217	1. 1
Ohio	18, 956	5. 4	66, 265	8. 4	51, 489	5. 4	91. 4	8. 6	75, 602	5. 8
Oregon					317	[4]	89. 9	10. 1	978	. 1
Pennsylvania	60, 215	17. 2	105, 883	13. 4	146, 766	15. 5	85. 0	15. 0	222, 132	16. 9
Rhode Island	6, 091	1. 7	21, 271	2. 7	20, 881	2. 2	61. 5	38. 5	32, 490	2. 5
South Carolina	6, 488	1. 9	10, 325	1. 3	7, 009	. 7	84. 7	15. 3	6, 994	. 5
Tennessee	7, 860	2. 3	17, 815	2. 3	12, 032	1. 3	92. 7	7. 3	12, 528	1. 0
Texas					1, 066	. 1	97. 7	2. 3	3, 449	. 3
Utah					51	[4]	[5]	[5]	389	[4]
Vermont	8, 484	2. 4	13, 174	1. 7	8, 445	. 9	81. 6	18. 4	10, 497	. 8
Virginia	32, 336	9. 3	54, 147	6. 8	29, 109	3. 1	88. 6	11. 4	36, 174	2. 8
Washington									870	. 1
West Virginia										
Wisconsin			1, 814	. 2	6, 089	. 6	95. 2	4. 8	15, 414	1. 2
Wyoming										

Footnotes at the end of table.

Table BB-5. Persons Employed in Manufacturing, by State, Sex,[1] and Age,[2] 1820–70, and Number of Manufacturing Establishments,[3] by State, 1850–70—Continued

States and territories	1860		1870					Number of establishments		
	Percent distribution by sex		Persons employed	Percent of total	Percent distribution by sex and age			1850	1860	1870
	Male	Female			Males aged 16 or more	Females aged 15 or more	Children aged less than 16 (male) or 15 (female)			
Total	79.3	20.7	2,053,996	100.0	78.7	15.8	5.6	121,855	140,433	252,148
Alabama	86.1	13.9	8,248	.4	87.2	8.1	4.7	1,026	1,450	2,188
Arizona	------	------	84	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	------	------	18
Arkansas	97.5	2.5	3,206	.2	96.0	1.5	2.6	1,272	518	1,079
California	99.9	.1	25,392	1.2	94.7	3.4	1.9	1,003	8,468	3,984
Colorado	------	------	876	(4)	99.8	.2	------	------	------	256
Connecticut	68.3	31.7	89,523	4.4	68.9	23.2	7.9	3,482	3,019	5,128
Dakota	------	------	91	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	------	------	17
Delaware	85.1	14.9	9,710	.5	79.4	12.3	8.3	531	615	800
District of Columbia	84.3	15.7	4,685	.2	92.5	4.6	2.9	395	429	952
Florida	93.6	6.4	2,749	.1	97.1	.7	2.1	103	185	659
Georgia	82.0	18.0	17,871	.9	84.4	8.4	7.2	1,527	1,890	3,836
Idaho	------	------	265	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	------	------	101
Illinois	97.9	2.1	82,979	4.0	88.0	8.1	3.9	3,164	4,268	12,597
Indiana	96.6	3.4	58,852	2.9	92.5	3.7	3.7	4,288	5,323	11,847
Iowa	97.4	2.6	25,032	1.2	93.5	3.8	2.7	522	1,939	6,566
Kansas	98.0	2.0	6,844	.3	96.4	1.7	1.9	------	344	1,477
Kentucky	92.1	7.9	30,636	1.5	90.4	3.8	5.8	3,609	3,450	5,390
Louisiana	89.6	10.4	30,071	1.5	78.6	14.0	7.4	1,017	1,744	2,557
Maine	71.7	28.3	49,180	2.4	69.8	27.3	2.9	3,977	3,810	5,550
Maryland	76.2	23.8	44,860	2.2	75.9	18.5	5.6	3,708	3,083	5,812
Massachusetts	67.3	32.7	279,380	13.6	64.1	30.9	5.1	8,259	8,176	13,212
Michigan	95.5	4.5	63,694	3.1	91.6	4.6	3.8	1,963	3,448	9,455
Minnesota	99.1	.9	11,290	.5	96.5	2.3	1.2	5	562	2,270
Mississippi	95.7	4.3	5,941	.3	92.6	3.2	4.2	877	976	1,731
Missouri	94.6	5.4	65,354	3.2	85.5	5.9	8.5	3,029	3,157	11,871
Montana	------	------	701	(4)	99.4	.3	.3	------	------	201
Nebraska	99.4	.6	2,665	.1	96.0	3.0	1.0	------	107	670
Nevada	------	------	2,859	.1	99.9	.1	------	------	------	330
New Hampshire	56.8	43.2	40,783	2.0	63.3	31.3	5.3	3,211	2,592	23,342
New Jersey	77.1	22.9	75,552	3.7	76.9	14.8	8.3	4,108	4,173	6,636
New Mexico	97.2	2.8	427	(4)	99.1	.2	.7	23	82	182
New York	76.9	23.1	351,800	17.1	76.0	18.1	5.9	23,553	22,624	36,206
North Carolina	85.1	14.9	13,622	.7	83.2	10.4	6.3	2,604	3,689	3,642
Ohio	87.0	13.0	137,202	6.7	87.2	8.4	4.3	10,622	11,123	22,773
Oregon	99.0	1.0	2,884	.1	95.5	2.3	2.2	52	309	969
Pennsylvania	82.2	17.8	319,487	15.6	80.3	13.7	6.0	21,605	22,363	37,200
Rhode Island	64.0	36.0	49,417	2.4	58.3	29.9	11.9	853	1,191	1,850
South Carolina	87.2	12.8	8,141	.4	87.2	7.1	5.7	1,431	1,230	1,584
Tennessee	92.4	7.6	19,412	1.0	91.0	5.6	3.4	2,861	2,572	5,317
Texas	96.8	3.2	7,927	.4	94.0	2.0	4.0	309	983	2,399
Utah	97.7	2.3	1,534	.1	95.5	2.8	1.7	14	148	533
Vermont	81.6	18.4	18,686	.9	87.2	10.0	2.7	1,849	1,883	3,270
Virginia	90.1	9.9	26,974	1.3	82.2	8.4	9.4	4,741	5,385	5,933
Washington	99.5	.5	1,026	(4)	99.9	.1	------	------	52	269
West Virginia	------	------	11,672	.6	91.9	2.5	5.6	------	------	2,444
Wisconsin	95.0	5.0	43,910	2.1	91.8	4.8	3.4	1,262	3,064	7,013
Wyoming	------	------	502	(4)	99.6	.2	.2	------	------	32

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[1] Data by sex not available prior to 1850.
[2] Data by age not available prior to 1870.
[3] Includes only establishments producing manufactures valued at over $500 per year.
[4] Less than 0.1 percent.
[5] Not available.

Table BB–6. Manufacturing Employment, by Region and as Percent of Population, Selected Years, 1899–1970

[In thousands, except percent]

Year	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
1899	4,850	897	1,732	1,177	297	483	188	122	48	133
1909	7,012	1,188	2,491	1,730	438	715	288	228	85	243
1919	9,837	1,509	3,349	2,835	604	897	365	324	123	485
1929	9,660	1,246	3,003	2,949	567	1,000	417	341	119	556
1939	9,527	1,121	2,758	2,693	491	1,111	410	331	89	523
1947	14,294	1,475	3,954	4,323	786	1,524	635	551	140	914
1950 [1]	14,770	1,433	4,006	4,427	828	1,627	648	604	157	1,037
1956	17,142	1,505	4,489	4,879	999	1,921	790	793	215	1,551
1960	16,758	1,470	4,233	4,498	990	1,981	818	816	256	1,696
1969	20,082	1,558	4,403	5,314	1,261	2,673	1,185	1,192	345	2,108
1970	19,393	1,450	4,161	5,042	1,223	2,679	1,228	1,219	363	2,014
	Percent distribution by region									
1899	100.0	18.5	35.7	24.3	6.1	10.0	3.9	2.5	1.0	2.7
1909	100.0	16.9	35.5	24.7	6.2	10.2	4.1	3.3	1.2	3.5
1919	100.0	15.3	34.0	28.8	6.1	9.1	3.7	3.3	1.3	4.9
1929	100.0	12.9	31.1	30.5	5.9	10.4	4.3	3.5	1.2	5.8
1939	100.0	11.8	28.9	28.3	5.2	11.7	4.3	3.5	1.0	5.5
1947	100.0	10.3	27.7	30.2	5.5	10.7	4.4	3.9	1.0	6.4
1950 [1]	100.0	9.7	27.1	30.0	5.6	11.0	4.4	4.1	1.1	7.0
1956	100.0	8.8	26.2	28.5	5.8	11.2	4.6	4.6	1.3	9.0
1960	100.0	8.8	25.3	26.8	5.9	11.8	4.9	4.9	1.5	10.1
1969	100.0	7.8	21.9	26.5	6.3	13.3	5.9	5.9	1.7	10.5
1970	100.0	7.5	21.5	26.0	6.3	13.8	6.3	6.3	1.9	10.4
	Percent of population									
1899	6.4	16.1	11.2	7.4	2.9	4.6	2.5	1.9	2.9	5.5
1909	7.7	18.4	13.1	9.6	3.8	5.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	6.1
1919	9.4	20.7	15.2	13.4	4.9	6.5	4.1	3.2	3.7	8.9
1929	7.9	15.3	11.6	11.7	4.3	6.4	4.2	2.8	3.3	6.9
1939	7.3	13.3	10.0	10.2	3.6	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.2	5.5
1947	10.0	16.3	13.7	14.8	5.8	7.6	5.8	4.0	3.1	6.8
1950 [1]	9.8	15.4	13.2	14.5	5.9	7.7	5.6	4.1	3.1	7.1
1956	10.2	15.2	13.7	14.2	6.7	8.1	6.9	5.0	3.5	8.6
1960	9.3	14.0	12.4	12.4	6.4	7.6	6.8	4.8	3.7	7.9
1969	10.0	13.3	11.9	13.3	7.8	8.8	9.3	6.2	4.2	8.1
1970	9.5	12.2	11.2	12.5	7.5	8.7	9.6	6.3	4.3	7.6

[1] Beginning 1950, data include employees of central administrative offices and auxiliary operations.

Table BB–7. Percent Distribution of Gainful Workers, by Major Industry Division, Selected Years, 1820–1940

Year	Total		Agriculture	Forestry and fisheries	Mining	Manufacturing and hand trades	Construction	Transportation and other public utilities	Trade	Finance and real estate	Educational service	Other professional service	Domestic service	Personal service	Government (n.e.c.)	Not allocated
	Number (in thousands)	Percent														
1820	2,880	100.0	71.9	(1)	(1)	12.2		----------	(1)	----------	(1)					16.0
1830	3,930	100.0	70.5	(1)	(1)	(1)		----------	(1)	----------	(1)					29.5
1840	5,420	100.0	68.6	(1)	0.3	14.6		----------	(1)	----------	(1)					16.5
1850	7,700	100.0	63.6	0.3	1.2	16.4		----------	5.5	----------	12.2					.8
1860	10,530	100.0	60.0	.5	1.6	18.3		----------	7.4	----------	12.4					.8
1870 [2]	12,920	100.0	53.0	.5	1.4	21.3		----------	10.4	----------	13.2					.2
1870 [3]	12,920	100.0	49.8	.5	1.5	17.4	5.8	5.0	6.4		1.5	1.1	7.3	1.9	0.8	1.1
1880	17,390	100.0	49.5	.5	1.8	18.2	4.8	4.9	7.0		1.9	1.1	6.2	2.1	.8	1.1
1890	23,740	100.0	42.1	.8	2.0	20.0	6.1	6.4	8.4		2.1	1.5	6.4	2.7	.8	.7
1900	29,070	100.0	36.8	.7	2.6	21.8	5.7	7.2	9.5		2.2	1.7	6.0	3.3	1.0	1.3
1910	36,730	100.0	30.9	.7	2.9	22.4	6.3	8.7	9.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	5.9	4.1	1.5	1.6
1920	41,610	100.0	26.7	.7	3.0	26.1	5.2	10.1	9.8	1.9	2.8	2.6	4.1	3.9	2.2	.9
1930 [3]	48,830	100.0	21.5	.6	2.4	22.5	6.2	9.9	12.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.8	5.1	2.2	2.7
1930 [4]	47,400	100.0	21.5	.3	2.4	22.7	6.4	10.1	13.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	5.4	5.3	2.4	.3
1940	53,300	100.0	16.9	.3	2.1	22.4	6.6	7.8	13.5	2.9	3.2	4.4	4.9	5.8	3.2	6.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Comparable with data for earlier years.
[3] Comparable with data for later years.
[4] Comparable with 1940.

Table BB–8. Employment in Selected Occupations, Selected Years, 1850–1970

[In thousands]

Occupation	1850	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS												
Airplane pilots and navigators						(1) (2)	1	6	5	14	27	50
Chemists					9	16	28	45	57	77	95	109
Clergymen		45	65	88	112	118	127	149	141	171	201	218
Religious workers								31	42	42	61	36
Social and welfare workers						16	41	31	77	95	93	217
Dentists		8	12	17	30	40	56	71	71	76	83	91
Engineers, technical					38	77	134	217	297	543	860	1,208
Nurses, professional		1	2	5	12	82	149	294	377	491	618	830
Photographers		8	10	20	27	32	34	40	38	56	52	66
Physicians and surgeons [3]		64	86	105	132	151	145	154	168	195	232	281
Radio operators						4	5	5	7	17	18	28
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, AND PROPRIETORS, EXCEPT FARM												
Conductors, railroad					43	66	75	73	48	57	45	4
Conductors, bus and street railway					24	57	64	37	18	12	4	
Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.):												
Gasoline service stations						2	15	89	183	186	195	166
Telecommunication, utilities, and sanitary services					6	19	25	39	54	68	108	106
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS												
Bookkeepers and cashiers [4]		39	75	159	232	447	616	738	721	994	1,414	2,369
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries [5]			5	53	134	387	786	1,097	1,223	1,661	2,259	3,814
Telegraph operators					56	66	75	68	42	36	20	12
Telephone operators					19	98	190	249	214	375	357	408
SALES WORKERS												
Advertising agents and salespersons					12	11	25	40	41	35	34	35
Insurance agents and brokers					78	88	120	257	253	312	366	457
Newsboys		2	3	5	7	30	28	39	58	101	190	182
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS [6]												
Blacksmiths and apprentices [7]		145	173	210	226	236	198	125	99	60	31	26
Cabinetmakers and apprentices		43	51	36	36	43	50	63	60	78	67	68
Compositors, linotypists, and typesetters						128	140	184	181	182	189	160
Coopers and apprentices		44	53	47	37	25	19	12				
Electricians and apprentices		(1)	1	15	51	111	202	258	224	341	346	469
Machinists and apprentices		55	101	187	283	461	841	654	555	587	504	379
Motion picture projectionists						4	10	20	24	27	18	16
Tinsmiths and sheetmetal workers [8]						56	70	80	91	133	139	154
Foremen:												
Air transportation								(1)			4	8
Railroad and railway express					38	69	81	83	51	55	35	25
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS												
Asbestos and insulation workers						2	1	3	6	17	18	24
Chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers						46	285	972	1,515	1,808	1,796	1,769
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers		83	119	246	374	441	412	120	31	23	20	7
Ironmolders, founders, and casters						112	114	63				
Operatives:												
Fruit, vegetable, and seafood canning and preserving						8	18	26	52	95	104	103
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies					18	25	65	117	150	356	628	819
Gas works						6	9	14				
Motor vehicles and equipment						21	125	170	208	371	402	501
Petroleum refineries					1	4	14	27	30	48	65	45
Power stations						12	21	29	22	22	59	40
Ship and boat building and repairing						16	53	11	19	15	53	57
Synthetic fibers								21	31	27	26	34
Wagon and carriage factories						22	9	3				
Operatives and laborers: [9]												
Button factories		1	5	3	7	13	14	9				
Corset factories			5	7	8	14	13	11				
Hat factories		13	17	24	23	35	22	28				
Harness and saddle factories		33	40	43	40	24	20	8				
Tanneries		31	30	40	43	54	60	46	46	40		
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD												
Bootblacks					8	14	15	19	16	15	9	4
Detectives	13	38	78		131	6	12	13	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Firemen, fire protection						36	51	73	82	112	138	177
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers						78	116	148	216	255	245	319
Policemen						62	82	132	135	176	259	376
Probation and truant officers						1	3	4				
Marshals and constables						9	7	9	9	7	6	5
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE												
Garage laborers, car washers, and greasers						4	33	77	63	72	83	
Hostlers and stable hands		18	32	[illegible]	65	63	19	7				

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[1] Less than 1,000.
[2] Aviators were classified as "showmen" in the 1910 census.
[3] Prior to 1900, includes osteopaths, chiropractors, and healers; 1910 includes osteopaths and chiropractors; 1920 includes osteopaths.
[4] Includes accountants prior to 1910.
[5] Secretaries not included prior to 1900.
[6] Apprentices included with certain crafts because of occupational classifications used prior to 1900.
[7] Includes forgemen and hammermen in 1940 and thereafter.
[8] Includes coppersmiths in 1940 and thereafter.
[9] Combination of "operatives and laborers" in certain categories reflects occupational classifications used prior to 1900.
[10] Included with "policemen"—1940 and thereafter.

Table BB–9. Occupational Distribution of the Economically Active Population, by Sex, Selected Years, 1900–74

Major occupation group and sex	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1974 (April)
BOTH SEXES							
Total: Number (thousands)	29,030	37,291	42,206	48,686	51,742	58,999	85,192
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	17.6	21.4	24.9	29.4	31.1	36.6	48.8
Professional, technical and kindred	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.8	7.5	8.6	14.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5.8	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.3	8.7	10.4
Sales workers	4.5	4.7	4.9	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.4
Clerical and kindred	3.0	5.3	8.0	8.9	9.6	12.3	17.4
Blue-collar and service workers	44.9	47.7	48.1	49.4	51.5	51.6	47.6
Blue-collar workers	35.8	38.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	41.1	34.3
Crafts, supervisors, and kindred workers	10.5	11.6	13.0	12.8	12.0	14.2	13.3
Operative and kindred workers	12.8	14.6	15.6	15.8	18.4	20.4	16.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.0	9.4	6.6	4.8
Service workers	9.0	9.6	7.8	9.8	11.7	10.5	13.3
Private household	5.4	5.0	3.3	4.1	4.7	2.6	....
Service workers, except private household	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.7	7.1	7.9	....
Farmworkers	37.5	30.9	27.0	21.2	17.4	11.8	3.6
Farmers and farm managers	19.9	16.5	15.3	12.4	10.4	7.4	....
Farm laborers and supervisors	17.7	14.4	11.7	8.8	7.0	4.4	....
MALE							
Total: Number (thousands)	23.711	29,847	33,569	37,933	39,168	42,554	51,927
Percent of total	81.7	80.0	79.5	77.9	75.7	72.1	61.0
White-collar workers	14.4	16.1	17.0	19.6	20.2	22.0	24.7
Professional, technical, and kindred	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.2	8.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.5	7.6	8.5
Sales workers	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	3.7
Clerical and kindred	2.3	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.0
Blue-collar and service workers	33.3	36.1	38.3	38.9	39.1	39.4	33.2
Blue-collar workers	30.7	33.0	35.4	35.2	34.6	34.9	28.2
Crafts, supervisors, and kindred workers	10.3	11.3	12.7	12.6	11.7	13.7	12.8
Operative and kindred workers	8.5	10.0	11.5	12.0	13.7	14.8	11.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.0	11.7	11.2	10.6	9.2	6.3	4.4
Service workers	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.6	4.5	5.0
Private household	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	....
Service workers, except private household	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.4	....
Farmworkers	34.0	27.8	24.2	19.3	16.4	10.8	3.1
Farmers and farm managers	18.8	15.8	14.6	11.8	10.1	7.2	....
Farm laborers and supervisors	15.3	12.0	9.6	7.5	6.3	3.6	....
FEMALE							
Total: Number (thousands)	5,319	7,445	8,637	10,752	12,574	16,445	33,265
Percent of total	18.3	20.0	20.5	22.1	24.3	27.9	39.0
White-collar workers	3.7	5.2	7.9	9.8	10.9	14.6	24.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	6.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.3	.4	.5	.6	.8	1.2	1.9
Sales workers	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.7
Clerical and kindred	.7	1.8	3.8	4.6	5.2	7.6	13.5
Blue collar and service workers	11.6	11.6	9.7	10.5	12.4	12.2	14.4
Blue-collar workers	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	5.3	6.2	6.0
Craft, supervisors, and kindred workers	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.6
Operatives and kindred workers	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.7	5.6	5.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	.6	.3	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4
Service workers	6.5	6.5	4.9	6.1	7.1	6.0	8.3
Private household	5.3	4.8	3.2	3.9	4.4	2.5	....
Service workers, except private household	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	....
Farmworkers	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	.5
Farmers and farm managers	1.1	.7	.7	.5	.3	.2	....
Farm laborers and supervisors	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	.7	.8	....

NOTE: Prior to 1940, the term "the economically active population" refers to civilian gainful workers, 10 years old and over; for 1940 and 1950, it refers to persons 14 years old and over in the civilian labor force and thereafter to persons 16 years old and over.

Table BB–10. Paid Civilian Employment of the Federal Government, Selected Years, 1816–1974

[As of June 30, except as noted]

Year	Total employees	Percent competitive civil service employees (classified)	Percent distribution by branch		
			Executive	Legislative	Judicial
1816	4,837		92.6	5.0	2.4
1821	6,914		94.4	3.6	2.0
1831	11,491		96.3	2.5	1.2
1841	18,038		97.3	1.8	.9
1851	26,274		97.9	1.5	.7
1861	36,672		98.5	1.1	.5
1871	51,020		98.3	1.2	.5
1881	100,020		94.7	2.6	2.7
1891	157,442	21.5	95.8	2.5	1.7
1901	239,476	44.3	96.5	2.4	1.1
1911	395,905	57.5	97.9	1.5	.6
1918	854,500	75.2	98.8	.9	.2
1921 [1]	561,142	79.9	98.0	1.6	.3
1931	609,746	76.8	97.9	1.8	.3
1941	1,437,682	68.9	98.5	1.3	.2
1945	3,816,310		99.2	.7	.1
1950	1,960,708	84.5	98.6	1.2	.2
1960	2,398,704		98.8	1.0	.2
1970	2,921,909		98.7	1.1	.2
1974 [2]	2,835,348		98.4	1.2	.3

[1] As of July 31.
[2] As of March 31.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table BB–11. The Military Labor Force: Personnel on Active Duty, Selected Years, 1789–1973

[Excludes Coast Guard]

Year [1]	Total	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force [2]
1789	718	718			
1795	5,296	3,440	1,856		
1800	(3)	(3)	[4] 5,400	525	
1810	11,554	5,956	[4] 5,149	449	
1813	25,152	19,036	[4] 5,525	591	
1815	40,885	33,424	6,773	688	
1820	15,113	10,554	3,988	571	
1830	11,942	6,122	4,929	891	
1840	21,616	12,330	8,017	1,269	
1850	20,824	10,929	8,794	1,101	
1860	27,958	16,215	9,942	1,801	
1861	217,112	186,845	27,881	2,386	
1865	1,062,848	1,000,692	58,296	3,860	
1870	50,348	37,240	10,562	2,546	
1880	37,894	26,594	9,361	1,939	
1890	38,666	27,373	9,246	2,047	
1898	235,785	209,714	22,492	3,579	
1900	125,923	101,713	18,796	5,414	
1910	139,344	81,251	48,533	9,560	
1918	2,897,167	2,395,742	448,606	52,819	
1920	343,302	204,292	121,845	17,165	
1930	255,648	139,378	96,890	19,380	
1940	458,365	269,023	160,997	28,345	
1941	1,801,101	1,462,315	284,427	54,359	
1943	9,044,745	6,994,472	1,741,750	308,523	
1945	12,123,455	8,267,958	3,380,817	474,680	
1946	3,030,088	1,891,011	983,398	155,679	
1948	1,445,910	554,030	419,162	84,988	387,730
1950	1,460,261	593,167	381,538	74,279	411,277
1953	3,555,067	1,533,815	794,440	249,219	977,593
1955	2,935,107	1,109,296	660,695	205,170	959,946
1960	2,494,000	877,000	806,000		811,000
1965	2,857,000	1,075,000	940,000		842,000
1968	3,408,000	1,463,000	1,058,000		887,000
1970	2,874,000	1,234,000	882,000		759,000
1973	2,202,000	782,000	746,000		674,000

[1] Through 1955, as of June 30 beginning 1880 for Army, 1900 for Navy, and 1800 for Marine Corps. For earlier years, based on month for which most complete records available. From 1960, reflects personnel as of December 31 for all service branches.

[2] Included with Army prior to 1948.

[3] Not available.

[4] Estimated.

Table CC–1. Unemployment, 1900–75

[In thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1900 through 1960. In thousands of persons 16 years and over for subsequent years. Annual averages.]

Year	Unemployed	Percent of civilian labor force	Year	Unemployed	Percent of civilian labor force
1900	1,420	5.0	1938	10,390	19.1
1901	1,205	4.0	1939	9,480	17.2
1902	1,097	3.7	1940	8,120	14.6
1903	1,204	3.9	1941	5,560	9.9
1904	1,691	5.4	1942	2,660	4.7
1905	1,381	4.3	1943	1,070	1.9
1906	574	1.7	1944	670	1.2
1907	945	2.8	1945	1,040	1.9
1908	2,780	8.0	1946	2,270	3.9
1909	1,824	5.1	1947	2,356	3.9
1910	2,150	5.9	1948	2,325	3.8
1911	2,518	6.7	1949	3,682	5.9
1912	1,759	4.6	1950	3,351	5.3
1913	1,671	4.3	1951	2,099	3.3
1914	3,120	7.9	1952	1,932	3.1
1915	3,377	8.5	1953	1,870	2.9
1916	2,043	5.1	1954	3,578	5.6
1917	1,848	4.6	1955	2,904	4.4
1918	536	1.4	1956	2,822	4.2
1919	546	1.4	1957	2,936	4.3
1920	2,132	5.2	1958	4,681	6.8
1921	4,918	11.7	1959	3,813	5.5
1922	2,859	6.7	1960	3,931	5.6
1923	1,049	2.4	1961	4,714	6.7
1924	2,190	5.0	1962	3,911	5.5
1925	1,453	3.2	1963	4,070	5.7
1926	801	1.8	1964	3,786	5.2
1927	1,519	3.3	1965	3,366	4.5
1928	1,982	4.2	1966	2,875	3.8
1929	1,550	3.2	1967	2,975	3.8
1930	4,340	8.9	1968	2,817	3.6
1931	8,020	16.3	1969	2,831	3.5
1932	12,060	24.1	1970	4,088	4.9
1933	12,830	25.2	1971	4,993	5.9
1934	11,340	22.0	1972	4,840	5.6
1935	10,610	20.3	1973	4,304	4.9
1936	9,030	17.0	1974	5,076	5.6
1937	7,700	14.3	1975	7,830	8.5

NOTE: Beginning 1957, certain limited changes have been made in definitions of employment and unemployment with the result that each month about 200,000 to 300,000 workers, formerly classified as employed, were counted as unemployed. On the basis of old definitions, unemployment in 1957 averaged 2,693,000. See *Current Population Reports*, Series P-57, No. 176.

Table CC–2. Unemployment Insurance, State Programs, Selected Data for Selected Years, 1941–75

Year	Insured unemployment		Average weekly initial claims [1] (thousands)	Average weekly exhaustions [1] [2] (in thousands)	Benefits paid	
	Weekly average [1] (thousands)	As percent of covered employment [1]			Total (millions of dollars)	Average weekly check [3] (dollars)
1941	515	1.9	164	30	$344.0	$11.06
1946	1,295	4.3	180	38	1,094.9	18.50
1949	1,973	6.2	340	37	1,736.0	20.48
1950	1,513	4.6	236	36	1,373.1	20.76
1954	1,870	5.2	304	34	2,026.9	24.93
1955	1,265	3.5	226	25	1,350.3	25.04
1958	2,526	6.4	369	50	3,512.7	30.58
1959	1,684	4.4	277	33	2,279.0	30.41
1960	1,908	4.8	331	31	2,726.7	32.87
1961	2,290	5.6	350	46	3,422.7	33.80
1965 [4]	1,328	3.0	232	21	2,166.0	37.19
1969	1,101	2.1	200	16	2,127.9	46.17
1970	1,805	3.4	296	25	3,848.5	50.34
1973	1,632	2.7	246	29	4,007.6	59.00
1974 [p]	2,262	3.5	363	37	5,974.9	64.25
1975 [p]	3,973	6.0	472	(5)	(5)	(5)

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Individuals receiving final payments in benefit year.
[3] For total unemployment only.
[4] Beginning July 1963, programs include Puerto Rican sugarcane workers for initial claims and insured unemployment.
[5] Not available.

Table CC–3. Emergency Public Assistance and Federal Work Programs, 1933–43: Percent Distribution of Recipients and Assistance

Year	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by program [1]							
		Federal Emergency Relief Administration	Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Federal Civil Works Administration	Other Federal projects
					Student program	Out-of-school program			
RECIPIENTS									
All years	28,649	2.3	2.3	9.1	9.3	5.1	52.1	12.6	7.2
1933	4,252	2.4	----------	6.8	----------	----------	----------	84.6	6.2
1934	1,120	41.0	----------	29.5	----------	----------	----------	----------	29.6
1935	4,043	2.4	3.2	11.4	7.0	----------	66.0	----------	10.1
1936	3,812	.3	3.5	8.6	10.8	4.7	58.8	----------	13.3
1937	2,662	----------	4.1	10.7	11.4	5.1	59.9	----------	8.8
1938	4,325	----------	2.7	6.4	8.6	5.5	73.0	----------	3.9
1939	3,342	----------	2.9	8.0	13.0	8.9	63.1	----------	4.2
1940	2,914	----------	1.5	8.4	15.4	11.2	62.7	----------	.8
1941	1,793	----------	1.5	7.0	18.6	15.8	57.1	----------	.1
1942	386	----------	----------	----------	22.3	----------	77.7	----------	----------
1943	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
ASSISTANCE OR EARNINGS									
All years	$14,741,260	1.3	0.9	14.4	1.1	2.3	61.7	4.9	13.8
1933	392,163	1.5	----------	35.9	----------	----------	----------	54.8	7.8
1934	1,100,247	5.6	----------	23.7	----------	----------	----------	45.7	25.0
1935	984,667	11.7	.3	33.8	.7	----------	24.2	----------	29.4
1936	2,462,301	.2	.8	11.9	1.1	1.2	64.7	----------	20.2
1937	1,849,973	.3	1.9	13.3	1.3	1.8	64.1	----------	17.5
1938	2,251,613	----------	1.0	10.2	.9	1.8	77.8	----------	8.3
1939	2,136,613	----------	.9	10.8	1.1	2.4	73.3	----------	11.6
1940	1,688,424	----------	1.1	12.8	1.6	3.9	75.2	----------	5.5
1941	1,237,305	----------	1.0	12.6	2.0	7.6	75.8	----------	1.0
1942	587,423	----------	1.1	5.8	1.9	5.4	85.6	----------	.1
1943	50,531	----------	----------	----------	[2] 7.5	----------	[2] 92.5	----------	----------

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[1] In some instances, the program or agency name changed during the period covered.

[2] Program discontinued before end of 1943.

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Table DD-1. Social Security (OASDHI)—Coverage and Percent Distribution of Monthly Beneficiaries,[1] by Type of Benefit, Selected Years, 1939–73

Year	Living covered workers (at beginning of following year) [2]		Total beneficiaries (thousands)	Percent distribution of beneficiaries by type of benefit						
	Insured (millions)	Uninsured (millions)		Retired workers [3]	Disabled workers [4]	Wives and husbands [3] [5]	Widows or widowers [3] [6]	Parents [3]	Children [7]	Mothers [8]
1939	22.9	17.8								
1940	24.9	20.0	222	50.5		13.5	1.8	0.5	24.8	9.0
1945	40.3	32.1	1,288	40.2		12.3	7.3	.5	30.3	9.4
1950	59.8	22.6	3,477	50.9		14.6	9.0	.4	20.1	4.9
1955	70.9	28.4	7,961	56.2		15.0	8.8	.3	16.0	3.7
1960	79.7	27.7	14,845	54.3	3.1	15.8	10.4	.2	13.5	2.7
1965	93.6	24.5	20,867	53.2	4.7	13.5	11.4	.2	14.9	2.3
1970	106.9	26.7	26,229	50.9	5.7	11.3	12.3	.1	15.7	2.0
1973	114.8	25.8	29,868	51.4	6.8	10.7	12.2	(9)	15.7	1.9

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[1] In current payment status at end of year.

[2] Estimates. Not adjusted to reflect effect of provisions that coordinate OASDHI and railroad retirement programs and wage credits for military service.

[3] Persons aged 65 and over (and aged 62 to 64, beginning 1956 for women and 1961 for men).

[4] For 1960, includes disabled workers aged 50 to 64; thereafter, disabled workers under age 65.

[5] Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care and, beginning September 1965, entitled divorced wives.

[6] Beginning September 1965, includes widows aged 60 and 61 and surviving divorced wives aged 60 and over; beginning March 1968, disabled widows and widowers aged 50 and over; and beginning January 1973, widowers aged 60 and 61.

[7] Beginning 1957, includes disabled persons 18 and over whose disability began before age 18 (age 22, beginning January 1973) and, beginning September 1965, entitled full-time students aged 18 to 21.

[8] Includes surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care.

[9] Less than 0.1 percent.

Table DD-2. Private Pension and Deferred Profit-Sharing Plans, Estimated Coverage, Contributions, Reserves, Beneficiaries, and Benefit Payments, Selected Years, 1930–72

Year	Coverage [1] [2]			Employer contributions			Employee contributions		
	Number (in thousands)	Percent accounted for by—		Total (in millions of dollars)	Percent accounted for by—		Total (in millions of dollars)	Percent accounted for by—	
		Insured plans	Uninsured plans		Insured plans	Uninsured plans		Insured plans	Uninsured plans
1930	2,700			$130			$70		
1935	2,700			140			90		
1940	4,100			180			130		
1945	6,400			830			160		
1950	9,800	26.5	73.5	1,750	41.1	58.9	330	60.6	39.4
1955	15,400	24.7	75.3	3,280	33.5	66.5	560	50.0	50.0
1960	21,200	23.1	76.9	4,710	25.3	74.7	780	38.5	61.5
1965	25,300	24.5	75.5	7,370	24.0	76.0	990	32.3	67.7
1970	29,700	31.3	68.7	12,580	22.7	77.3	1,420	24.6	75.4
1972				16,940	24.8	75.2	1,600	25.0	75.0

Year	Reserves [2]			Monthly beneficiaries [2]			Amount of benefit payments [3]		
	Total (in billions of dollars)	Percent accounted for by—		Number (in thousands)	Percent accounted for by—		Total (in millions of dollars)	Percent accounted for by—	
		Insured plans	Uninsured plans		Insured plans	Uninsured plans		Insured plans	Uninsured plans
1930	$0.8			100			$90		
1935	1.3			110			100		
1940	2.4			160			140		
1945	5.4			310			220		
1950	12.1	46.3	53.7	450	33.3	66.7	370	21.6	78.4
1955	27.5	41.1	58.5	980	29.6	70.4	850	21.2	78.8
1960	52.0	36.2	63.7	1,780	30.3	69.7	1,720	22.7	77.3
1965	86.5	31.6	68.4	2,750	28.7	71.3	3,520	20.5	79.5
1970	137.1	29.2	70.8	4,720	25.8	74.2	7,360	18.1	81.9
1972	167.8	30.0	70.0	5,550	24.3	75.7	10,000	17.0	83.0

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[1] Excluding annuitants.

[2] As of end of year.

[3] Includes refunds to employees and lump-sum payments under deferred profit-sharing plans.

NOTE: Includes pay-as-you-go, multiemployer, union-administered, and nonprofit organization plans, and railroad plans supplementing the Federal railroad retirement program. Plans are classified as insured and uninsured, the former underwritten by insurance companies and the latter generally funded through trustees. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table DD–3. Life Insurance Companies and Life Insurance in Force, by Type, Selected Years, 1790–1974

Year	Number of companies	Life insurance in force				
		Total (millions of dollars)	Percent distribution by type			
			Ordinary	Group [1]	Industrial [2]	Credit [3]
1790	3	----	----	----	----	----
1800	4	----	----	----	----	----
1810	2	----	----	----	----	----
1820	6	(4)	100.0	----	----	----
1830	9	(4)	100.0	----	----	----
1840	15	$5	100.0	----	----	----
1850	48	97	100.0	----	----	----
1860	43	173	100.0	----	----	----
1865	61	590	100.0	----	----	----
1870	129	2,006	100.0	----	----	----
1880	59	1,523	98.6	----	1.4	----
1890	60	3,522	87.9	----	12.2	----
1900	84	7,573	80.9	----	19.1	----
1910	284	14,908	79.0	----	21.0	----
1918	295	27,924	78.1	2.3	19.6	(5)
1920	335	40,540	79.0	3.9	17.1	(5)
1925	379	69,475	76.1	6.1	17.7	(5)
1930	438	106,413	73.8	9.2	16.9	0.1
1933	375	96,246	73.6	9.0	17.3	.1
1935	373	98,464	71.8	10.4	17.7	.1
1940	444	115,530	68.7	12.9	18.1	.3
1945	473	151,762	66.9	14.6	18.2	.2
1950	649	234,168	63.7	20.4	14.3	.7
1955	1,107	372,332	58.2	27.2	10.7	4.0
1960	1,441	586,448	58.0	29.9	6.7	5.3
1965	1,632	900,554	55.3	34.0	4.4	6.3
1970	1,792	1,402,123	52.1	38.9	2.8	6.3
1973	1,795	1,778,300	52.2	39.8	2.3	5.7
1974	1,810	1,985,652	50.8	41.7	2.0	5.5

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[1] Initial year 1911.
[2] Initial year 1873.
[3] Initial year 1917.
[4] Less than $1 million.
[5] Less than 0.1 percent.

Table DD–4. Workers' Compensation: Payments, by Type of Benefit, Selected Years, 1939–73

[In millions of current dollars]

Year	Total payments	Type of benefits			
		Medical and hospitalization payments	Compensation payments		
			Total	Disability	Survivor
1939	$235	$85	$150	$120	$30
1940	256	95	161	129	32
1945	408	125	283	241	42
1950	615	200	415	360	55
1955	915	325	590	520	70
1960	1,295	435	860	755	105
1965	1,814	600	1,214	1,074	140
1970	3,011	1,040	1,971	1,741	230
1971	3,548	1,110	2,438	2,078	360
1972	4,023	1,230	2,793	2,333	460
1973	5,064	1,430	3,364	2,964	670

Table DD–5. Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs, Selected Years, 1890–1974

[Millions of dollars, except percent]

Year and source of funds	Total social welfare	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical programs	Other social welfare	Veterans programs	Education	Housing	Total social welfare as percent of—	
									Gross national product	Total Government expenditures
TOTAL										
1890	$318	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	4,310	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	6,548	$406	$2,998	$427	$99	$508	$2,008	$13	9.5	48.6
1940	8,795	1,272	3,597	616	116	629	2,561	4	9.2	49.0
1945	9,205	1,409	1,031	2,354	198	1,126	3,076	11	4.4	8.4
1950	23,508	4,947	2,496	2,064	448	6,866	6,674	15	8.9	37.6
1955	32,640	9,835	3,003	3,103	619	4,834	11,157	89	8.8	32.7
1960	52,293	19,307	4,101	4,464	1,139	5,479	17,626	177	10.6	38.0
1965	77,175	28,123	6,283	6,246	2,066	6,031	28,108	318	11.8	42.4
1970	145,962	54,691	16,488	9,753	4,406	9,018	50,905	701	15.3	47.8
1973	214,179	86,118	28,697	12,640	6,335	12,952	65,258	2,180	17.5	55.2
1974[p]	242,386	98,502	33,628	14,054	6,934	13,923	72,763	2,582	18.0	55.8
FEDERAL										
1890	115	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913	196	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	625	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	3,207	119	2,374	49	2	507	53	13	4.7	49.4
1940	3,443	394	2,243	97	11	620	75	4	3.6	40.4
1945	4,339	735	420	1,801	66	1,119	187	11	2.1	4.4
1950	10,541	2,103	1,103	603	174	6,386	157	15	4.0	26.2
1955	14,623	6,385	1,504	1,150	252	4,772	485	75	3.9	22.3
1960	24,957	14,307	2,117	1,737	417	5,367	868	144	5.0	28.1
1965	37,712	21,807	3,594	2,781	812	6,011	2,470	238	5.8	32.6
1970	77,334	45,245	9,649	4, 75	2,259	8,952	5,873	582	8.1	40.1
1973	122,534	72,232	18,067	6,698	3,494	12,903	7,389	1,705	10.0	50.4
1974[p]	139,580	82,508	21,237	8,005	3,774	13,878	8,046	2,132	10.3	52.1
STATE AND LOCAL										
1890	203	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913	804	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	3,685	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	3,341	287	624	378	97	-----	1,955	-----	4.9	47.7
1940	5,351	878	1,353	519	106	9	2,487	-----	5.6	57.3
1945	4,866	674	610	553	132	7	2,889	-----	2.3	58.4
1950	12,967	2,844	1,393	1,460	274	480	6,518	-----	4.9	60.1
1955	18,017	3,450	1,499	1,953	367	62	10,672	15	4.7	55.3
1960	27,337	4,999	1,984	2,727	723	112	16,758	33	5.5	58.3
1965	39,464	6,316	2,690	3,466	1,254	20	25,638	80	6.0	61.7
1970	68,628	9,446	6,839	4,978	2,147	67	45,032	120	7.2	62.4
1973	91,645	13,885	10,630	5,942	2,841	48	57,868	430	7.5	64.0
1974[p]	102,806	15,994	12,391	6,049	3,160	45	64,717	450	7.6	62.6
PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE										
1890	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	100.0	6.2	45.8	6.5	1.5	9.1	30.7	.2	-----	-----
1940	100.0	14.5	40.9	7.0	1.3	7.2	29.1	(1)	-----	-----
1945	100.0	15.3	11.2	25.6	2.2	12.2	33.4	.1	-----	-----
1950	100.0	21.0	10.6	8.8	1.9	29.2	28.4	.1	-----	-----
1955	100.0	30.1	9.2	9.5	1.9	14.8	34.2	.3	-----	-----
1960	100.0	36.9	7.8	8.5	2.2	10.5	33.7	.3	-----	-----
1965	100.0	36.4	8.1	8.1	2.7	7.8	36.4	.4	-----	-----
1970	100.0	37.5	11.3	6.7	3.0	6.2	34.9	.5	-----	-----
1973	100.0	39.9	13.2	6.8	2.9	6.0	30.3	.9	-----	-----
1974[p]	100.0	40.6	13.9	5.8	2.9	5.7	30.0	1.1	-----	-----
PERCENT FEDERAL OF TOTAL										
1890	36.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913	19.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1929	14.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1935	49.0	29.3	79.2	11.5	2.0	99.8	2.6	100.0	-----	-----
1940	39.1	31.0	62.4	15.7	9.5	98.6	2.9	100.0	-----	-----
1945	47.1	52.2	40.7	76.5	33.3	99.4	6.1	100.0	-----	-----
1950	44.8	42.5	44.2	29.3	38.8	93.0	2.4	100.0	-----	-----
1955	44.8	64.9	50.0	37.1	40.7	98.7	4.3	84.3	-----	-----
1960	47.8	74.1	51.6	38.9	36.6	98.0	4.9	81.4	-----	-----
1965	48.9	77.5	57.2	44.5	39.3	99.7	8.8	74.8	-----	-----
1970	53.0	82.7	58.5	49.0	51.3	99.3	11.5	82.9	-----	-----
1973	56.8	84.1	63.0	49.3	56.4	99.6	10.6	88.3	-----	-----
1974[p]	57.6	83.8	63.2	57.0	54.4	99.7	11.1	82.6	-----	-----

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

Table DD–6. Expenditures for Veterans Benefits and Services by Veterans Administration and Predecessor Agencies, 1790–1974

[In millions of dollars]

Year[1]	Total expenditures	Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations and trust, deposit, and working funds										Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations	
		Compensation and pensions	Insurance and servicemen's indemnities	Readjustment benefits				Miscellaneous benefit payments	Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	Hospital and domiciliary facilities	Administration and other benefits	Total	Transfers to insurance trust funds[2]
				Education and training	Vocational rehabilitation	Loan guaranty	Direct loans						
1790 to 1865	$96	$96	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	$96	--------
1866 to 1869	90	88	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	$1	--------	$2	91	--------
1870 to 1874	153	145	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	--------	4	153	--------
1875 to 1879	155	146	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	5	--------	5	155	--------
1880 to 1884	295	278	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6	--------	9	295	--------
1885 to 1889	398	371	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	10	--------	17	398	--------
1890 to 1894	699	660	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	17	--------	22	699	--------
1895 to 1899	741	701	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	19	--------	21	741	--------
1900 to 1904	739	693	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	26	--------	19	739	--------
1905 to 1909	781	733	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	31	--------	16	781	--------
1910 to 1914	862	817	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	33	--------	12	862	--------
1915 to 1919	1, 539	899	[3] $45	--------	([4] [5])	--------	--------	[3] $535	32	--------	27	1, 271	--------
1920 to 1924	3, 313	1, 808	497	--------	$556	--------	--------	83	244	$13	113	3, 267	$10
1925 to 1929	3, 225	1, 952	648	--------	89	--------	--------	106	269	22	129	3, 111	27
1930 to 1934	3, 633	2, 324	693	--------	([5] [6])	--------	--------	126	315	47	127	3, 419	31
1935 to 1939	6, 558	1, 989	540	--------	([5] [6])	--------	--------	3, 389	320	35	85	2, 854	15
1940 to 1944	3, 236	2, 230	356	--------	1	--------	--------	93	420	30	107	3, 016	149
1945 to 1949	21, 868	7, 392	1, 923	7, 680	943	185	--------	165	1, 825	345	1, 406	27, 138	3, 587
1950 to 1954	31, 045	10, 978	6, 433	7, 076	646	338	359	272	3, 225	508	1, 210	25, 565	882
1955 to 1959	28, 204	14, 500	3, 664	3, 481	158	330	791	310	3, 930	174	869	24, 720	158
1960 to 1964	33, 063	18, 251	4, 540	910	61	1, 182	1, 335	506	5, 105	296	880	28, 468	45
1965 to 1969	39, 746	22, 108	4, 841	1, 463	103	1, 722	842	700	6, 670	318	977	34, 674	43
1970 to 1974	63, 061	30, 067	5, 650	10, 206	306	1, 661	626	876	11, 615	474	1, 580	55, 477	52

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[1] Years ending June 30.
[2] Included in total.
[3] Includes 1918–19 only.
[4] Includes 1919 only.
[5] Less than 1 million.
[6] Credit.

Table EE–1. Average Weekly Hours and Weekly and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing,[1] Selected Years, 1890–1975

[Earnings in current dollars]

Year	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings [2]
1890	60.0	$0.199	$11.94
1893	59.7	.205	12.24
1895	59.5	.200	11.90
1900	59.0	.216	12.74
1905	57.7	.239	13.79
1908	56.8	.250	14.20
1910	56.6	.260	14.72
1914 [1]	49.4	.221	10.92
1919	46.3	.472	21.85
1920	47.4	.549	26.02
1925	44.5	.541	24.05
1929	44.2	.560	24.75
1930	42.1	.546	23.00
1933	38.1	.437	16.65
1935	36.6	.544	19.91
1940	38.1	.655	24.96
1944	45.2	1.011	45.70
1945	43.5	1.016	44.20
1950	40.5	1.440	58.32
1955	40.7	1.86	75.70
1960	39.7	2.26	89.72
1965	41.2	2.61	107.53
1970	39.8	3.36	133.73
1973	40.7	4.08	166.06
1974	40.0	4.41	176.40
1975 p	39.4	4.81	189.51

p Preliminary

[1] For 1914 and thereafter, production workers only.

[2] Average weekly hours times average hourly earnings.

Table EE–2. Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings for Production Workers in Durable Goods Manufacturing, Selected Years, 1914–75

[In current dollars]

Year [1]	All production workers		Year [1]	All production workers	
	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings
1914 [2]	$0.25	$12.68	1948 [2]	$1.40	$56.36
1920 [3]	.61	29.39	1955	1.99	82.19
1925	.56	27.08	1960	2.43	97.44
1930	.59	25.84	1965	2.79	117.18
1933	.49	17.71	1970	3.55	143.07
1935	.60	22.23	1972	4.06	167.68
1940	.74	28.54	1974	4.69	190.88
1945	1.10	48.46	1975 p	5.13	204.69

p Preliminary

[1] Data for 1914 through 1948 are based on a sample of 25 manufacturing industries.

[2] July.

[3] Average of 7 months.

Table EE-3. Work Stoppages, by Workers Involved, Major Issues, Days Idle, and Average Duration, Selected Years, 1881–1975 [1]

Year	Stoppages				Workers involved (thousands)[2]				Average duration (days)	Days idle (thousands)
	Total	Major issues [3]			Total	Major issues [3]				
		Wages and hours	Union organization[4]	Other and not reported		Wages and hours	Union organization[4]	Other and not reported		
1881	477	382	32	63	130	118	5	7	....	....
1885	695	486	67	142	258	214	14	30	....	....
1886	1,572	1,073	210	289	610	445	79	87	....	....
1888	946	540	163	243	163	100	23	41	....	....
1890	1,897	1,039	318	540	373	276	32	66	....	....
1895	1,255	810	217	228	407	305	51	51	....	....
1900	1,839	931	414	494	568	210	282	76	....	....
1903	3,648	1,778	1,200	670	788	396	235	156	....	....
1905	2,186	942	800	444	302	191	57	54	....	....
1915	1,593	770	312	511	....	....	....	....	....	....
1917	4,450	2,268	799	1,383	....	....	....	....	....	....
1920	3,411	2,038	622	751	....	....	....	....	....	....
1925	1,301	537	219	545	....	....	....	....	....	....
1929	924	373	382	169	286	104	102	80	22.6	5,350
1930	651	284	207	160	182	73	76	33	22.3	3,320
1933	1,672	926	533	213	1,144	544	465	135	16.9	16,900
1935	2,003	760	945	298	1,102	663	288	151	23.8	15,500
1937	4,720	1,410	2,728	582	1,950	436	1,160	347	20.3	28,400
1940	2,493	753	1,243	497	573	235	190	148	20.9	6,700
1943	3,734	1,906	585	1,243	1,970	1,220	226	523	5.0	13,500
1945	4,616	1,956	946	1,714	3,070	1,340	671	1,060	9.9	38,000
1948	3,419	1,737	780	902	1,960	1,210	228	518	21.8	34,100
1950	4,843	2,559	919	1,365	2,410	1,460	130	819	19.2	38,800
1953	5,091	2,825	745	1,521	2,400	1,460	162	781	20.3	28,300
1955	4,320	2,154	844	1,322	2,650	1,780	244	625	18.5	28,200
1960	3,333	1,592	538	1,263	1,320	568	246	504	23.4	19,100
1965	3,963	1,923	594	1,446	1,550	821	154	571	25.0	23,300
1970	5,716	3,132	587	1,997	3,305	2,147	106	1,053	25.0	66,414
1973	5,353	2,844	446	2,063	2,251	1,255	117	879	24.0	27,948
1974	6,074	3,863	348	1,863	2,778	2,064	47	668	....	47,991
1975 p	5,200	....	....	....	1,800	....	....	....	....	35,000

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p Preliminary

[1] Data are for stoppages beginning in calendar years 1881–1925 and 1948–1975. For 1929–1945, data reflect stoppages ending in calendar year.

[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

[3] Due to a change in the method of classification, data from 1965 through the present are not directly comparable with data prior to 1965.

[4] May also have involved wages and hours issues through 1960.

Table EE–4. Labor Union Membership by Affiliation, Selected Years, 1897–1974

[Includes Canadian members of unions with headquarters in United States]

Year	Total membership		American Federation of Labor			Congress of Industrial Organizations			Independent or unaffiliated unions	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change	Number of affiliated unions	Membership		Number of affiliated unions	Membership		Membership	
				Number (thousands)	Percent change		Number (thousands)	Percent change	Number (thousands)	Percent change
1897	440	....	58	265	....	....	....	....	175	....
1900	791	79.8	82	548	106.8	....	....	....	243	38.9
1904	2,067	161.3	120	1,676	205.8	....	....	....	391	60.9
1905	1,918	−7.2	118	1,494	−10.9	....	....	....	424	8.4
1909	1,965	2.5	119	1,483	−.7	....	....	....	482	13.7
1910	2,116	7.7	120	1,562	5.3	....	....	....	554	14.9
1915	2,560	21.0	110	1,946	24.6	....	....	....	614	10.8
1920	5,034	96.6	110	4,079	109.6	....	....	....	955	55.5
1923	3,629	−27.9	108	2,926	−28.3	....	....	....	703	−26.4
1925	3,566	−1.7	107	2,877	−1.7	....	....	....	669	−2.0
1930	3,632	1.9	104	2,961	2.9	....	....	....	671	−2.6
1933	2,857	−21.3	108	2,127	−28.2	....	....	....	730	8.8
1935	3,728	30.5	109	3,045	43.2	....	....	....	683	−6.4
1938	8,265	121.7	102	3,623	19.0	42	4,038	....	604	−11.6
1940	8,944	8.2	105	4,247	17.2	42	3,625	−10.2	1,072	77.5
1945	14,796	65.4	102	6,931	63.2	40	6,000	65.5	1,865	74.0
1950	[1] 14,000-16,000	....	107	7,143	3.1	30	([2])	....	[1] 2,400-2,800	....
1954	17,955	....	109	10,929	53.0	32	[1] 5,200	....	1,836	....

Year	Total membership		AFL–CIO			Independent or unaffiliated union membership	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change	Number of affiliated unions	Membership		Number (thousands)	Percent change
				Number (thousands)	Percent change		
1955	17,749	−1.1	139	16,062	....	1,668	−7.6
1958	18,081	1.9	137	14,993	−6.7	3,088	82.9
1960	18,117	.2	134	15,072	.5	3,045	−1.4
1965	18,519	2.2	128	15,604	3.5	2,915	−4.3
1967	19,712	6.4	128	16,638	6.6	3,074	5.5
1970	20,752	5.3	120	15,978	−4.0	4,773	55.3
1972	20,894	.7	113	16,507	3.3	4,386	−8.1
1974	21,610	3.4	112	16,903	2.4	4,708	7.3

[1] Estimated.

[2] Not available.

Table EE–5. Intake and Disposition of Cases [1] by the National Labor Relations Board, Fiscal Years 1936–74

Fiscal year	Number of cases filed	Percent distribution of cases filed by type of issue			Number of cases closed	Percent of cases closed by type of issue and type of action						Cases pending at end of year	Percent distribution of cases pending by type of issue		
						Unfair labor Practices		Representation		Union-shop authorization					
		Unfair labor practices	Representation	Union-shop authorization		Closed before formal action	Closed after formal action	Closed before hearing	Closed after hearing	Closed before hearing	Closed after hearing		Unfair labor practice	Representation	Union-shop authorization
1936	1,068	81.0	19.0	....	734	83.5	16.5	88.2	11.8	....	....	334	68.6	31.4	....
1937	4,068	71.2	28.8	....	2,322	94.7	5.3	88.1	11.9	....	....	12,080	66.0	34.0	....
1938	10,430	65.3	34.7	....	8,799	96.4	3.6	80.6	19.4	....	....	3,711	67.0	33.0	....
1939	6,904	66.9	33.1	....	6,569	90.6	9.4	72.7	27.3	....	....	4,046	71.0	29.0	....
1940	6,177	63.7	36.3	....	7,354	88.6	11.4	73.1	26.9	....	....	2,869	74.7	25.3	....
1941	9,151	52.6	47.4	....	8,396	90.3	9.7	77.7	22.3	....	....	3,624	62.4	37.6	....
1942	10,977	45.2	54.8	....	11,741	91.9	8.1	77.6	22.4	....	....	2,860	62.0	38.0	....
1943	9,544	35.7	64.3	....	9,782	85.8	14.2	72.4	27.6	....	....	2,622	50.5	49.5	....
1944	9,176	28.0	72.0	....	9,197	84.7	15.3	68.6	31.4	....	....	2,601	46.4	53.6	....
1945	9,738	24.9	75.1	....	9,102	87.6	12.4	66.9	33.1	....	....	3,237	40.8	59.2	....
1946	12,260	31.1	68.9	....	10,892	90.7	9.3	75.9	24.1	....	....	4,605	48.3	51.7	....
1947	14,909	28.4	71.6	....	14,456	92.7	7.3	81.2	18.8	....	....	5,068	48.3	51.7	....
1948	36,735	9.8	19.2	71.0	29,151	92.8	7.2	84.7	15.3	100.0	(2)	12,642	19.0	22.4	58.6
1949	25,874	20.5	32.3	47.2	32,796	90.0	10.0	78.8	21.2	99.9	0.1	5,722	53.3	34.3	12.4
1950	21,632	26.9	42.8	30.3	20,640	90.8	9.2	76.1	23.9	99.8	.2	6,714	48.3	36.9	14.8
1951	22,298	23.6	46.0	30.4	22,637	87.6	12.4	78.3	21.7	99.5	.5	6,375	47.1	38.2	14.7
1952	17,697	30.8	59.0	[3] 10.2	18,721	89.0	11.0	77.7	22.3	(4)	(4)	5,351	57.3	42.6	.1
1953	14,756	37.1	62.6	.3	15,818	87.0	13.0	70.5	29.5	(4)	(4)	4,289	62.2	37.7	.1
1954	14,094	42.3	57.3	.4	13,989	83.4	16.6	72.6	27.4	(4)	(4)	4,304	60.2	39.0	.2
1955	13,391	46.1	53.5	.4	13,671	86.4	13.6	70.9	29.1	(4)	(4)	4,114	64.9	35.0	.1
1956	13,388	39.3	60.3	.4	13,734	89.5	10.5	74.6	25.4	(4)	(4)	3,768	61.5	38.3	.2
1957	13,356	41.2	58.4	.4	12,70[illegible]	86.4	13.6	75.6	24.4	(4)	(4)	4,416	60.7	39.1	.2
1958	16,748	55.3	44.2	.5	14,779	91.3	8.7	72.0	28.0	(4)	(4)	6,385	72.8	27.0	.2
1959	21,633	56.6	43.2	.2	20,355	93.2	6.8	73.9	26.1	(4)	(4)	7,663	70.8	29.1	.1
1960	21,527	52.8	47.0	.2	22,183	92.9	7.1	72.0	28.0	(4)	(4)	7,007	69.3	30.6	.1
1961	22,961	53.5	46.3	.2	22,815	83.2	16.8	72.8	27.2	(4)	(4)	6,883	64.9	35.0	.1
1962	24,848	54.3	45.4	.3	25,027	83.7	16.3	75.3	24.7	(4)	(4)	6,704	69.0	30.7	.3
1963	25,371	55.8	43.8	.4	24,678	86.1	13.9	78.2	21.8	(4)	(4)	7,397	70.1	29.7	.2
1964	27,403	57.0	42.6	.4	26,715	86.8	13.2	80.8	19.2	(4)	(4)	8,085	70.9	28.9	.2
1965	2[illegible],025	56.3	42.8	.4	27,199	85.5	14.5	81.6	18.4	66.3	33.7	8,911	70.8	28.4	.3
1966	28,993	55.0	43.5	.5	28,504	84.5	15.5	82.0	18.0	60.9	39.1	9,400	70.8	28.3	.4
1967	30,425	56.0	42.6	.4	29,494	85.1	14.9	81.0	19.0	58.3	41.7	10,331	71.0	28.0	.3
1968	30,705	58.0	40.1	.5	30,750	85.8	14.2	81.4	18.6	67.8	32.2	10,286	71.6	27.1	.4
1969	31,303	59.6	38.7	.6	31,5[illegible]7	85.2	14.8	81.4	18.6	62.9	37.1	9,992	70.9	27.8	.4
1970	33,581	62.6	36.0	.5	32,353	86.4	13.6	81.4	18.6	60.0	40.0	11,220	73.8	25.5	.3
1971	37,212	63.9	34.8	.5	37,200	87.4	12.6	81.9	18.1	77.9	22.1	11,232	73.1	26.1	.3
1972	41,039	65.4	33.4	.4	39,747	86.9	12.1	82.2	17.8	68.9	31.1	12,797	74.3	25.0	.2
1973	41,077	64.5	34.2	.5	41,566	86.6	13.4	82.2	17.8	68.8	31.2	12,308	73.2	25.8	.3
1974	42,373	65.4	33.2	.5	41,100	85.8	14.2	82.9	17.1	68.8	31.2	13,581	71.5	27.3	.4

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[1] Excludes amendment to certification and cases involving unit clarification, all filed after 1965. For this reason, detail for 1965 and thereafter will not add to 100 percent.

[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

[3] Includes 1,781 authorization petitions.

[4] Not available.

Table FF-1. Gross and Per Capita National Product in Constant (1929 and 1958) Dollars, Selected Years, 1874–1970

Year	Gross national product			Per capita GNP	
	NBER, Kendrick (in billions of 1958 dollars)	NBER, Kuznets (in billions of 1929 dollars)	OBE/BEA (in billions of 1958 dollars)	NBER, Kendrick (1958 dollars)	BEA (1958 dollars)
1874	[1] $23.4	[1] $10.5		[1] $537	
1879		[2] 15.1			
1884	[3] 42.9	[3] 19.7		[3] 783	
1889	49.7	23.4		806	
1890	53.4	24.6		847	
1895	63.3	28.2		910	
1900	77.8	36.4		1,022	
1905	97.6	45.9		1,164	
1910	115.1	52.1	$120.1	1,246	$1,300
1915	123.1	59.1	124.5	1,224	1,238
1919	151.1	67.8	146.4	1,446	1,401
1920	149.4	68.5	140.0	1,403	1,315
1925	184.5	84.3	179.4	1,593	1,549
1929	212.8	98.0	203.6	1,748	1,671
1930	192.8	90.5	183.5	1,565	1,490
1933	154.2	65.7	141.5	1,208	1,126
1935	179.9	78.8	169.5	1,413	1,331
1940	240.2	107.0	227.2	1,818	1,720
1942	316.7	116.4	297.8	2,348	2,208
1945	437.4	122.7	355.2	3,126	2,538
1947	347.1	144.1	309.9	2,408	2,150
1950	382.1	162.0	355.3	2,519	2,342
1955	471.9	189.8	438.0	2,855	2,650
1958	483.8		447.3	2,778	2,569
1960	562.2		487.7	2,913	2,699
1965	659.1		617.8	3,393	2,699
1969			724.7		3,181
1970			720.0		3,516

[1] Decade average, 1869–78.

[2] Decade average, 1874–83.

[3] Decade average, 1879–88.

Table FF-2. Indexes of Output, Selected Years, 1869–1975

Year	Total			Farm			Nonfarm				
							Total				Manufacturing
	NBER (1929=100)	BLS		NBER (1929=100)	BLS		NBER (1929=100)	BLS		NBER (1957-59=100)	BLS Establishment data (1967=100)
		Labor force data (1957-59=100)	Establishment data (1967=100)		Labor force data (1957-59=100)	Establishment data (1967=100)		Labor force data (1957-59=100)	Establishment data (1967=100)		
1869				61.0						28.2	
1874	[1] 33.0						[1] 29.2				
1879				72.2						31.1	
1884	[2] 44.8						[2] 44.2				
1889	43.6			77.0			41.1			39.4	
1890	45.7			74.7			44.1			40.7	
1895	50.7			75.6			50.6			43.3	
1900	55.6			87.9			53.6			44.1	
1905	59.9			89.8			57.8			50.1	
1910	64.4	34.4					65.2	40.3			
1915	67.2	34.2		101.3	37.7		64.4	38.9		66.7	
1918	74.1	35.5		86.2	34.5		74.1	40.7		60.9	
1920	78.3	35.7		85.8	34.4		79.4	41.1		61.5	
1925	91.6	43.9		94.6	36.8		92.6	50.7		87.7	
1929	100.0	47.3		100.0	38.5		100.0	53.6		100.0	
1930	97.5	45.1		94.0	36.9		98.9	51.9		100.7	
1933	93.5	41.7		105.2	40.8		96.4	49.6		105.7	
1935	108.0	48.4		107.0	41.1		111.4	57.0		117.6	
1940	124.0	57.4		119.9	45.0		124.4	65.2		131.9	
1945	159.0	70.0		137.3	49.7		156.6	76.9		137.5	
1950	175.4	78.5	53.4	182.5	65.1	90.9	165.6	82.4	52.1	155.3	51.4
1955	204.8	94.7	64.9	240.3	84.3	98.6	188.2	96.7	63.7	179.7	65.0
1957	211.7	97.2	67.3	265.6	93.3	94.9	192.3	97.7	66.4	187.1	65.5
1960		104.6	73.0		110.3	99.7		103.8	72.1		68.6
1965		124.2	92.3		147.1	101.7		120.9	92.0		92.7
1967			100.0			100.0			100.0		100.0
1970			106.8			105.1			106.9		105.9
1974			121.5			106.4			122.0		131.8
1975			118.5			118.6			118.5		118.5

[1] Decade average, 1869–78.

[2] Decade average, 1879–88.

Table FF–3. Per Capita Personal Income, by Region, Selected Years, 1880–1974

[In current dollars, except percent]

Year	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
1880	$174	$246	$254	$178	$157	$91	$90	$105	$292	$357
1900	202	272	288	216	197	104	100	123	282	329
1920[1]	650	814	884	707	567	413	342	471	654	883
1929	705	868	982	806	578	462	348	437	581	911
1940	592	747	782	664	482	455	291	379	514	779
1950	1,496	1,601	1,751	1,666	1,428	1,211	951	1,207	1,418	1,798
1960	2,222	2,435	2,582	2,392	2,056	1,845	1,499	1,819	2,077	2,611
1970	3,966	4,300	4,475	4,135	3,751	3,615	2,986	3,407	3,601	4,381
1971	4,195	4,475	4,720	4,400	3,947	3,874	3,217	3,566	3,840	4,598
1972	4,537	4,783	5,032	4,751	4,318	4,275	3,530	3,892	4,211	4,929
1973	5,023	5,217	5,449	5,294	5,077	4,741	3,945	4,343	4,681	5,398
1974	5,448	5,701	5,950	5,720	5,260	5,152	4,304	4,725	5,064	5,944
	Regional average as percent of national average									
1880	100.0	141.4	146.0	102.3	90.2	52.3	51.7	60.3	167.8	205.2
1900	100.0	134.7	142.6	106.9	97.5	51.5	49.5	60.9	139.6	162.9
1920[1]	100.0	125.2	136.0	108.8	87.2	63.5	52.6	72.5	100.6	135.8
1929	100.0	123.1	139.3	114.2	82.0	65.5	49.4	62.0	82.4	129.2
1940	100.0	126.2	132.1	112.2	81.4	76.9	49.2	64.0	86.8	131.6
1950	100.0	107.0	117.0	111.4	95.5	80.9	61.2	80.7	94.8	120.2
1960	100.0	109.6	116.2	107.7	92.5	83.0	67.5	81.9	93.5	117.5
1970	100.0	108.4	112.8	104.3	94.6	91.1	75.3	85.9	90.8	110.5
1971	100.0	106.7	112.5	104.9	94.1	92.3	76.7	85.0	91.5	109.6
1972	100.0	105.4	110.9	104.7	95.2	94.2	77.8	85.8	92.8	108.6
1973	100.0	103.9	108.5	105.4	101.1	94.4	78.5	86.5	93.2	107.5
1974	100.0	104.6	109.2	105.0	96.5	94.6	79.0	86.7	93.0	109.1

[1] Average of 1919–1921.

Table FF–4. Total and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income, in Current and 1958 Dollars, Selected Years, 1897–1974

[5-year periods are annual averages]

Year	Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars (in billions)	1958 dollars (in billions)	Current dollars	1958 dollars
1897 to 1901	$14.1			
1907 to 1911	26.4			
1912 to 1916	33.3			
1920	71.5			
1925	73.0			
1929	83.3	$150.6	$683	$1,236
1933	45.5	112.2	362	893
1939	70.3	155.9	537	1,190
1940	75.7	166.3	573	1,259
1944	146.3	231.6	1,057	1,673
1945	150.2	229.7	1,074	1,642
1947	169.8	218.0	1,178	1,513
1950	206.9	249.6	1,364	1,646
1955	275.3	296.7	1,666	1,796
1958	318.8	318.8	1,831	1,831
1960	350.0	340.2	1,937	1,883
1965	473.2	435.0	2,436	2,239
1970	691.7	534.8	3,376	2,610
1973	903.7	619.6	4,295	2,945
1974	979.7	603.2	4,623	2,846

Table FF-5. The Consumer Price Index, Selected Years, 1800–1975[1]

[1967=100]

Year	Index for all items	Year	Index for all items	Year	Index for all items	Year	Index for all items
1800	51	1855	28	1900	25	1945	53.9
1810	47	1860	27	1905	27	1950	72.1
1814	63	1864	47	1910	28	1955	80.2
1815	55	1865	46	1913	29.7	1960	88.7
1820	42	1870	38	1918	45.1	1965	94.5
1825	34	1875	33	1920	60.0	1967	100.0
1830	32	1880	29	1925	52.5	1970	116.3
1835	31	1885	27	1930	50.0	1973	133.1
1840	30	1890	27	1933	38.8	1974	147.7
1845	28	1895	25	1935	41.1	1975	161.2
1850	25			1940	42.0		

[1] Data from 1913 forward reflect the official all items Consumer Price Index. Estimated indexes for 1800 through 1912 are drawn from the following series: 1800–51, index of prices paid by Vermont farmers for family living; 1851 to 1890, Consumer Price Index by Ethel D. Hoover; 1890 to 1912, cost-of-living index by Albert Rees.

Table FF-6. Selected Personal Consumption Expenditures as Percent of Total Consumption Expenditures, Selected Years, 1909–75

Year	Total consumption expenditures (In billions of current dollars)	Percent of total consumption expenditures						
		Food and beverage[1]	Clothing and related products (purchases)	Gasoline and oil	Housing	Medical care[2]	Education (private)[3]	Recreation
1909	28.5	31.8	13.0	....	19.3	2.7	1.4	3.0
1914	33.4	32.8	12.2	....	18.6	2.6	1.5	3.0
1919	60.6	33.9	13.9	....	13.3	3.3	1.2	2.4
1921	55.8	27.5	14.6	....	17.5	2.7	1.3	3.7
1925	71.8	27.3	13.1	....	16.0	3.3	1.2	4.0
1929	79.0	24.7	12.3	2.3	14.2	4.4	.8	5.4
1933	46.4	24.8	10.3	3.2	16.7	5.2	1.0	4.7
1939	67.6	28.4	10.8	3.3	13.0	5.0	.9	5.2
1940	71.9	28.2	10.7	3.2	12.6	4.9	.9	5.3
1945	121.7	34.2	13.9	1.5	9.9	4.8	.8	5.0
1947	165.4	32.9	11.7	2.2	9.1	4.7	.9	5.7
1950	195.0	28.3	10.3	2.8	10.5	5.0	.9	5.8
1955	256.9	26.4	9.3	3.4	11.6	5.5	1.0	5.5
1960	325.2	24.9	8.5	3.8	14.2	5.9	1.1	5.6
1965	432.8	22.8	8.3	3.5	14.7	6.5	1.4	6.1
1970	617.6	21.0	8.5	3.6	14.7	7.7	1.7	6.6
1972	729.0	19.7	8.6	3.4	14.8	7.9	1.6	6.6
1974	877.0	21.4	8.4	4.1	14.4	....	....	....
1975	963.2	21.7	7.3	4.2	15.4	....	....	....

[1] Includes alcoholic beverages.

[2] Includes death expenses in 1929 and thereafter.

[3] Includes private research in 1929 and thereafter.

Table FF-7. Estimated U.S. Average Retail Prices for Selected Foods, Selected Years, 1890–1974

[In current dollars]

Year	Flour, wheat	Round steak	Pork chops	Bacon, sliced	Milk, delivered	Butter	Potatoes	Sugar	Eggs	Coffee
	10 lbs.	lb.	lb.	lb.	qt.	lb.	15 lbs.	lb.	doz.	lb.
1890	$0.290	$0.123	$0.107	$0.125	$0.068	$0.255	$0.240	$0.069	$0.208	....
1895	.240	.123	.110	.130	.068	.249	.210	.053	.206	....
1900	.250	.132	.119	.143	.068	.261	.210	.061	.207	....
1905	.320	.140	.139	.181	.072	.290	.255	.060	.272	....
1910	.360	.174	.192	.255	.084	.359	.255	.060	.337	....
1915	.420	.230	.203	.269	.088	.358	.225	.066	.341	$0.300
1920	.810	.395	.423	.523	.167	.701	.945	.194	.681	.470
1925	.610	.362	.370	.471	.139	.552	.540	.070	.554	.504
1930	.460	.426	.362	.425	.141	.464	.540	.061	.445	.395
1933	.390	.257	.198	.226	.104	.278	.345	.053	.288	.264
1935	.505	.360	.361	.413	.117	.360	.286	.057	.376	.257
1940	.429	.364	.279	.273	.128	.360	.358	.052	.331	.212
1943	.611	.439	.403	.431	.155	.527	.684	.068	.572	.300
1945	.642	.406	.371	.411	.156	.507	.740	.067	.581	.305
1948	.980	.905	.772	.769	.218	.867	.838	.094	.723	.514
1950	.982	.936	.754	.637	.206	.729	.692	.097	.604	.794
1955	1.076	.903	.793	.659	.231	.709	.846	.104	.606	.930
1960	1.108	1.055	.858	.655	.260	.749	1.077	.116	.573	.753
1965	1.162	1.084	.973	.813	.263	.754	1.406	.118	.527	.833
1970	1.179	1.302	1.162	.949	.330	.866	1.345	.130	.614	.911
1973	1.512	1.746	1.559	1.325	.376	.916	2.054	.151	.781	1.040
1974	2.050	1.798	1.565	1.320	....	.946	2.496	.323	.783	1.229

Table FF–8. Estimated Hours of Work in Manufacturing[1] Required To Buy Selected Foods, Selected Years, 1890–1974

[Based on average hourly earnings and estimated average retail prices in current dollars]

Year	Flour, wheat, 10 lbs.	Round steak, pound	Pork chops, pound	Bacon, sliced, pound	Milk, delivered, quart	Butter, pound	Potatoes, 15 lbs.	Sugar, pound	Eggs, dozen	Coffee, pound
1890	1.46	0.62	0.54	0.63	0.34	1.28	1.21	0.35	1.05	....
1895	1.20	.62	.55	.65	.34	1.25	1.05	.27	1.03	....
1900	1.16	.61	.55	.66	.31	1.21	.97	.28	.96	....
1905	1.34	.59	.58	.76	.30	1.21	1.07	.25	1.14	....
1910	1.38	.67	.74	.98	.32	1.38	.98	.23	1.30	....
1920	1.48	.72	.77	.95	.30	1.26	1.72	.35	1.24	0.86
1925	1.13	.67	.68	.87	.26	1.02	1.00	.13	1.02	.93
1930	.84	.78	.66	.78	.26	.85	.99	.11	.82	.72
1933	.89	.59	.45	.52	.24	.64	.79	.12	.66	.60
1935	.93	.61	.66	.76	.22	.66	.53	.10	.69	.47
1940	.65	.56	.43	.42	.20	.55	.55	.08	.51	.32
1945	.63	.40	.37	.40	.15	.50	.72	.07	.57	.30
1948	.73	.67	.57	.57	.16	.64	.62	.07	.54	.38
1950	.68	.65	.52	.44	.14	.51	.48	.07	.42	.58
1955	.58	.49	.43	.35	.12	.38	.46	.06	.33	.50
1960	.49	.47	.38	.29	.12	.33	.48	.05	.25	.33
1965	.45	.42	.37	.31	.10	.29	.54	.05	.20	.32
1970	.35	.39	.35	.28	.10	.26	.40	.04	.18	.27
1973	.37	.43	.38	.33	.09	.23	.50	.04	.19	.26
1974	.47	.41	.36	.47	....	.22	.57	.07	.18	.28

[1] For 1920 and thereafter, production workers only.

Table FF–9. Percent Distribution of Consumer Credit, by Major Types, Selected Years, 1929–74

Year	Total credit		Installment credit					Noninstallment credit			
					Other						
	Amount (in billions of current dollars)	Percent	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Home improvement loans	Personal loans	Total	Single-payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1929	6.4	100.0	48.9	21.5	27.4		....	51.1	17.3	24.9	9.0
1930	5.8	100.0	46.6	17.1	29.5		....	53.4	18.0	25.6	9.8
1933	3.5	100.0	45.6	14.2	31.4		....	54.4	12.9	28.4	13.0
1935	4.9	100.0	54.9	20.2	34.7		....	45.1	11.7	24.1	9.3
1940	8.3	100.0	66.1	24.8	41.3		....	33.9	9.6	17.6	6.6
1943	4.9	100.0	43.6	7.2	36.3		....	56.4	12.5	29.4	14.5
1945	5.7	100.0	43.5	8.0	35.4		....	56.5	13.2	28.5	14.9
1948	14.4	100.0	62.5	21.0	41.5		....	37.5	10.0	18.6	8.9
1950	21.5	100.0	68.4	28.4	22.3	4.7	13.0	31.6	8.4	15.8	7.4
1955	38.8	100.0	74.5	34.8	19.6	4.4	15.7	25.5	7.7	12.4	5.4
1960	56.1	100.0	76.6	31.6	20.5	5.5	18.9	23.5	8.0	9.4	5.9
1965	89.9	100.0	78.9	31.6	20.6	4.1	22.5	21.1	8.6	7.1	5.5
1970	127.2	100.0	80.3	27.7	24.8	4.0	23.8	19.7	7.6	6.3	5.9
1973	180.5	100.0	81.7	28.3	26.3	4.1	22.9	18.3	7.3	5.4	5.5
1974	190.1	100.0	82.1	27.2	27.4	4.3	23.3	17.9	6.8	5.3	5.7

Table GG–1. Percent Illiterate in the Population, by Race and Nativity, Selected Years, 1870–1969

[Data for 1870 to 1940 are for population 10 years old and over. Data for subsequent years are for population 14 years old and over.]

Year	Total	White			Negro and other races
		Total	Native	Foreign-born	
1870	20.0	11.5	(¹)	(¹)	79.9
1880	17.0	9.4	8.7	12.0	70.0
1890	13.3	7.7	6.2	13.1	56.8
1900	10.7	6.2	4.6	12.9	44.5
1910	7.7	5.0	3.0	12.7	30.5
1920	6.0	4.0	2.0	13.1	23.0
1930	4.3	3.0	1.6	10.8	16.4
1940	2.9	2.0	1.1	9.0	11.5
1947	2.7	1.8	(¹)	(¹)	11.0
1950	3.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1952	2.5	1.8	(¹)	(¹)	10.2
1959	2.2	1.6	(¹)	(¹)	7.5
1969	1.0	.7	(¹)	(¹)	3.6

[1] Not available.

Table GG–2. School Enrollment Rates, by Sex and Race, Selected Years, 1850–1974

Figures for 1890 and 1940–74 refer to population 5 to 19 years old; those for 1850–80 refer to all ages and population base to those aged 5 to 19 years; 1900–30 figures refer to population 5 to 20 years old.]

Year	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
DECENNIAL CENSUS									
1850	47.2	56.2	1.8	49.6	59.0	2.0	44.8	53.3	1.8
1860	50.6	59.6	1.9	52.6	62.0	1.9	48.5	57.2	1.8
1870	48.4	54.4	9.9	49.8	56.0	9.6	46.9	52.7	10.0
1880	57.8	62.0	33.8	59.2	63.5	34.1	56.5	60.5	33.5
1890	54.3	57.9	32.9	54.7	58.5	31.8	53.8	57.2	33.9
1900	50.5	53.6	31.1	50.1	53.4	29.4	50.9	53.9	32.8
1910	59.2	61.3	44.8	59.1	61.4	43.1	59.4	61.3	46.6
1920	64.3	65.7	53.5	64.1	65.6	52.5	64.5	65.8	54.5
1930 [1]	69.9	71.2	60.3	70.2	71.4	59.7	69.7	70.9	60.8
1940	74.8	75.6	68.4	74.9	75.9	67.5	74.7	75.4	69.2
1950	78.7	79.3	74.8	79.1	79.7	74.7	78.4	78.9	74.9
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY									
1955	86.5	87.0	82.9	88.4	88.9	84.6	84.5	85.0	81.2
1960	88.6	89.0	86.1	90.0	90.6	86.6	87.1	87.3	85.7
1970	90.6	90.8	89.4	91.6	91.9	89.7	89.6	89.7	89.1
1973	89.3	89.4	88.9	90.3	90.4	90.1	88.2	88.3	87.7
1974	89.4	89.2	90.1	90.1	89.9	90.9	88.6	88.5	89.3

[1] Revised to include Mexicans as white persons.

Table GG–3. Elementary and Secondary Schools, Enrollment Rates, by Age, and Rate of High School Graduation, Selected Years, 1870–1970

[Enrollments in thousands]

School year ending—	Total [1]	Percent of population 5 to 19 years old	Public day schools		Nonpublic schools		High school graduates		Percent enrolled by age group		
			Total	Percent of population 5 to 19 years old	Total [2]	Percent of population 5 to 19 years old	Total [3]	Percent of population 17 years old	5 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old
1870	...	...	6,872	50.4	...	...	16	2.0	...	...	...
1880	...	...	9,868	57.4	...	...	24	2.5	...	...	...
1890	14,479	68.4	12,723	60.1	1,757	8.3	44	3.5	...	...	...
1900	16,855	68.8	15,503	63.3	1,352	5.5	95	6.4	...	...	...
1910	19,372	69.4	17,814	63.8	1,558	5.6	156	8.8	73.7	58.9	18.7
1920	23,278	74.0	21,578	68.6	1,699	5.4	311	16.8	79.0	61.6	17.8
1930	28,329	78.3	25,678	71.0	2,651	7.3	667	29.0	83.5	73.1	25.4
1940	28,045	80.7	25,434	73.2	2,611	7.5	1,221	50.8	84.1	79.3	28.9
1950	28,492	81.6	25,111	71.9	3,380	9.7	1,200	59.0	85.8	83.7	32.3
1960	44,116	88.6	34,164	68.6	5,321	10.7	1,864	65.1	95.1	90.3	38.4
1970	59,664	90.6	43,018	72.1	5,500	9.2	2,896	75.7	97.2	94.1	47.7

[1] Partially estimated. Includes enrollment in regular public and nonpublic day schools. Excludes enrollment in residential schools for exceptional children, subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, and Federal schools.

[2] Partially estimated.

[3] Includes graduates from public and nonpublic schools. Nonpublic graduates are partially estimated.

Table GG–4. Institutions of Higher Education and Enrollments, Selected Years, 1870–1974

[Enrollments in thousands]

School year ending—	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollments—all institutions[1]				Junior colleges	
		Total	Percent of population 18 to 21 years old	Under-graduate	Graduate	Number of institutions reporting	Enrollment
1870	563	52	1.7	....	....	....	....
1880	811	116	2.7	....	....	....	....
1890	998	157	3.0	154	2	....	....
1900	977	238	4.0	232	6	....	....
1910	951	355	5.1	346	9	....	....
1920	1,041	598	8.1	582	16	52	8
1930	1,409	1,101	12.4	1,054	47	277	56
1940	1,708	1,494	15.7	1,388	106	456	150
1950	1,851	2,659	15.6	2,422	237	528	217
1960	2,008	3,216	27.0	2,874	342	521	451
1970	2,525	7,136	36.7	6,306	828	827	1,630
1972	2,606	7,800	51.4	6,892	908	883	1,792
1973	2,665	7,951	....	7,007	944	929	1,922
1974	2,720	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1] Resident degree-credit enrollment.

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